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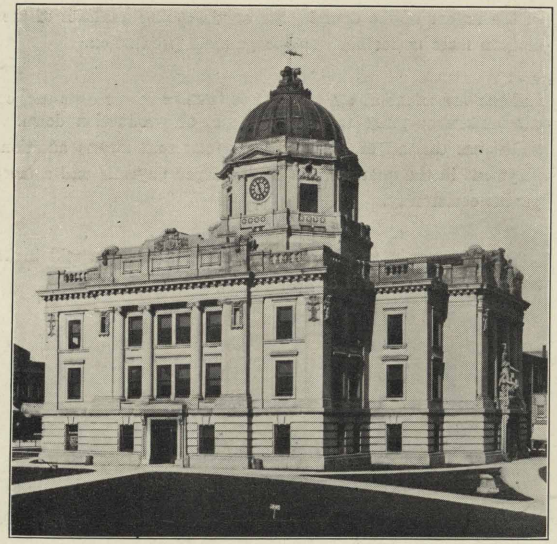
INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE INDUSTRY

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —



Monroe County Court House, Bloomington, Indiana

VOLUME ONE
NUMBER SEVEN

JANUARY
Nineteen Hundred Thirty

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QUARRIES AND MILLS

INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY W. B. HARRIS & SON

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VOLUME I ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 7

State Aid---Vital In Our School Life

BY reason of the break down of the State Aid payments to the township schools in southern Indiana, the public mind has been seriously disturbed by the prospects of many of the schools being closed. Through guidance of Attorney General James M. Ogden, State Superintendent Roy P. Wisehart will meet the emergency by distributing funds, that were not considered available until next June.

To the quarrymen and mill employes of the oolitic field the school problem is one of the most vital in family and community life. With our minds so absorbed with thoughts on this subject, we are touching on some of the high spots of this complex and important matter as relates to Indiana, and on page 11 we are publishing an interesting article on "Education in Colonial Days."

The origin of the public school system of Indiana is very interesting. In the constitution of 1816 a strong declaration in favor of an adequate school system was incorporated. All land grants by Congress, were to be improved by the state, and the revenues to be applied to the school fund, with sales of lands after the year 1820. A system of county seminaries was a part of the plan of education.

In 1821 the Legislature appointed a commission to formulate a bill for a general school law. In 1824 the commission reported, and a bill was passed. Under this law the inhabitants could call a public meeting, and if 20 or more free holders were present three township trustees could be elected. The township was then divided into school districts and sub-trustees appointed, who would take the sense of the inhabitants in writing whether they would support a "public school," or not. If they voted "yes," each male of the district over 21 years of age was required to put in one day's work a week on a school house until it was completed, or pay 37½ cents for each day he missed. The building completed, another meeting would be called, to ascertain whether the inhabitants would be taxed to support a teacher and how long the term. The teacher was to be examined by the trustees as to his educational qualities and fitness. There being no system of text books, any sort of book in the home was taken by the pupil, from an almanac to the New Testament, the latter being used extensively. The three R's —Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic were the principal subjects.

A permanent school fund was then established, consisting of congressional, bank tax fund, swamp land, etc. The congressional fund was from the lands given by the government, being from the sale of section 16 each congressional twp.

After struggling along in this crude way for many years, laying the foundation for our great school system, and in the mean time doing much to improve the conditions of the state, in 1889 a uniform text book law for the grades was passed, and in 1885 a compulsory educational law was passed.

In 1906 Governor Frank J. Hanley, appointed a commission to investigate the subject of teachers' qualifications, wages, etc., and report at the next General Assembly. As a result a law was passed, requiring minimum wage and a qualification law, raising the standard and pay, requiring normal instructions, and uniform course of study for high schools. A law for consolidated schools has resulted in the abandonment of many township schools.

Our present school system is regarded as one of the best in the United States, but the standard is so high, and embraces so much, that many of the poorer townships in Indiana are unable to raise sufficient funds to meet the expense, and for the purpose of maintaining a uniform educational standard in the state, the Legislature of 1921 passed a law of taxation throughout the state designed to help the poor township. The present agitation of the State Aid subject is likely to result in readjustments of the law. It is probable that the poorer townships may be required to levy a higher tax before the fund from the State Aid can be drawn upon. The present law contemplates that before a township may secure State Aid a tax of at least one dollar on the hundred shall be collected on the township property. Sections of the law follow:

1. There shall be in the year 1921, and annually thereafter, assessed and collected as state and county revenues are collected, seven (7) cents on each one hundred dollars (100) worth of taxable property, real and personal, in this state, and in addition thereto a poll tax of fifty cents (50c) upon each taxable poll in the state, which money when collected shall be paid into the state treasury for a common school fund, and shall be apportioned to the several counties in the manner provided by law.

2. All revenue accruing to the state treasury by virtue of the tax levy as fixed by chapter 201 of the acts of the general assembly of 1921 shall be paid into and shall constitute the state common school revenue fund and shall be apportioned as now provided by law.

Words of Endorsement Quarries and Mills

[By PROMINENT STONE OPERATORS]

INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
FRANK S. WHITING
VICE-PRES. & TREAS.

TRIBUNE TOWER
CHICAGO

January 20, 1930.

Mr. W. B. Harris, Sr.,
Quarries and Mills,
Ellettsville, Indiana.

My dear Mr. Harris:

The Indiana Limestone Company, at this time, takes great pleasure in renewing its advertising contract with you throughout the year 1930

We appreciate the very fine work your publication has done in the District and know it has a very valuable asset in its contact with the whole Indiana Limestone industry. It gives everyone identified with the industry a medium through which full expression of opinion, information, plans and policies may be expressed.

This company appreciates the promotion of proper ideas and ideals as set forth in your publication - Quarries and Mills and feels it is not only deserving of but should receive the support of all the companies in the District.

With kindest personal regards

Yours very truly,

Frank S. Whiting,
Vice-President
& Treasurer

FSW/b

SHAWNEE STONE CO.

QUARRIES AND MILLS
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA
PHONE MAIN 2146

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

ADDRESS
ALL MAIL TO GENERAL OFFICES
BLOOMINGTON, IND

December 18th 1929

W. B. Harris, Editor
Quarries & Mills,
Ellettsville Indiana

Dear Sirs:

Your publication, Quarries & Mills and the manner in which it is viewed by the stone industry employer and employee again comes to our attention.

Permit us to congratulate you upon the excellent manner in which this magazine is published. It is a credit to the community, the stone industry, and to the publisher We find that it is enthusiastically received and read by all in our organization

The more we can keep Indiana Limestone before the public the greater will be the demand for it, and a greater demand means greater opportunities for the people of this district To this end we are at all times advertising extensively throughout the country and will at the same time cheerfully lend you support

To us it would seem that no better medium for advertising is available to merchants who depend upon this community for their markets than that afforded by "Quarries and Mills" and we take pleasure in recommending it to their consideration.

Very truly yours

SHAWNEE STONE COMPANY

WWD/b

By W. W. Dwyer
2nd Vice-President

FRED MATTHEWS, Pres't — O. H. BARRETT, Vice Pres't & Gen. Mgr. — ALBERT E. MATTHEWS, Sec't — IRVIN M. MATTHEWS, Treas.

MATTHEWS BROTHERS CO.
PIONEERS
INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE
BLOOMINGTON, IND.

January 6, 1930

W. B. Harris & Son,
Ellettsville
Indiana

Gentlemen:

We take this opportunity to congratulate you on your efforts in connection with the issuance monthly of the "Quarries & Mills". This is a medium through which a very wide expression of opinion can be had and this represents its true value to the industry.

We have given you our support since its inception and can recommend others doing likewise Any concern, interested directly or indirectly, in the Indiana Limestone industry, should we believe give your efforts its support.

Yours very truly,

MATTHEWS BROTHERS CO

Vice-President

BLOOMINGTON LIMESTONE COMPANY
BLOOMINGTON INDIANA

January 4 1930

W. B. Harris & Son, Publishers
"Quarries & Mills".
Ellettsville Indiana

Gentlemen:

In looking through the various issues of your publication "Quarries & Mills" we cannot help but take note of the very excellent manner in which this magazine is prepared We thought you would be interested in knowing that it is received and read with interest by practically everyone in this organization.

"Quarries & Mills" is, in our opinion a highly creditable publication to the Indiana Limestone industry and we are sure it makes an excellent impression wherever it is received. It is deserving of the support of all interested in the Indiana Limestone industry as well as those engaged in other lines of activity in this district, and we are pleased to so recommend it.

Wishing you continued success we are with kindest regards

Yours very truly

BLOOMINGTON LIMESTONE COMPANY

Sales Manager

WAH:DMS

December Meeting of the Monroe Industrial Club

THE attendance at the December meeting of the Monroe Industrial Club, was larger than usual, and a fine atmosphere of cheer and good will dominated the meeting. As a fine turkey dinner was enjoyed, the Hamilton band added zest to the occasion with several numbers. The speaker of the evening, Prof. Esarey, was introduced by Mr. Bryan. The professor kept the audience in good tune with his usual fluent stream —approaching riverdom—of humor, and incidentally made a pretty good talk on lobbying, expressing the belief that we are all lobbyists, and we needn't deny it.

President Chester Carter turned the meeting over to Harold Rowland and Ralph Burns. Questions were propounded and Mr. Burns drew a number of pictures on the blackboard, which are produced on these pages.

The discussion at the December meeting of the Monroe Industrial Club was, on drafting problems that pertain to the mill.

Like most drafting problems there is plenty of argument pro and con and the first problem presented caused much discussion.

It is not always the highly technical and intricate architectural problems that cause the draftsman so much grief, in fact, it is the simple, every day drafting room to mill problems like the first one opened for discussion as follows:—

Question No. 1: Why is it necessary to make two section patterns for the fabrication of a stone that has a return head with throat or undercut? Fig. No. 1.

Discussion:—

In these days of speeding up production the elimination of necessary work in the drafting room is as necessary as it is in the mill or quarry. Draftsmen find that in one mill the foreman will request pattern "A" (which is true section) and pattern "B" (which is planer section) Fig. No. 1.

In another mill pattern "A" is all that is necessary. Why is it that in one mill the planerman will watch his ticket and make the necessary stop for return of mould, while in the other mill, it takes the ticket, plus pattern "B"?

The planer foreman who requests both patterns is of the opinion that it saves time in executing orders. The planerman knows when both patterns are given him that he has a stop and the ticket and pattern "B" will serve as a double prevention. Without pattern "B" and relying on ticket, oral instructions are quickly forgotten and the hazard of poxing the stone is entirely too great to eliminate the pattern.

The planer foreman in mill who requests pattern "A" only, is of the opinion that the cost of pattern

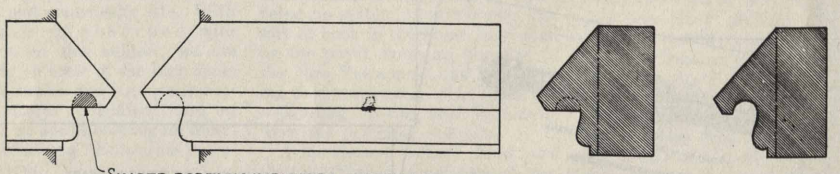


FIG. 1.

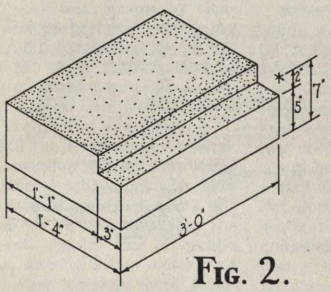


FIG. 2.

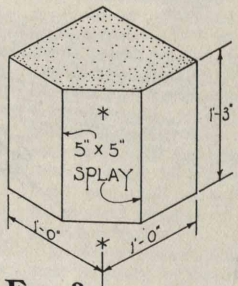


FIG. 3.

Ralph Burns, draftsman in the Tribune Mill drew the above figures 1, 2 and 3, and also the cartoons on page 5 announcing the January meeting.

January Eighth, Carvers' Night---Fine Program

ADDRESS by WILLIAM SIDNEY WHYTE,

(Director Architects' Service Department, Shawnee Stone Company)

ON the evening of January the Eighth the Monroe Industrial Club held their regular monthly meeting and banquet. The attendance was up to a good average, sixty members and guests being present. Chester W. Carter, presided.

As the dinner was being served the Hamilton Orchestra rendered several numbers in a very pleasing way. The orchestra is composed of Mr. John Hamilton, trumpet, Mrs. John Hamilton, piano, Paul Garton, drums, George Hosleer, Jr., saxophone and clarinet, A. Muzzulo, banjo.

New members and guests were introduced. The club is growing rapidly, seven new members taken in at this meeting. Mr. John Hoadley, very successfully led the singing by the club, of several old time songs. To the proposition that the Scotchmen present sing Auld Lang Syne, Mr. Alex Thompson, Mr. William Munn, Mr. John Lean, and Mr. William Whyte responded and acquitted themselves acceptably, and with generous applause.

The entertainment committee had arranged for some fine musical specialty work by Mr. Dick Hall, mandolin, and his son Woody, guitar. Everybody knew Dick was a master carver but did not know he was classic on mandolin. His performance on French harp and mandolin demonstrated more fully his musical genius, and met with generous encore.

The meeting was turned over to Harold Rowland. As carving was the topic for discussion, Mr. Rowland introduced Mr. William Whyte, director of the Architect's Service Bureau, of the Shawnee Stone Co., who made the principal address, which was accepted with marked interest, the high points of which are presented in this issue.

Messrs. Dick Hall, Harry Donato, and Joseph Graf, also made short talks.

Mr. Donato drew several sketches on the blackboard, which will be presented in our February number.

The February meeting of the Club will be Ladies' Night, and a very large attendance is anticipated.

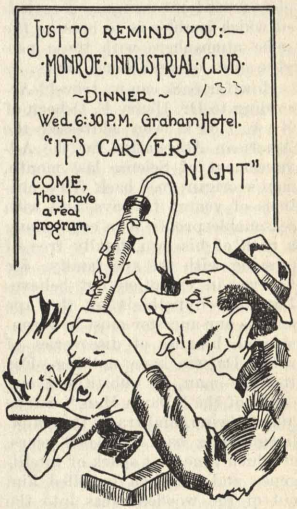
* * * * *

Mr. Whyte's Address

IN looking into the history of carving and ornamental art you will be surprised to observe it reaches backwards to somewhere about one and a quarter million years ago. It carries us away back to the ages of mythical tradition and almost to the dawn of the intelligent man.

By the aid of those sculptures, carved bones, stone, and impressed bricks, combined with those the indefatigable archaeologists unearth

(Continued on page 6)



"B" is greater than the cost of stones poxed by failure to stop and read ticket. The concensus of opinion seemed to agree with this idea.

Some one suggested that all stones with planer stop be shown on some bright colored paper. This brought a raise out of one who apparently had a gothic nightmare and declared it would be easier to show the straight run on colored. However, the suggestion will cause some thinking.

Question No. 2: Is it necessary to furnish pattern for stone that has ordinary check (Fig. 2) or splay (Fig. 3) when dimensions are given on ticket?

Ordinary drafting room practice is to make pattern also figure check or splay.

Again some were of the opinion the figures were all that were necessary and no patterns required, others believed patterns were necessary and no figures. However, the writer is of the opinion the draftsman had better play safe and furnish both figures and patterns until future ages shall find out the right.

We spend time and money trying to develop our production methods to the highest point of efficiency and it is through such a medium, as the Monroe Industrial Club, that ideas are exchanged and conceived. We know it is impractical to standardize our industry but there are a number of practical ideas and methods that if adopted, we hope will build a bigger and better Limestone Industry.

January Eighth Carvers' Night

Mr. Whyte's Address—(Continued from page 5)

from time to time, an almost complete record of continuity is revealed which enables us to breathe the same atmosphere with those peoples, even of prehistoric times.

How far back can we travel? According to Dr. Henry F. Osborn of New York, who addressed the American Association for the Advancement of Science last month, man's origin goes back fifty millions of years. He says, and with reasonable proofs, man came along a path of his own, totally free of crossing with the ape family. He believes in evolution but believes Darwin's hypothesis of the ape man as our ancestor must be reconsidered, because of discoveries of which Darwin knew nothing. For the ape man, he substituted evidence of the "Dawn Man," a true human being, and traces this intelligent being back 1,250,000 years, at which time that spark of intelligence and ambition impelled him out of the wooded areas into the open plains and up-lands to fight for existence and on to a higher intellectual life. He left the ape behind in the woods where it still exists in all its original and bestial form.

Dr. Osborn pointed out that in the embryonic foot and hand of the human, no evidence is found of the limb grasping stage for a study of the bones prove this.

This Dawn Man has left behind him many evidences of deft fingers and hands, in the various fashioned flints, artistic scratchings and paintings found on the walls of caves he inhabited.

Added to these evidences bone carvings of the mammoth and other extinct animals have been discovered showing that the art of carving and ornament is very ancient.

From this period then we can conceive the birth of ornament and that it teaches us, the love of carving and decoration is an inherent attribute in man and the relic of an instinctive passion.

The history of art presents two great classes of ornamental styles—the Smybolic and the Aesthetic.

The Smybolic appeals to our understandings, the Aesthetic to our feelings.

Ornament is one of the mind's necessities, which it gratifies by means of the eye and in its strictest sense, it has a perfect analogy to music, which similarly gratifies the mind, but by the means of a different organ, the ear.

With the progress of the years decorative ornament, in the form of stone carvings, took definite and distinctive form and the outstanding civilization created their own individual types which we recognize under the term of "Styles."

Styles comprise only the broad distinctions of ornament, and although there are many varieties, so long as the chief characteristics remain unchanged, the style is the same.

The styles therefore are few and nine cover completely the category of the greater characteristic developments which have had any influence on European civilization.

There are three ancient, viz., Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman.

Three Mediaeval, viz., Bysantine, Sarcenic and Gothic.

Three Modern, viz., Renaissance, Cinquecento and Louis Quatorze.

Several of these have their recognized varieties.

The earliest style of carved ornament of which we know anything of material importance is the Egyptian, dating from about 1800 B. C. by which time it was completely established. This is literally a hieroglyphic style in its sentiments and in its details, both are derived from a priestly symbolism, and we cannot but admire the ingenuity with which the Egyptian artist by a mere symmetrical arrangement converted these mystic characters into pleasing and tasteful ornamental carvings.

In the later periods, symbolism was superseded by the pure aesthetic principles of art, that is effect, not meaning, being the object of the designer.

Of course, we find strong traces of symbolism in the Gothic masonry details and carvings.

The carver, in our study of his works, repeatedly interjected into his productions his own personal likes and dislikes. Any personage associated with him in his daily labors was the subject of his art and those high in his regard had their heads and surrounding attributes reproduced in admirable perfection, while those for whom he entertained a dislike, were perpetuated by grotesques of the most varied and ludicrous type.

Of the Greeks there is the Doric and the Alexandrian. The Doric representing the severe, the Alexandrian representing the florid culminating in the perfection of the Erecthium Temple, typical caps of which are now being carved by Mr. Donato for the Chicago Fine Arts Building and can be seen over at the Mills of the Shawnee Stone Company.

Of the Bysantine there are the Romanesque and so on.

The Renaissance, also, has its many varieties.

Renaissance is spoken of both as an epoch and as a style. As an epoch it comprises numerous varieties including Cinquecento, Elizabethan, Louis Quatorze, Rococo, etc.

The Cinquecento is regarded as a period in the development of the Italian art and literature.

It follows the Italian revival and includes Italian Renaissance at its height and the beginning of its decadence.

As the Gothic went through an infinite variety of styles, such as the Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular, French, culminating in the French Flamboyant which began its decadence, so did the Renaissance, when the absurd Rococo developed, survived for a period and finally brought a termination to the nine lives of ornamental art.

To-day we live in a species of commercial carving that is evident for its distinctions to you all and leave it to your own judgment.

In conclusion I would say the study of ornamental carving is one that appeals to the most ordinary mind and rewards the student by the wonders it unfolds. It carries him into the realms of a mysterious and mythical past, in which is illuminated, clearly and definitely, the lives, customs and pursuits of the great civilizations that played their parts in the momentous affairs of mankind and left their imprint on our own present day lives and institutions.

Freezing of Stone--Quarrymen's Riddle

By W. N. LOGAN, State Geologist

YE Editor of "Quarries and Mills" has propounded this riddle and asked me for suggestions regarding it. Stated in another way the question is: Why is it that the Indiana limestone, if quarried during freezing temperatures, may be badly damaged or destroyed? And why is it that, if the same stone be quarried under proper temperature conditions and a sufficient time period allowed to elapse before freezing temperatures arrive, the limestone will be uninjured?

In seeking the answers to these questions we should consider the composition of the limestone and its physical structure. We should study its conditions in the quarry and the changes which take place in the stone after its removal from the quarry.

The Indiana limestone is made up, for the most part, of minute shells and the fragments of shells which are held together by a binder of calcium carbonate or lime carbonate. This binder does not fill all the space between the shells and shell fragments. There are open spaces or pores. Some of the shells are hollow and some of them have minute openings or perforations. When the stone is dry these pores are filled with air. If you drop a piece of stone, which has been removed from the quarry for some time, into a vessel of water you will be able to see bubbles of air form on the surface of the stone and begin to rise to the surface of the water. To remove all of the air from the stone it will be necessary to let it remain in the water a long time. If you want to remove the air in a shorter period of time place the stone in boiling water.

Now let us consider the condition of the limestone in the quarry. In most quarries all the pore space in the limestone is filled with water. The water in the limestone is called "quarry water" or is sometimes referred to as "stone sap." The original source of this water is from rain or snow but it has a different composition, as it exists in the stone, from rain water. It is a mineral water. As it passed through the air and through the soil it took up certain acids and as it passed down through the rocks it dissolved certain minerals which it held in solution. It also held certain finely divided particles in suspension and some gum-like organic substances. These are called colloidal substances.

Now let us assume that a block of limestone saturated with quarry water is lifted from the quarry hole and stacked in the yard. Immediately the quarry water, under the influence of capillary attraction, is drawn toward the surface of the stone where it is evaporated by the action of the heat from the sun. Gradually all the water is drawn from the interior of the stone and air fills its pores.

But what became of the soluble mineral matter and the colloidal matter which the quarry water contained? As the quarry water is evaporated from the pores near the surface of the stone the mineral matter is deposited in the pores and assists in filling them. The deposition of the mineral matter produces a hardening of the stone which is known as "case hardening." Case hardening in sandstones often causes difficulties in tooling them so they are tooled as soon as possible after removal from the quarry. Case hardening in limestones is not as a rule a serious detriment to the sawing or carving of limestone since the material deposited has the same degree of hardness as the individual grains of the rock. If a case hardened stone is dropped back in a quarry hole it will not reabsorb as much water as it had in it originally because a part of its pore space is now occupied by mineral matter and its absorptive power has been proportionately reduced.

There will be found a great difference in the rate at which water will be removed from various limestones on their removal from the quarry. The rate will depend in part on the texture or the size of grain of the limestone. Some limestones are coarse grained, have large pores, and the water passes out rapidly. Such stones may be quarried much later in the quarrying season or in some places even during periods of freezing temperatures.

Some quarrymen maintain that they are able to quarry limestone during freezing temperatures. I am willing to admit that under certain favorable conditions it may be done. One is the condition referred to above in which the pores of the stone are so large that the water drains out rapidly. The second condition is that the stone is situated so far above the level of ground water that it never becomes thoroughly saturated or if it does for only brief periods. Some limestones because of the presence of organic substances, clay, colloidal matter or hydrous substances give up their quarry water very slowly. Such limestones are much more likely to be injured by freezing than those from which the water drains freely and rapidly.

New England farmers in order to remove large rock bowlders from fields they wished to cultivate drilled holes in these bowlders filled the holes with water, drove pegs in the top of the holes, and in freezing weather took advantage of the expansive force of freezing water to split these rocks.

The principles involved in the destruction of limestone by freezing are the same as in the above illustration. The pore spaces in limestone are connected to form irregular tubes. When water freezes in these tubes the expansion of the water at the point of solidification causes the shell of lime carbonate around the tube to be disrupted. Just as when water is allowed to freeze in a metal pipe the pipe bursts. The connected spaces or tubes are longer and better connected in lines parallel with the bedding planes of the rock. For this reason when the Indiana limestone is placed in a wall in contact with soil it should be laid on its natural bed. If placed with the grain in a vertical position the freezing of the water in the tubes will cause the rock to scale badly.

Indiana limestone should not be placed in a position where it is frequently saturated during freezing

(Continued on page 34)

Letter from the West---Blocks for Bankers

Oklahoma City, Okla.
December 29, 1929

Editor Quarries and Mills:

Dear Sir:—I notice in your December Number of Quarries and Mills an article about bankers and blocks by a Mr. Hall. He spoke of bankers mostly but he didn't say anything about blocks. A good level banker of course, is very important, actually essential, but the blocks or strips which are first laid cross wise on a banker to receive a stone are equally important—the fact is blocks and strips on which a stone is lowered are a very important item for the safe handling of a stone having finished surfaces, or delicate arrises. I have gone a step further. I now have a system of placing rubbers or belting on all blocks before lowering a stone on them. By so doing there is no danger of snipping an arris or marring a smooth surface in the least. I served my time at stone cutting in a plant down East and I think that plant should have a medal for having the rottenest system of bankers and blocks. Honest, they had the world beat. Many a time I've seen, in that plant, a beautiful arris snipped, not just snipped but slabbed out as big as your hand or hat, just for the want of decent bankers and blocks, soft pine blocks, or blocks with rubbers or short strips of belting placed on them, and of course those damaged stones were sent back to the planer, if there was sufficient stock left to plane down.

When I finished my time at stone cutting in that Eastern plant, I came West and settled down to business in earnest. I don't know why, but I've never sought employment in the stone belt but have worked in many plants in various parts of the country, and finally landed as Superintendent of a small stone plant.

The very first thing that happened, when I first became Superintendent of a stone plant, was a snip out of a big lintel. It was more than a snip. It was an edge pushed out of the face; it simply slabbed up six or eight inches. The lintel was lowered on pine blocks. The blocks projected slightly beyond the face of the lintel, (which was hazardous), but the banker was the chief cause of the accident. Its surface wasn't level, therefore, the blocks on which the lintel was lowered were not level or not laying parallel to each other — throwing too much weight to one point, and that on the face of the stone. Well, if it hadn't been for a liberal minded architect, the lintel would have been "poxed."

Anyway, my second day as Superintendent of a stone mill was devoted, quite a bit of the time, to inspection of all bankers and blocks and securing a supply of rubbers to be placed on every block before coming into contact with delicate arrises or smooth surfaces. Getting the rubbers turned out to be a very simple matter. I called on the City Fire Department. They had a lot of old rubber hose on hand. I secured the hose, and cut them up into proper lengths for our banker blocks, then cut the pieces of hose in half length wise. That solved the problem of "softening" — saving delicate arrises and cutting the snipping of faces of stone 90%. There are many stone plants throughout the states which use the system of rubbers or old belts, cut to proper lengths on all blocks on which a good surface is to be lowered.

When a stone plant is located from three to eight hundred miles or more from the stone belt, good bankers and blocks and rubbers mean something. If they pox a big stone down in the stone belt, all they've got to do is to step over and pick up another "rock" the same size—or—if they haven't got the size desired, it is a simple matter to set the "gangs" and saw one in a few hours, but here, quite a dis-

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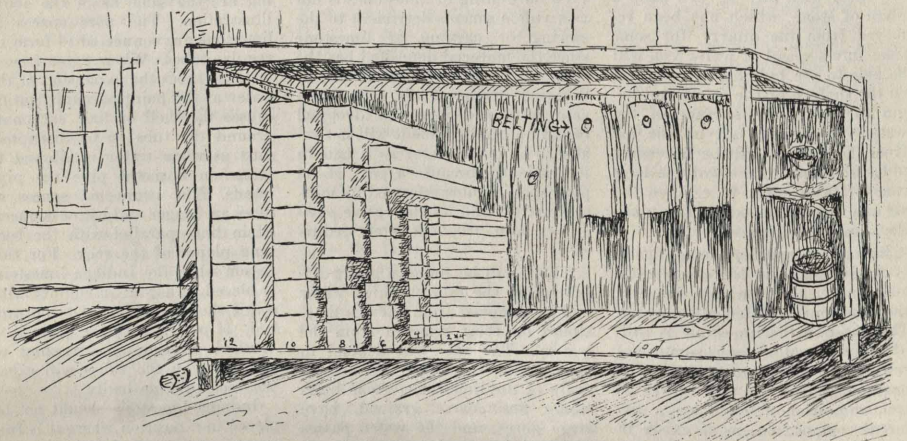

Banker Equipped with Blocks and Rubbers—Always Ready

Continuance of Progress and Prosperity

By Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce

AMERICAN business in 1929 reached higher levels than ever before, notwithstanding recessions in some lines in the later months. Measured by quantities, not value, the output of our manufacturing industries broke all previous records, being 8 per cent higher than in 1928. The mineral production shows precisely the same percentage of gain, and here, too, a new high level was established. Freight carloadings rose by 3 per cent. Employment in manufacturing industry and the amount of wage payments were both considerably greater in 1929 than in the preceding years.

Our domestic trade, as indicated by the sales of department stores, mail-order houses, and chain-store systems, attained peaks never before touched. When allowance is for price changes the latest figures show that in volume, our foreign commerce also reached new high levels, being much greater than even in the abnormal war period.

Commodity prices have been steady, with a slight downward tendency. There has been no undue accumulation of stocks of goods. Dividend payments of industrial and public-utility corporations were about 20 per cent greater than in 1928. There was a decline of 7 per cent in failures among industrial and commercial concerns, as measured by the amount of liabilities; this may be considered a dependable indicator of the general soundness of business.

The only important branch of business showing less activity in 1929 than the year before was construction—the decrease in new contracts being very largely confined to residential building.

The solid economic progress that I have indicated was not in any sense the result of a "boom." Its very substantial character helped greatly to alleviate the efforts of the marked break in prices of stock-exchange securities during October and November.

The most important single indicator of economic activity is the index of the output of the manufacturing industries. This showed an increase of approximately 20 per cent over 1923—a very active year. There was a strong demand during the year for coal and for the metals. This increased production of mineral and manufactured commodities was reflected—as I have already mentioned in a larger movement of railway traffic.

Automobile production last year reached about 5,500,000 units, by far the largest output ever attained. Although the losing months showed a greater seasonal decline than usual, the very large production during the other months brought about an increase, for the year as a whole, of 27 per cent as compared with 1928. The exports of automobiles have rapidly increased, reaching a peak total in 1929.

While there was some advance in the general level of wholesale prices in 1928 over 1927, the year 1929 showed a slight recession. This was not the result of any sudden break. During most of the individual months, even when factories and mines were most active, the prices

(Continued on Page 29)

THE BLOOMINGTON NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMINGTON, IND.

As the Name Implies

the Bloomington National Bank offers safety assured by United States Government Supervision and service designed to meet the particular requirements of the communnty it serves.

Let us show you how valuable we can make your Savings Account.

The BLOOMINGTON NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The Haunted Yard

(By Request)

The yard was all still and deserted,
The derrick had ceased to swing;
The mallet had stopped its clatter,
The hammer its merry ring.
I sat by an old-fashioned banker,
As the daylight was fading away,
When a ghostly voice called eight o'clock,
And the ghosts of the past held sway.

I saw them again at their labor,
Old friends of the long ago,
And I almost danced, as I stood entranced,
And watched "Brute Riley's" blow.
There was "Brocky Hayes," and "The Missing Link,"
And "The Sewer," oh, where was he?
With a palm leaf fan, and a ghostly can,
He was having an old-time spree.

The "Milwaukee Hobo" came into the yard
And his jewels were shining bright.
And the "Rag Baby's" face, as he stepped into place,
Shone out in the ghostly light.
The "Brass Monkey" hid near the "Yellow Kid"
And the "Lone Swede" followed the "Rake."
While the "Curbing King," with an awful swing,
Was trying the record to break.

The "Greyhound" so fleet, with the "Diamond" so neat
And the "Tin Soldier" brightened the scene.
The "Bull Point" and "Bull" had an elegant pull,
The "Twa Men" with record so clean.
The poor "Frozen Shoddy" was warming his body,
The "Milwaukee Horse" worked with glee,
While "Chippy," the rover, just turned his stone over,
And shook his old mallet at me.

There was Kelly "The Rigger" and Larner "The Mule."
And old "Whistle Breeches" was there.
There was "Joe Overbelly" and "Overland Kelly"
With whom there was none to compare.
There was "Rock Face McCormack," and "Billy the Kid."
"The Duke," "The Count" and "The Squire."
Old faces, and new, the living, and dead,
And I lifted my voice to inquire:

Oh! why do they linger, those spirits of men
Whose work on the earth is done?
And why do the living return to the yard
Whose work is but fairly begun?
Then the boss made answer: "The reason is plain;
Who linger in life must mingle again,
And whether in joy, or whether in pain,
Each one must carry his old nickname."
And once a year, at the close of day,
We all assemble to work, or to play.
Since "Solomon's Temple" the fashion was set,
And every year have the nicknamed met.
So whether in life or in the tomb,
We always shall meet till the crack of doom.
Then the whistle blew, and the Toilers flew,
Leaving the story I tell to you.

—Jo Evans.

* * * * *

Edison's first electric lamp contained a baked cotton thread.

William Girwin, driving along in a truck in Troy, N. Y., was at peace with the world. Then a cat had to spoil it all. It jumped from the cab of the truck on to Girwin's neck. He lost control of the car and it knocked down an electric light pole thus throwing the neighborhood into darkness for some time. The truck was damaged badly.

* * * * *

The Russian alphabet is to be Latinized so that it will conform to other alphabets in Europe.

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FOUNDED IN 1890

Education In Colonial Days--Old-Time Schoolmaster Had Plenty to Do.

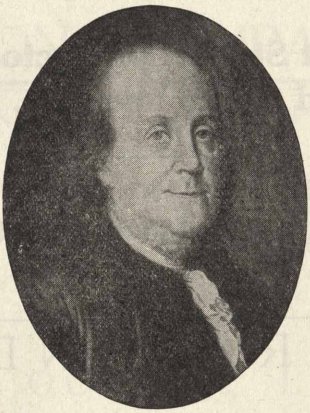
By MARY G. LOCKWOOD
[Courtesy National Republic]

THE lot of the colonial teacher was not a happy one, judging from the duties listed for his performance in a seventeenth century New England "Town Book." The activities with which the unfortunate schoolmaster was charged are as follows: I. To act as court messenger; 2. To serve summonses; 3. To conduct certain ceremonial services in church; 4. To lead the Sunday choir; 5. To ring the bell for public worship; 6. To dig graves; 7. To take charge of school; 8. To perform other occasional duties.

The occasional duties included the carrying on of missionary work among such of the tribes of neighboring savages as could be corralled for the purpose. For his work, the schoolmaster received an annual salary something less than fifty dollars, and, if the community was generous, also the use of a house and garden. Driven by necessity, an industrious teacher by the name of Adam Roelandsen took in washings.

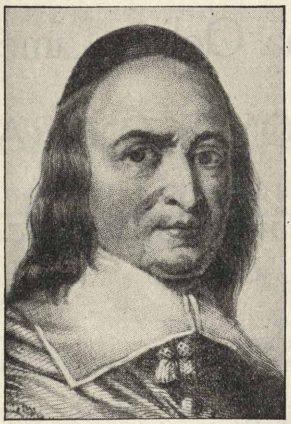
In many cases the teacher was an indentured servant who had sold his freedom for a period of years in order to pay for his passage to America. Such men usually served only one family and, of course, received no pay. George Washington's father is said to have kept an indentured servant in his household as tutor.

Richard G. Boone in his historical work, "Education in the United States," quotes a royalist of 1763 who claimed that, "At least two-thirds of contemporary Maryland education was derived from instructors that were either indentured servants or transported felons." These "felons," it must be remembered, had for the most part been convicted by the savage laws of those days for political offenses or seized for debt. The royalist observer continues, "Not a ship arrives either with redemptioners or convicts, in which schoolmasters are not as regularly advertised for sale as are weavers, tailors, or any other tradesmen."



Benjamin Franklin, a Firm Believer In Education, Helped Organize Schools for German Children In Pennsylvania

Women were not formally recognized as teachers until after the Revolution and did not become numerous until a much later date.



Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Colonial Leader, Urged Founding of Schools In New Amsterdam

The so-called "Dutch Schools" were little more than day nurseries in which a mother amused her own children and those of her neighbor while attending to her own housework.

The original motive of education in this country being to enable young men to read the Word of God, the text books were largely confined to the Old and New Testaments, psalm books and catechisms. A widely-used primer was composed of simple rhymes with a religious flavor and children's prayers, of which "Now I lay me down to sleep" is an ancient and honorable survivor.

Writing and cyphering were added to the curriculum only when it was discovered that they might be commercially useful. Spelling long an inexact science in America, as in Europe, was not much stressed. It is related that a continental ambassador to England in Elizabethan days used to write to his king about the doings of British notables. The name of "Walla Wallee" frequently recurred. This was as close as he ever came to the correct spelling of the name of the Sir Walter Raleigh with whom he was personally acquainted. If it was not necessary for ambassadors to the English court to learn to spell, it was certainly not an accomplishment to be demanded of children in the wilds of the New World. Phonetic approximations of word sounds were all that was attempted. These naturally varied with local and individual peculiarities of pronunciation. Reason totters as the results of their encounters with words of foreign origin, to which they bravely applied the same principle.

Girls were denied even the meager learning offered the boys. Walter A. Powell in his study of "The Pilgrims and their Religious, Intellectual and Civic Life," claims that "Neither the wife of Governor Bradford, nor the four daughters of Nathanial Morton, the secretery and historian of the colony, could write." Powell further states that

(Continued on page 16)

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The New Sub-Station Inter-State Public Service Company, Bloomington

WITH the coming of the new year the various units of the Interstate Public Service Company's new substation at Bloomington have been going into service gradually. The new substation, which will more than double the former light and power capacity at Bloomington, will be completely tied in about the first of February, company engineers believe.

The new station, which has a transformer capacity of 15000 kilowatts, is located south of the city limits on South Rogers street. It occupies at present about half of a four acre plot of land belonging to the company. It supplants a smaller substation located at the company's downtown generating plant and provides for the increase in power demands made by the various quarries, mills and industries in and near Bloomington.

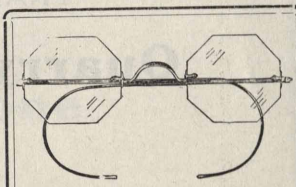
The Bloomington substation is interconnected with a 66,000 volt line from Lenore substation at Indianapolis by way of Martinsville and four 33,000 volt lines, two from Bedford and one from Edwardsport by way of Bloomfield, and one feeder line to Ellettsville-Stinesville territory. Eight low voltage feeders furnish energy for industrial and domestic customers in Bloomington.

The completion of the Bloomington substation will bring the total substation capacity in the limestone district to 60,000 horsepower. In the ten years just past the Interstate Public Service Company, which furnishes the entire limestone district with electric energy, has been faced with the problem of keeping pace with the rapidly expanding industry and its power demands. Consumption of current throughout the limestone district has greatly increased in the past few years and the problem of keeping an adequate power supply in unfailing readiness has required almost continuous work in construction, designing and installation of new facilities.

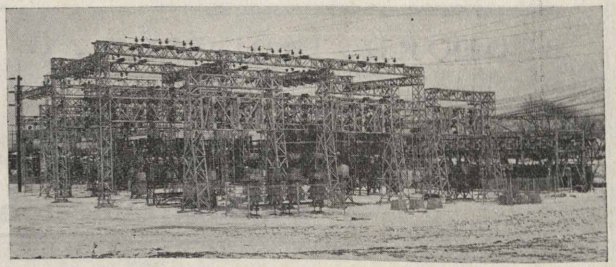
Interstate serves all but a few of the quarries and mills throughout the limestone district. At the present time Interstate brings power to the district from several sources. High tension lines from Indianapolis, Edwardsport, Louisville, and a hydro electric plant at Williams place an almost unlimited power supply at the disposal of the limestone district. Located at strategic points ten substations act as distributing units for power, lowering voltages from the high levels necessary for long distance transmission to levels suitable for use in quarry and mill. These substations are located at Bedford, Bloomington, Oolitic, Sanders, Clear Creek, Indian Hills, Stinesville, Ellettsville, Ramona and Spencer.

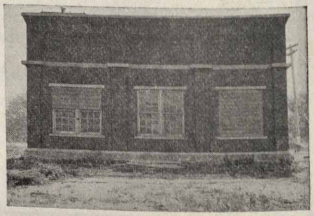
These substations derive their energy supply from three 66,000-volt and five 33,000-volt transmission lines. Although many other industries and domestic customers in this territory avail themselves of Interstate electric service, the limestone quarries and mills use a large part of the district supply in operating quarry derricks, pumps, channeling machines, air compressors, mill gang saws, planers, lathes, pneumatic tools and cranes.

Frank A. Neely, a prosperous farmer near Newberry, Tenn., is authority for the statement that a creek on his property frequently changes the direction of flow as many as three times a day. Just why nobody seems to know.



Frank D. Hope
OPTOMETRIST
Eyes Examined and Glasses Accurately Fitted
Reference Cheerfully Given
114 North Walnut Street
BLOOMINGTON -:- INDIANA





ABOVE: The new Interstate Substation at Bloomington placed in service th s month. BELOW: The same site as it looked this summer when work on the new substation was begun. This building, now remodeled, contains the switchboard for the new substation equipment.

The various units of this newly completed substation of the Interstate Public Service Company at Bloomington have been going into service gradually since the first of the year.

Treating Stone---Statement Bureau of Standards

EXTENSIVE Experiments have proved the value of treating stone surfaces with preservatives, according to a statement made public by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. During these experiments, the improvement in the stones' power to resist disintegration, after the application of preservatives, varied from 53 per cent to 350 per cent, the statement showed.

The preservative used in these tests was a 10 per cent solution of paraffin in benzol, while the stones used were sandstone and limestone, it was stated. The full text of the statement follows:

Although preservative treatments for stone have been used for a considerable period of time, their value has often been questioned. The type of preservative most frequently used in this country consists of a wax of stearate dissolved in a volatile solvent which is applied to the masonry with a spray or brush.

This solution penetrates the pores of the masonry, and as the solvent evaporates the wax is left in the pores, forming a more or less effective seal. The preservative effect is supposed to be gained by preventing a penetration of moisture, thus overcoming the action of frost or other harmful effects which may result from dampness inside the masonry.

It has been proved that such treatments do not entirely seal the surface pores of stone, and for this reason there has been considerable doubt concerning their value, especially where the stone is subjected to abnormal amounts of dampness. The theory is sometimes advanced that, to seal or partially seal the surface pores when water can penetrate through or behind the treatment will cause a condition under which the stone will decay from frost action at a more rapid rate than if the surface pores were left open.

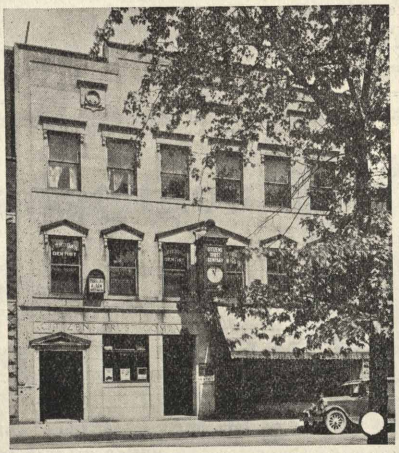
Since frost action on stone is the result of expansion of water in passing from the liquid to the solid state, this theory seems to be entirely sound for masonry exposed to very damp conditions where the material can become highly saturated; because the treatment would seem to hinder or prevent the extrusion of ice through the surface pores, and hence higher internal stresses would develop than if there were no surface seal.

In order to test this theory, some experiments have recently been made at this bureau on parallel series of stone specimens, one of which was treated with a 10 per cent solution of paraffin in benzol and the other left in the original state. Two sandstones and two limestones were selected for the experiments, all of which were known to have rather low resistance to frost action.

After treating half the specimens of each kind with the preservative the two series were soaked in water for 14 days and absorption tests made during this time after periods of 30 minutes, 24 hours, and 14 days. While all of the treat-

(Continued on page 30)

CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY



Real Estate and All Kinds of Insurance...Interest Paid On Savings Accounts....Acts As Agent Or Fiduciary

There Is Still Time To Join Our 1930 Christmas Club

BEDFORD : : INDIANA

Education In Colonial Days

(Continued from Page 11)

"as late as 1793, the New England Puritans and Pilgrims objected to the establishment of a school for girls on the ground that it might teach wives to correct their husbands in spelling." This fear of female learning as an enemy to domestic peace and discipline died hard for Powell tells us that it was not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that New England made any provision for the education of girls.

There were even in these times a few progressive fathers who in the privacy of their own homes instructed or allowed the family tutor to give instruction to the daughters as well as to the sons of the house. Such fathers were regarded as dangerous innovators and a daughter so educated was *persona non grata* in the society of the time.

When girls were finally and grudgingly admitted to public schools they were allowed to attend only during noon recess or from

(Continued on Page 25)

The Colonial Quakers Were Much Interested In Education—Here Is a Picture of William Penn, the Quaker Leader, As a Youth

The Bloomington Baking Co.

APPRECIATES THE PATRONAGE OF THE EMPLOYEES IN THE STONE INDUSTRY AND RECOMMENDS

MILK MAID BREAD

AS THE MOST HEALTHFUL AND STRENGTHENING BREAD ON THE MARKET.

PREPARED UNDER THE MOST APPROVED FORMULAS AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

We Invite Your Inspection

ASK YOUR GROCER for MILK MAID.

The Cut Stone Association of Indiana

ON Monday evening, January 6th, the Cut Stone Association of Indiana held a very interesting meeting and banquet at the Hotel Graham.

Mr. Theodore Pentzer, of the Bedford Cut Stone Company, President of the association, stated the object of the organization, which has for its purpose the promotion of the stone industry, and to be of service to architects and builders. The organization was effected about a year and a half ago, and holds monthly meetings to discuss affairs vital to the industry.

Mr. W. W. Drayer, of the Shawnee Stone Company, and Vice-president of the association was toastmaster, and with his natural smile and well defined sense of humor aided an atmosphere of cheer and good will.

Mr. Charles C. Stone, editor of the Indianapolis Times, made the principal address. Among others who spoke were Mr. A. E. Dickinson, President of the Indiana Limestone Company, Mr. Harry Johnson, President of the Bloomington Limestone Company, Mr. Fred Matthews, President of the Matthews Brothers Stone Company, Mr. Richard Barret, Vice-president and General Manager of the Matthews Brothers Stone Company, Mr. George W. Henley.

Following are the firms which are members of the association.

Bedford Cut Stone Co., Bloomington Limestone Co., The Carl Furst Co., Indian Hill Stone Co., Harding & Cogswell, Inc., H. A. Woolery & Son, Matthews Bros. Co., Monon Stone Co., Reed Powers Cut Stone Co., Shawnee Stone Co., and Edw. Edinger Co.

The officers are:

Chairman, Mr. Theodore Pentzer, Bedford Cut Stone Co.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. W. Drayer, Shawnee Stone Co.; Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Barrett, Matthews Brothers Co.; Directors, Mr. W. H. Hubbard, Bloomington Limestone Co.; Mr. W. E. Powers, Reed-Powers Cut Stone Co.; Mr. W. W. Drayer, Shawnee Stone Company; Secretary, Mr. H. Buckley.

Mr. Stone gave it as his opinion

(Continued on page 33)

How *the pause that refreshes* produces better work

COCA-COLA BOTTLING WORKS
Bloomington, Indiana

OVER 8 MILLION A DAY

BA-164

IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

Safety Meeting Shawnee Stone Co.

On December 16th, the Shawnee Stone Company, of Bloomington, Indiana, had all the Department Heads and Superintendents over at the new Graham Hotel, for a dinner, and a Safety Meeting to discuss ways and means of preventing accidents. Mr. Drayer presided, and in his remarks said that the Company is very much interested in its workmen, and they discussed among themselves, plans for preventing accidents and had decided that some organization was necessary.

This meeting was called so they could bring the situation to the attention of the men in charge at the Quarry and Mill, so they would thoroughly understand the attitude of the officials. Among the speakers of the evening were Walter Wills, of the Industrial Board. Mr. Wills told of the many cases coming to the board each year, the number of fatal accidents and number of total and partial disabilities, in order to show the need of some organized efforts against this needless waste of human life and human suffering.

Mr. Reagin, chief of the State Inspection Department, made a nice talk on how this can be done.

Talks were made by Mr. Morey, Mr. Mahan and E. Reeves.

The meeting was very interesting and everyone present seemed to be very much interested and agreed that it would result in a general decrease in accidents for the coming year.

The foremen are the key men in an organization; they are in a position to see and hear all that goes on in the plants, and can correct any evils that may exist.

The workmen can assist in this work in many ways. We are all human and are apt to make mistakes, so if a mistake is made let's don't make it the second time.

These meetings will be held each month, so that safety rules and regulations can be made, which are for the benefit of all concerned, and should prove a great benefit.

The Shawnee is to be congratulated on the way they have started in this work, and I can assure you, they mean business.

Let's hope 1930 will be the best year in their history.

SHAWNEE SERVICE

STONE SATISFACTION

COMPANY COOPERATION

SHAWNEE CARRARA
A dense cream white Indiana Limestone particularly adaptable for monumental buildings.

SHAWNEE ORIENTAL
Economical---Just the stone for those appreciating a trace of colors.

This Company proposes to merit and retain the confidence and patronage of the trade that made possible its development and expansion.

Block, sawed, planed and turned Indiana Limestone for the cut stone trade. Cut Ready to Set for the Larger Operations.

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Arlando Marine Co., Inc.
7 E. 42nd St.
NEW YORK CITY

SHAWNEE STONE CO.
BLOOMINGTON, IND.
SUCCESSORS TO CENTRAL OOLITIC STONE CO

Eastern Cut Stone Repres'tive
Chas. C. Jenkins
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NEW YORK CITY

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Cut, Sawed, Planed and Rough
Indiana Oolitic Limestone

P. O. BOX 364—TELEPHONE 5457

Mutual Oolitic Cut Stone Company

INCORPORATED

Cut Stone Contractors

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

DIRECTORS

G. ANDERSON, President
THEO. J. LOUDEN, Secretary
THOS. L. ROBERTS, Vice President
W. H. McKNIGHT, Treasurer
JOHN G. WILSON, Mill Supt.

Business Prospects Encouraging For 1930

REPORTS from all sections of the United States are favorable for a great years' business. With Wall street eliminated, and the money flowing back in its natural channels, business in all departments will take on unusual life and activity. There is genuine optimism among the contractors of the country, the indications being favorable to the greatest period of residence construction for a number of years. From all sections comes information of large building projects, business, municipal and government, and with everybody working at good wages an era of prosperity is a certainty.

The sum authorized for Federal building reaches the enormous amount of fifty-three million dollars. The government program calls for an expenditure of $115,000,000 for the construction of department buildings in the District of Columbia and a similar amount for buildings in other sections of the country. Of the total sum now authorized, $190,000,000 will be expended for new public building construction in the District of Columbia and $363,000,000 for public buildings elsewhere. According to a report of the Committee on Appropriation, of which Representative Elliott, of Indiana, is chairman and who sponsored the bill, $248,000,00 was formerly authorized for buildings outside of the District of Columbia.

During the year there is to be the greatest expansion of the public utilities in their history and that means an expenditure of millions and work for extra thousands of men and women. Railway and Highway building promises to be the greatest the country has ever witnessed, especially highway work.

Some of the Large Undertakings

Over $500,000,000 government construction.

$3,000,000 expended on construction of school buildings at Oklahoma City.

It is estimated that the railway expenditures for 1930 will exceed a billion dollars.

Capital expenditures in 1929 totaled $800,000,000, an increase of approximately $123,000,000 over such expenditures in 1928 and $28,450,000 above those in 1927. In addition to capital expenditures, the railroads in 1929 expended approximately $1,300,000,000 for the purchase of supplies used for operation and maintenance, and $3,000,000,000 in wages to railway employes.

El Paso, Texas, will spend over six millions on irrigation projects.

West Palm Beach, Florida, will spend $50,000,000 in building up a vast sugar industry in the Everglades.

Vast sums will be expended by the government in building post offices in many cities.

Atlanta, Ga., is to have a $3,000,000 hospital.

$7,000,000 building program at Abilene, Texas.

M. K. & T. railway will build a million dollar bridge over the Mis-

(Continued on page 33)

CITIES SERVICE PRODUCTS

Complete Oiling & Greasing **Tires and Tubes** Complete Battery Service

EXPERIENCED MAN IN CHARGE

OOLITIC OIL COMPANY, Inc.

ELLSWORTH KING E. W. KING

Assembly of Beautiful Models at Studio of Indiana Limestone Company, Bloomington Extends Courtesy to Indiana University and to the Public Generally

THE picture on this page represents the Studio of the Indiana Limestone Company, located at Bloomington, Indiana, known as Group Four.

The purposes of the assembly of these models are as follows: Mr. Hall, Superintendent of the Carvers of Group Four, conceived the idea of having a Studio, and preserving the beautiful models that the Indiana Limestone Company has reproduced, and featured, to the satisfaction of architects, modelers, designers and contractors.

Mr. Hall visualized by preserving these, the most beautiful models, a concrete record of reproduction so far as the life of the Indiana Limestone Company is concerned. The assembly of the models in the Studio represents approximately in value, $50,000. There have been frequent visits to this Studio by various modelers from many parts of the United States, pronouncing the assembly to be the most extensive, and the finest they had ever seen of this meaning and character.

The Studio shows architects what is possible, and what they may expect reproduced and featured with the proper feeling without any question, under the supervision of Mr. Hall and his organization.

In this studio the patterns and stencils are made and got in readiness for the carver to prevent delay, and for the saving of time in their fabrication. By doing so, Mr. Hall, figures that a pattern maker special, giving all their attention to the work, produces more economical and more satisfactory results.

Names of parties shown in the picture, reading from left to right:

No. 1—Henry Andrews; No. 2—Donald Johnson; No. 3—Fred Barone; No. 4—Kenneth Brown; No. 5—Andrea Moise; No. 6—W. M. Hall; No. 7—Dick Hall; No. 8—Marie Grey; No. 9—Glen O'Brien; No. 10—Kenneth Salmon; No. 11—Guss Martin; No. 12—J. W. Hall; No. 13—Truman Dunn; No. 14—Jess Bennett; No. 15—Arthur Mazzola; No. 16—Isadore Calucci.

Mr. Hall has experienced the difficulties encountered by trying to make patterns on the drafting room tables, finding it very unsatisfactory on account of all the space being occupied by draftsmen making layouts of all descriptions. It made confusion to attempt this work in the drafting department. All large models are sketched in the drafting department, and then the sketch is taken to the Studio for cutting. All small models easily handled are taken to the studio, sketched and patterns cut ready for carvers, and delivered on demand. Mr. Hall figures that the pattern maker, at the rate of wages paid, saves the company twenty per cent on production, and, fair toward his apprentice carvers, keeps them carving, instead of making patterns.

The Studio is open to the art department of Indiana University. Mr. Hall cooperates with the art department of the University, making it possible for them to visit the Studio with classes on different subjects of art. The Indiana Limestone Company feels it their duty to extend this courtesy to the deserving public.

In this Studio can be found the orders of all renaissance. The Corinthian, Ionic, Doric, Byzantine, Moorish, Gothic, and many modernistic models. In fact composite of every description too great and numerous to mention on account of space.

"You Can't Do That"---Moran and Mack

The Hoosier Motorist

IF Moran and Mack, the Two Black Crows, were to give a safety talk, they could find a large subject surrounding their expression, "You can't do that," which was used when a physician instructed one of them to take a pill, three times a day.

Every motorist should learn what he can do and what he can't do when the streets are covered with ice. For instance, you can't stop at a traffic signal by jamming on the brakes if traveling at a speed of ten miles an hour, if the ice is fresh and slick. No, you can't do that.

This fact is evidenced by the amount of glass at street intersections where somebody has tried to stop but couldn't. The thing to do, when approaching a traffic signal is to slow down gradually to a speed where a stop may be made if necessary without skidding.

During the icy periods of winter care must be exercised at all street intersections and all rights must be waived for the motorist who can not stop. Of course this gives the advantage to the reckless driver but no personal or property injury has ever been cured or righted by the fact that the injured person was merely observing his rights.

Before entering a preferential street be sure that any traffic in that street can stop for you if necessary. The fact that one has obeyed the law by stopping will not help much if the motorist blunders into traffic that cannot stop. And before entering any traffic during cold weather it is imperative that the motor be warmed up sufficiently to keep on going after entering the traffic stream. If the motor stops while entering traffic other cars may not be able to stop or slow down sufficiently to avoid an accident.

Pedestrians have a problem, also, during the icy periods of winter and should not try to assert rights in the face of an oncoming car which may not be able to stop regardless of the intent of the motorist. Motorists who step out of their cars to assume the role of pedestrians seem to be the most careless and assertive of their rights. It would be well for them to remember that fact and to use a little more caution in their dual role.

Asserting one's rights, despite weather conditions is just one of the things that can't be done successfully. No, you can't do that, and expect to survive the winter.

* * * * *

Poor Prescription

"Did you hear what happened to Billings?"

"No, what happened?"

"Well, his physicians told him that walking would be good for his health."

"Yeah."

"But he got run down just the same."

* * * * *

Join a Union

Jones—Why so depressed, old man?

Brown — The horrible cost of living; constant bills for materials, paint and shingling.

Jones—What, your house?

Brown — No, my daughters.—Chicago Tribune.

* * * * *

Plausible Theory

Friend—Say, Bill, why do you always hit your horse on one side?

Teamster—I figure if I get one side going, the other is pretty sure to follow.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Show Places of Southern Indiana

VON RITZ Theatre at Bedford Indiana

INDIANA Theatre at Bloomington Indiana

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Vonderschmitt AMUSEMENT Enterprises

Office, Drafting Room, Quarries, Mills

SHOP NOTES

Harding & Cogswell have taken down the derrick that waited on their mill and installed a Bedford Crane. The company had a very successful year.

* * * * *

Glen Summit, apprentice draftsman at Harding & Cogswells, is deeply interested in the work and getting the "hang of it" quite satisfactorily.

* * * * *

Samuel M. Harris, for several years with the Indiana Limestone Company, has taken a position with the Empire Stone Company as traveling salesman.

* * * * *

There is quite a delegation of stone workers from the Oolitic field engaged in the mills at Buffalo, N. Y. They all got together Christmas and had a Christmas tree. Frank Williams, formerly of the Maltby Company, received a letter to this effect.

* * * * *

A letter from Miss Edna M. Moore, of the office force of the Geo. W. Maltby & Sons Company, of Buffalo, New York, is to effect that Herman Cornman, has recovered from a serious illness, and plans to resume work with the company soon.

* * * * *

Among the many subscriptions we have received from over the states for Quarries and Mills, comes one from Reinhold Werner, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who says: "A friend of mine showed me a copy of this magazine, and I like it very much." Others can help us secure subscriptions by showing their copy to some one. A dollar a year in single subscriptions pays the bill. In clubs of 25 subscriptions, fifty cents a year.

* * * * *

In reply to a letter of inquiry concerning the winner of the prize for a design, offered by the Stone Cutters' and Carvers' Union, Mr. Jas. C. Meglemre, Secretary, writes us that as soon as the design has been selected and the winner named, he will inform us. We are hoping to present the name of the winner in our February number, and to give a sketch of the design.

Tribune Notes

A section of the drafting room was beautifully decorated for the occasion and a lighted Christmas tree stood in the center. Santa Claus distributed presents to each member of the force and wished everyone a very merry Christmas.

The Tribune office force gave a Christmas party at the office, December 24th.

H. S. Bowman, superintendent of the Tribune is enjoying a vacation with his daughter and family in Gary, Indiana. Guy Wampler is attending to duties during his absence.

Norman Hall spent the holidays with relatives in Buffalo, New York.

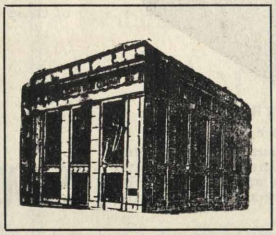
Mrs. Sidney Blair has resigned

(Continued on page 35)

The Daily Papers

giving news of thefts and burglaries—"Stolen from a safe," "had the jewels in a small purse"—tell more forcefully than we can here, why it pays to keep papers and valuables in fire and burglar-proof safe deposit vaults.

In our safe deposit vault—located on the main floor, modern, of steel and concrete construction with large solid steel door—you can rent a box for $2.00 and upwards per annum.

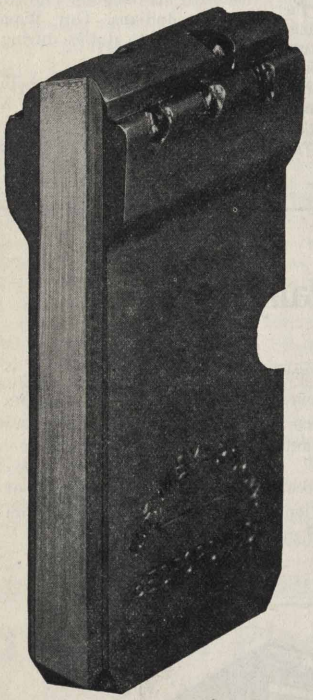


Citizens Loan & Trust Company

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

Capital,	- - - -	$150,000.00
Surplus,	- - - -	150,000.00

MEYERS DIAMOND SAW TEETH



A New Meyers Rip-Joint Tooth
Foerster Patent
This enlarged illustration—magnified nearly twenty times in size—shows the placing of the larger diamonds for ripping and the smaller diamonds for jointing.

Meyers Diamond Saw Teeth have always been outstanding for clean fast cutting, for long service and for minimum loss in resetting. As the "Splint" tooth revolutionized the sawing of stone nearly fifteen years ago, so the new Meyers Rip-Joint tooth, Foerster Patent, is revolutionizing the sawing of stone today. Combining ripping and jointing in one operation, with the mechanical perfection that characterizes all Meyers products, it is a worthy representative of the entire Meyers line.

Meyers Improved-Rip-Joint Tooth

Foerster Patent

Meyers No. 1 Premier Jointer—8 Diamond.
Meyers No. 2 Premier Jointer—10 Diamond.
Meyers Three-Way Tooth—3 Diamond.

Meyers Ripping Teeth---For All Type Saws

Meyers Drag Saw Teeth

The Meyers No. 1 and No. 2 Premier Jointing Teeth are worthy successors to the famous Splint Teeth. The outstanding features of these teeth are:—

Faster Cutting
Cleaner Cutting
Sharper Arrises
Longer Lasting

SAW BLADES and SERVICE

Fast and clean cutting demands a blade that is functioning properly. We have therefore installed in both our Bedford and Chicago plants an equipment of specially designed and patented machines for testing and reworking blades, for rehammering, regrinding, recircling, balancing and truing, to put them into perfect condition for service. We also carry in stock at both plants a full line of circular blades from 18 in. to 76 in. in diameter, together with drag saw blades, and are prepared to give emergency delivery on a new blade when you need it.

Write, wire or telephone according to the urgency of your need. Twenty-four hour service when emergency demands.

W. F. MEYERS COMPANY, Incorporated

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2830 West Lake Street
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Home Office and Plant
BEDFORD, INDIANA

Sales and Service Office
319 Nashville Trust Bldg.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DIAMOND SAW TEETH IN THE WORLD.

Education In Colonial Days

(Continued from Page 16)

6:30 to 7:30 A. M., or after closing hours and even then for but six months of the year.

Widely varying views of education obtained in the various sections of the country. The most extreme view was that held by Governor Berkely of Virginia, who in 1671, when asked by the English Commissioner of Foreign Plantations what course was taken in Virginia for instructing the people in the Christian religion, replied with spirit: "The same that is taken in England out of towns, every man according to his ability instructing his children." This was true and a necessary condition in the South where plantations were widely separated from one another. Berkely, however, was not content with a statement of facts. He went on: "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing presses, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the best of governments: God keep us from both!" Berkely's wish in regard to a school system in Virginia was realized for there was none before the time of Thomas Jefferson.

Governor Berkely is said to have been a generous contributor to private academies. His objection was to "free" schools for which there was no favorable sentiment in the South. Rich planters, as has been indicated, educated their children at home, sending their sons either north or abroad for the finishing touches. Clergymen often educated the children of the less wealthy and numerous gifts from benevolent private individuals provided for this purpose. The existence of slavery, however, prevented the growth of an independent middle class which is the class ordinarily served by the public school. Educationally, negro children were ignored. Southern white people regarded "free" schools with contempt as a pauperizing influence and continued to do so until after the Civil War.

The South cannot, however, be accused of being indifferent to the subject of education. In Virginia was launched one of the earliest and most ambitious, if ill-fated, educational undertakings on the North American continent. In 1619, at the instance of Sir Edwin Sandys, treasurer of the London Company, parliament granted 15,000 acres of land for a university and Episcopal college. The king appealed to churches for contributions which were received to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds sterling, contributed "toward the erection of some churches and some schools for the education of the children of those barbarians. The barbarians referred to were, naturally, not the Virginia Cavaliers but their redskin neighbors. After money had been raised and land given both for the college and the schools for Indians, came the Indian war of 1622. Such buildings as had been built were razed by the savages and all thought of education was thrust into the background for the time being. The following summer it was ordered that "all the moneys collected be deposited, until the plantation be so settled as there may be use of a school there." That such a time

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Building Materials

needed by
The Stone Industry
for

Construction and Maintenance.

The Fulwider Lumber Co.

"A Board or a Bungalow"

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KODAK

A Full Line of Accessories

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— THE KODAK STORE —

Prescriptions Our Specialty
Paints and Varnishes

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East Side Square Phone 2411

Education In Colonial Days

did come, before another quarter century had passed, is indicated by a letter from a Virginia resident to friends in England, dated 1649. In this, he describes a free school with "two hundred acres of land, a fine house and forty milch kine." the gift of a private donor.

New York disputes with Virginia and New England, the honor of having had the first free public school in the colonies. The Brooklyn claim is based on the founding of a school in 1633 by the congregation of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York.

The Dutch West India Company, organized in 1621, received, nine years after, instructions from the States General of Holland, among which occurred the following order: "To all founders of colonies: Patrons should particularly exert themselves to find speedily means to maintain a clergyman and a schoolmaster in order that divine service and will for religion may be planted in that country." To this end, it was required that "each householder and inhabitant should bear such tax and public charge as should be considered proper for their maintenance." This is one of the earliest school taxes recorded in the country.

"Nothing is of greater importance than the early instruction of youth," wrote Stuyvesant, a Dutch colonial leader in 1642. That he expressed the view of his fellow colonists is indicated by the fact that the early New York schools included in their curriculum, in addition to the elementary reading, writing, arithmetic and doctrine of the church, a study of the fundamentals of the "freedom, privileges and exemptions granted to the colonists through the West Indian Company.

As early as 1658, a burgomaster petitioned for a Latin schoolmaster indicating that the number of parents who would send their children to such a teacher would unboubtedly increase from year to year and form an academy, "whereby this place to great splendor will have attained." The petition was granted and a classical school founded. The first teacher received a yearly salary of 500 gulden, the equivalent of $187.50, the use of a house and garden, six gulden tuition from each pupil and the privilege of practicing medicine. As early as 1650, New York teachers were paid from the public treasury. It is stated that at the time of the surrender of New York to the English in 1664 the Dutch had established schools and permanent teachers in practically every town. The English control proved to be unsympathetic towards the institutions of those of an alien origin and speech and interest in education in that colony fell into a rapid decline.

Pennsylvania passed a law in 1683 requiring parents and guardians to have their children taught reading, writing and "some useful trade or skill, that the poor may work and live and the rich, if they become poor, may not want." A fine of five pounds for each child neglected was provided for failure to comply with the law. The government, however, assumed no responsibility for providing facilities for obtaining instruction. Education in Pennsylvania was long left to the initiative of charitable individuals or organizations.

In 1698 the Society of Friends

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DULY APPRECIATED

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OWN
Your HOME

Come In and Let Us Talk
It Over

Our Plan Offers the Solution

We Carry a Large Line of
BUILDING MATERIAL

HIGH CLASS MILL WORK

Education In Colonial Days

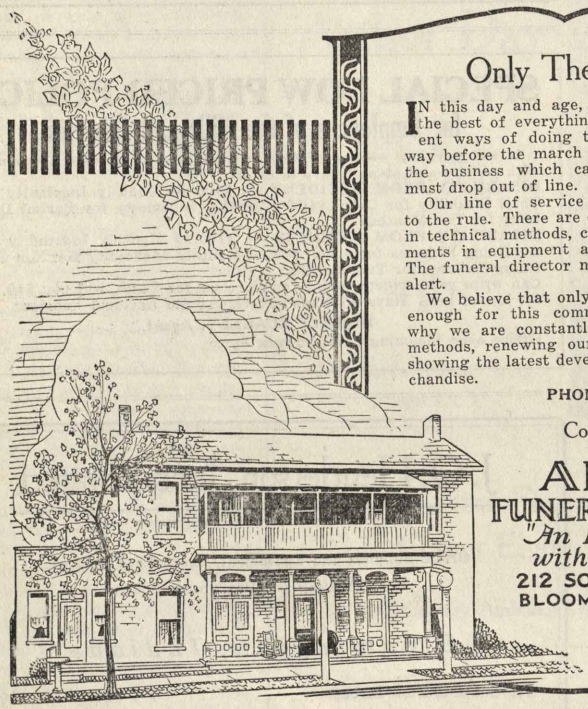
established the famous Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. This institution, remarkable for its day, opened its doors to all children of both sexes, regardless of creed. Provision was made that while children of the rich were to be charged reasonable rates for instruction, children of the poor were to be taught without charge. For fifty years this was the only public school in the province.

In 1754, a group of German settlers, led by Dr. Franklin and aided by contributions from Europe, organized a "German Society" in Philadelphia "to found and maintain schools for the numerous children of German settlers."

New England, at an early date, conceived the idea that the public should provide for the instruction of all the youth. The first legislative school act was passed in Massachusetts in 1642 providing that every town of fifty or more families should choose a teacher from amongst themselves to "teach all such children as shall resort to him to read and write." It was further required that every town of one hundred householders should provide a grammar school to prepare children for the universities. Any town neglecting these requirements was to be fined five pounds a year. In this connection, it is interesting to note that college preparation consisted almost exclusively in the study of Latin and Greek. A boy who had been sufficiently instructed in these languages was eligible for college regardless of age. He might be admitted to Harvard, originally a training school for ministers, at fourteen or even twelve.

There was little compromise or opportunity of evasion in the New England law of 1642 which placed the responsibility for educating the youth of the community with the local authorities. Parents in turn were responsible to the local authorities. Drastic measures were taken with "unnatural parents" who failed to comply with the law from which the following excerpts are taken:

"This court, taking into serious consideration the great neglect of many parents and masters in training up their children in learning and labor, and other employments, which may be profitable to the commonwealth, do hereby order and decree that in every town, the chosen men appointed to manage the affairs of the same shall henceforth stand charged with the care of the redress of this evil; so that they (the negligent parents) shall be sufficiently punished by fines for the neglect." * * * Inspectors were required "to take account, from time to time, of all parents and masters and of their children, especially of their ability to read and understand the principles of religion and the capital laws of this



Only The Best

IN this day and age, people insist on the best of everything. Old, inefficient ways of doing things must give way before the march of progress, and the business which cannot keep pace must drop out of line.

Our line of service is no exception to the rule. There are constant changes in technical methods, constant improvements in equipment and merchandise. The funeral director must keep on the alert.

We believe that only the best is good enough for this community. That is why we are constantly improving our methods, renewing our equipment and showing the latest developments in merchandise.

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ALLEN FUNERAL HOME

"An Institution with an Ideal"

212 SO. WALNUT ST.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Education In Colonial Days

country, and to impose fines upon such as shall refuse such account when it shall be required." Selectmen of the town were urged "to have a vigilant eye for their brethren and neighbors, to see that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as not to endeavor to teach, by themselves or others, the children and apprentices to read the English tongue and obtain a knowledge of the capital laws."

Parents or masters found guilty of neglect were to be fined twenty shillings per child for the first offense. If, after warning, the neglect continued, children were to be taken from the parents or masters and bound over to such persons as were deemed suitable by the selectmen to fill the parents' role until the children reached their majority.

Connecticut in 1650 passed laws similar to the Massachusetts law of 1642.

The framers of these early school laws could scarcely have foreseen the time when the state would not only require their descendants to be educated but would finance and provide the means of receiving that education. Nothing is more taken for granted today than our system of free public schools, financed and operated by state and municipal boards of education, where the sons and daughters of rich and poor alike may jointly receive an education which is in many ways superior to that obtainable even for the sons of kings in the seventeenth century.

* * * * *

An old lady leaving church after a service which had been attended by a crowded congregation, was heard to say: "If everybody else would do as I do, and stay quietly in their seats till everyone else had gone, there would not be such a crush at the door!"

—C. H. S. Echo.

* * * * *

Old lady (visiting New York museum): "Have you a mummy of King Tut here?"

Attendant: "No, madam."

Old lady (amazedly): "Dear me, they have a very fine one in the British museum."

* * * * *

Many doctors suffer from good health.

Sportsmen come in and let us tell you about the

Johnson Outboard Boat Motors

Now is the time to fix up for spring boating and fishing.

Sparks Garage

314 N. Morton St. Phone 5966 Bloomington, Ind.

SERVICE—Measured not by Gold but by the Golden Rule

Phone 130 Day or Night

DAY & CARTER

BEDFORD, INDIANA

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Prompt Ambulance Service Lady Attendant

SPECIAL LOW PRICED POLICY

for Employees of the Mills and Quarries

It will pay any worker of Oolitic Limestone to become acquainted with policies and plans I have to offer.

DISABILITY FROM ACCIDENT — $100.00 Monthly Indemnity for Total Disability for Life. $40.00 Monthly Indemnity for Partial Disability for Two Months.

DISABILITY FROM SICKNESS — $100.00 Monthly Indemnity for Confining Sickness for Life. $40.00 Monthly Indemnity for Non-Confining Sickness for Two Months.

Can write you accident policy for one year for $2.00, will pay $10,000 for loss of Life. Have all kinds of Sickness and Accident Policies.

HORACE BLAKELY, Agent

Office over Bloomington Hardware Store Phone 2965

J. O. Henderson, Incorporated

Office Supplies and Equipment, Loose Leaf Devices

Blue Printing and Drafting Supplies

Bloomington, Indiana

109 South Morton Street Telephone 2108

Continuance of Progress and Prosperity

(Continued from Page 9)

were somewhat lower than in the corresponding period of 1928. Increase in industrial efficiency accounts both for the greater output and the general downward tendency in prices.

The new construction contracts awarded fell off considerably. But the back-log of large contracts placed during 1928 and in the early months of 1929 made possible an actual volume of construction nearly as large as that reported for 1928. There was a lowering in the demand for materials particularly identified with residential construction, such as lumber, brick, cement, and enamelled sanitary ware.

Except possibly for certain branches of the construction industry, legitimate business found funds plentiful and reasonably cheap, despite the sharp rise of interest rates before the stock-market crash. A wide spread between the rates on brokers' loans and the rates charged to business borrowers was maintained by the Federal Reserve Board, in cooperation with the nation's bankers. Long-term business borrowing was accomplished very extensively by floating stocks on a rising market—often to retire bond issues. Thus the year-end finds most of the key industries of the country with stronger capital structures, and in better cash-and-inventory positions, than at any time in our history.

Following the security liquidation in October and November, interest rates declined to the lowest levels in eighteen months. Foreign lending, so essential to our export business, was resumed to some extent in the final quarter—through heavy withdrawals from our market of foreign-owned short-term funds. Foreign purchasing power was stimulated, also, by sympathetic liquidation of securities in every important country.

Exports of American manufactured goods reached the huge total of approximately $3,250,000,000, about 9 per cent greater than in 1928, and about 80 per cent more than in 1922. This growth of exports has made possible more continuous employment of American labor and capital. Import trade was also exceptionally large, especially when allowance is made for the recent decline in the prices of certain major important commodities. The large volume of imports is the result of our high purchasing power and of the increasing productive capacity of many foreign countries.

Although some of our industries lagged behind, there was on the whole, during 1929, less disparity between slow and active branches of business than has been apparent in other recent years.

Broadly speaking, the business history of 1929 recorded the continuation of a movement which has been substantially unbroken for an exceptionally long period. It is impossible, of course, to forecast what temporary ups and downs may occur. But the nature of the economic development of the United States is such that one may confidently predict, for the long run, a continuance of prosperity and progress.

* * * * *

Hamilton County, Ohio, To Spend $4,830,000

Hamilton County Commissioners have advised Gov. Myers Y. Cooper and Robert N. Waid, director of highways, that highway and other public improvements would be made in this county during 1930 at an estimated cost of $4,830,000, as follows: $2,590,000 for county roads, $20,000 for township roads and $2,220,000 for other improvements.

* * * * *

Teacher: "Use the right verb in this sentence, 'The toast was drank in silence."

Pupil: "The toast was ate in silence."

* * * * *

The fellow who is a live wire is seldom sat on.

Arthur Day

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

302 North Walnut Street
Phone 4363

New Funeral Chapel
Corner Eighth and Walnut

20th Century Ambulance Service Without Charge

BLOOMINGTON, -:- INDIANA

Treating of Stone---Statement Bureau of Standards

(Continued from page 15)

ments were indicated to be effective to the extent of greatly reducing the rate of absorption, at the end of the 14-day period the treated specimens had absorbed from 68 to 95 per cent as much as the untreated specimens.

The two series were then placed in one-half inch of water in a tray and placed in the freezing chamber until frozen, after which they were taken out and thawed in water at room temperatures. This cycle was repeated until the specimens were all disintegrated.

In these experiments all of the treated specimens showed higher resistance to frost than the untreated ones. The increased resistances computed as a percentage of the number of freezings required to disintegrate the treated material were as follows: One sandstone was improved 350 per cent, another 260 per cent; one limestone was improved 190 per cent and the other 53 per cent.

These experiments indicate that such a preservative treatment is of value on the types of stone under consideration even under very severe conditions of soaking.

* * * * *

Wise Spending Builds Up Trade

It is no extravagance to spend money largely, but rather it is wasteful to be penurious, declared Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction, in an address before the New England Foundrymen's Association. Industrial and commercial success, he said, has been predicated upon a courageous expenditure of funds and a willingness to be generous in all worthy efforts.

"It is just as much industry's duty to make markets as it is to make goods," said Mr. Abbott. "That is what I call this new era of rationalization. Short-sighted economy ideas are a drag on trade and industry is in need of more executives who have the courage to do things in a big way. Large sums are today spent on consumer advertising, but they will seem small in comparison with what is going to be spent in the future."

In addition, he said, we must use the same methods to inculcate a consumer acceptance of basic raw materials, and reminded his hearers that:

"We are doing a greater and better job in advertising than we ever dreamed of doing in the old days. It is costing more money but it is breaking down resistance, promoting bigger things because it is genuinely creative spending. The technical and industrial field is rapidly coming into the bigger sphere of usefulness, and he is a bold man who can predict where this era will end."

* * * * *

Just Before the Battle

A student failed in all five of the subjects he studied at the university. He telegraphed his brother:

"Flunked out. Prepare Papa."

The brother telegraphed back: "Papa prepared; prepare yourself."—The Courier.

* * * * *

Youthful Questioner—What are diplomatic relations, father?

Father—There are no such relatives my boy.—Pearson's Weekly.

How we grow

After a few months, dealing at our Bank becomes a habit, and it is a mighty good habit, too.

Soon these patrons are recommending our Bank to others. It is very gratifying to our Bank for it is in this way that we grow, not only in financial strength but also in the confidence of our patrons, the strongest asset a bank can have. Your patronage will help us to grow even stronger.

Not too late to join our Christmas Club

Peoples State Bank

ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA

Committee To Carry On Stabilization Work

Formation of the smaller of the two executive committees to be formed following the business stabilization conferences recently held in Washington, has been announced by Julius H. Barnes of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the committee. The list contains twenty names, not including the chairman. Members of a larger committee, also authorized by the conference, will be named later to serve as contact men between the executive committee and trade associations and commercial groups. The small committee will be called into consultation at an early date. Its membership is as follows:

Owen D. Young, chairman of the board, General Electric Company and Radio Corporation of America, New York City; Myron C. Taylor, chairman, finance committee, United States Steel Corporation, New York City; Thomas W. Lamont, J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City; Paul Shoup, president, Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Calif.; Clarence M. Woolley, chairman of the board, American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, New York City; Henry M. Robinson, president, Los Angeles-First National Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.; Walter C. Teagle, president, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York City; James Simpson, president, Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, Ill.; Cornelius F. Kelley, president, Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York City; Elbert L. Carpenter, president, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Minneapolis, Minn.; Pierre S. du Pont, chairman of the board, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del.; Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board, Irving Trust Company, New York City; George Horace Lorimer, editor, *Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter S. Gifford, president, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City; Alvan Macauley, president, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.; John G. Lonsdale, president, American Bankers' Association, St. Louis, Mo.; Stuart W. Cramer, director, Cotton Textile Institute, Cramerton, N. C.; Charles Cheney, president, National Industrial Conference Board, Manchester, Conn.; Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the board, Montgomery Ward & Company, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Chandler, publisher, *Times*, Los Angeles, Calif.

* * * * *

Milds—Your wife seems to be very cheerful and smiling this evening.

Meeks—Yes, altogether too cheerful and smiling. She's got something on me.—New Bedford Standard.

* * * * *

Recruit—Well, what's the matter? Didn't I do all right in the parade?

Top Sergeant (sweetly)—Sure you did all right? Didn't you win it by half a yard?—Brooklyn Eagle.

Use Linco Gasoline and Motor Oils

BULK STATIONS

SPENCER, INDIANA

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

LINCO ETHYL GASOLINE

SERVICE STATIONS

SPENCER:
Morgan and West Streets
Main and Cooper Streets

ELLETTSVILLE:
Vine and Temperance Streets

BLOOMINGTON:
Third and Jordan Streets

Wholesale and Retail

SPENCER OIL COMPANY -:- BLOOMINGTON OIL CO.

P. A. MADARIS, Manager

PHONE 165, SPENCER

WE APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS

Another YEAR

gone by, and the light and power industry has completed its forty-seventh year of service to the people of the United States.

Looking backward to 1882, when the first central generating station was placed in operation, the industry has some measure of pride in its accomplishments during these comparatively few years. The cost of the finest artificial lighting the world has ever seen is the most unimportant item in the household budget. Drudgery is no longer necessary in the home. The workers in our great industries are no longer manual laborers; they are directors of power. The railroads, the street railways, the telephone, the telegraph, the radio—all acknowledge their debt to electricity.

These have been years of constant striving to improve and extend the service and at the same time lower the cost to the consumer. Not a little of the success which has crowned these efforts has been due to the splendid cooperation of the American public.

We look forward with all confidence to another year of this same cooperation.

INTERSTATE
Public **SERVICE** *Company*

Serving 285 progressive Indiana communities with electric gas, water or transportation facilities.

Letter From the West On Blocks and Bankers

(Continued from page 8)

tance from the belt, well, it would take me from 20 to 40 days, if I had good luck, to replace an important stone. To my way of thinking there is nothing that will beat rubbers for the safe handling of stone, no difference where the stone mill is located.

Some one has said "taking care of a stone after it is finished is the biggest part of the stone game." He didn't miss it much.

We have eight bankers 24 inches high, and six bankers 20 inches high, built good and substantial, and having a perfectly level surface. Each banker has four blocks and four rubbers, two blocks, 2x4, and two blocks 4x4, of suitable length. Besides we have an extra supply of blocks and rubbers, blocks 6-8-10 and 12 inch and a place to keep them. When we want a good sized block we know where to find it and when we're through with the big blocks or extra rubbers they are returned promptly to where they belong.

With good firm level bankers and decent blocks and rubbers we have a very low per cent. of snipped arrises and marring of finished surfaces.

Yours truly, J. R. C., Care of John Baird, R. R. 7, Oklahoma City, Okla.

* * * * *

The Cut Stone Association of Indiana

(Continued from page 17)

that 1930 would at least experience a normal business year. He advised the stone men to advertise their business, and the public will think of you when it needs something you have to sell.

The speaker urged that the stone men give careful consideration to the move for a new constitution for Indiana, declaring that business is the greatest human activity and as such, entitled to be heard in matters having to do with government. He cited the present school aid situation as one likely to be remedied through adoption of a new basic law for the state.

Business Prospects Encouraging for 1930

(Continued from page 19)

souri river at Booneville, Mo.

Over $15,000,000 will be expended in Washington, D. C., for hospitals.

Million dollar power plant at Weleetka, Oklahoma.

$5,000,000 telephone building at Louisville, Ky.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., will expend $22,000,000 in 1930 for new construction projects in Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia.

Standard Telephone Co., of Texas, main office Chicago, will improve its system in 1930 at a cost of $2,000,000.

Central States Natural Gas Co. proposes to build a 950-mile pipe line system of 24-inch pipe (said to be the largest size pipe so far used for this purpose) extending from the Amarillo field in Texas to Chicago, and many localities en route will be served.

Southern Bell Telephone Co., Atlanta, plans expenditure of $35,000,000 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee in 1930.

Dayton, Ohio, is to have a $2,000,000 hospital.

Columbus, Ohio, is to have a $5,000,000 Methodist temple.

The expenditures in road building is estimated at $2,500,000,000. 625,000 men needed to build these roads.

* * * * *

A new zoological expedition of the Field Museum of National History soon will be on its way to Africa in pursuit of the "honey bird" the giant sable antelope and many other rare specimens. The honey bird leads men to bee hives and eats the grubs and larvae after the men have removed the honey. The expedition is financed by Arthur S. Vornay of New York, who will lead it jointly with Herbert Lang, New York. The search will take the expedition to the Kalahari desert where only Masawara nomads live, nomads described by Vornay as "living skeletons who eat locusts and snakes."

* * * * *

Among the industrial enterprises of ancient Phoenicia was the working of lead mines in Spain from which place they distributed metal.

Drafting & Blue Printing Supplies

Distributors for
PARAGON REVOLUTE COMPANY
Automatic Electric Blue Printing Equipment
HAMILTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DRAWING TABLES AND FILING CABINETS

Manufacturers of
BLUE PRINT PAPER AND TRACING VELLUMS

Indianapolis Blue Print and Supply Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT

Rotruck's Cafe

The Best the Market Affords
Prepared Right

North Walnut Street Bloomington, Indiana

Another YEAR

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The Best the Market Affords
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North Walnut Street Bloomington, Indiana

Successful Year Mutual Oolitic Co.

THE Mutual Oolitic Cut Stone Company is just closing up a very successful year's business. Last spring the company was reorganized with the following Board of Directors: Girard Anderson, President; Thos. L. Roberts, Vice-President; Theodore J. Lowden, Secretary; W. H. McKnight, Treasurer; John G. Wilson, Mill Superintendent. The plant is located on South Walnut Street, adjoining the Monon yards, and embraces a valuable mill site and stacking yard of five acres. The mill equipment is practically all new, and under supervision of Superintendent Wilson has been one of the most productive plants in the field. Mr. Anderson, President of the company has had wide experience in the stone business, and as General Manager has seen the business steadily grow since he became identified with the plant. The company has been very popular with the contractors around Bloomington, and this season completed several nice jobs here. Among the number was the Eagle Clothing Store; Clear Creek School House; Sanders School House; Fairview School Addition; Residence of Prof. Coon; Residence of W. E. Sullivan; Power Plant Addition to Indiana University.

A number of large jobs have been completed in various sections of the country, some of which have required 25 cars of cut stone. The following is a partial list of the work completed by the Mutual Oolitic:

McKinley School, Columbus, Ohio; Second Presbyterian Church, Tulsa, Okla.; Office Building, Atlantic City, N. J.; Washington Boulevard M. E. Church, Huntington, W. Va.; Addition to Blaine School, Muncie, Ind.; President's House, College of Wooster, Ohio; U. S. Postoffice and Court House, Jamestown, N. Dak.; Physical Education Bldg., Potomac State School, Keyser, W. Va.; Champion Avenue School, Columbus, Ohio; Shop Building, W. Va. Industrial School for Boys, Pruntytown, W. Va.; Houston High School, Houston, Ohio; Springfield Township School, Ontario, Ohio; Union Township School, Kewanna, Ind.; Flat Rock Township School, Florida, Ohio; Bath House, Berekeley Springs, W. Va.; Clear Creek Township School, Springboro, Ohio; Children's Building, State Tuberculous Sanitarium, Hopemont, W. Va.; Lambda Chi Alpha Frat., Greencastle, Ind.; Bridgeport National Bank, Bridgeport, Pa.; Infantry Battalion Barracks, Fort Leonard Wood, Md.; Bockstay Machine & Leather Co., Union City, Ind.; Westgate Evangelical Church, Columbus, Ohio; Physical Education Building, Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio; Malinta Grelton School, Malinta, Ohio; Laundry Building, W. Va. Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Hopemont, W. Va.; La Salle High School Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. Ross Sanitorium, Lafayette, Ind.: Schulte-United, Inc., Youngstown, Ohio; Monroe Township School, Continental, Ohio; High School, Huntingburg, Ind.; Fifth Avenue Church of Christ, Lancaster, Ohio; St. John's Lutheran Church, Preuss Crossing, Ind., Dubois Co.; Union Township Community Bldg., Culver, Ind.; Addition to Physical Education Building, Concord Normal, Athens, W. Va.; School and Assembly Building, New Jersey State Home for Girls, Trenton, N. Y.; Princeton Junior School for Boys, Princeton, N. J.; Geo. R. Walker Residence, Dayton, Ohio; St. Elizabeth's Hospital Addition, Youngstown, Ohio; Female Group Buildings, Village for Epileptics, New Castle, Ind.; Youngstown Country Club, Youngstown, Ohio; United Presbyterian Church, Huntsville, Ohio; Georgetown Medical School, Washington, D. C.: East Canton School, East Canton, Ohio; Addition to County Prison, Holmesburgh, Pa.

* * * * *

Freezing of Stone

(Continued from page 7)

weather. Walls have been destroyed by leaky gutters allowing a stone wall to be, saturated frequently during freezing weather. A very resistant limestone may in time be weakened by repeated freezings. Resistance to frost action is a very desirable quality in a building stone. In ordinary walls our Indiana limestone is rarely required to undergo freezing tests which are beyond its powers of resistance.

In conclusion it seems to the writer that the factors which aid most in the removal of quarry water from the Indiana limestone are large pores which are well connected, the absence of clay, organic matter and colloids, a position of the stone in the quarry well above the level of ground water. The factors which may cause the retention of quarry water may be case hardening, the presence of small pores which are poorly connected, and the presence clay, organic and colloidal matter.

* * * * *

A single mink has been known to catch as many as eighty fish in one night.

Country's Increase of Population

In view of this country's continuous increase of population and wealth, there is little room for doubt that a program of growth is in the making, and that it must be inaugurated by a program of increased construction activity. If prosperity is to continue in this country at something near the levels of the past five years, it seems necessary that a proper proportion of national income must continue to be spent for building and engineering works. Since the country's greatest construction need at the present time is for public improvements of every kind, it seems proper that a program of public building and public works should be undertaken in 1930, and it seems reasonable to believe that the coming year will prove to be one of recovery and resumption of the country's expansion program after the rather serious interruption of the year just closed.

* * * * *

Linco Ethyl Gasoline

Mr. P. A. Madaris, proprietor of oil stations at Bloomington, Spencer, and Ellettsville is having large sales of Linco-Ethyl gasoline, and those who are using this gas give it as their opinion that they get more mileage per gallon, and better satisfaction in a general way, than from any other gas on the market.

Mr. Madaris is pushing the sales by liberal advertising, and while he is increasing the volume of his business he is at the same time demonstrating to the public that this high standard Linco-Ethyl gas is the most economical they can buy.

Linco gasoline has been recognized by users for a long time as of excellent quality—in fact nothing better if as good on the market, and now by the addition of the Ethyl fluid, the results are proving most satisfactory. The oil stations of Mr. Madaris are in charge of careful, accommodating men, who carry out the policy of real service, and as a result the Madaris stations are favorites with the public.

* * * * *

"Did you get a hair cut?"

"No; I just had my ears moved down half an inch."—Lehigh Burr.

Office, Drafting Room, Quarries and Mills

(Continued from page 23)

from her work in the ticket room.

W. B. Allen, draftsman, spent his vacation, which extended through the holidays with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pearcy spent the holidays with Mr. Pearcy's parents at Hartford City, Indiana.

* * * * *

Fire At Romona

Fire destroyed the office building of the Ingalls Stone Company at Romona, Monday night, December 23rd, and the changing wind prevented what might have been a more disastrous fire.

The flames were discovered by the night watchman about 11 p. m. and he notified C. B. Henderson, who lives at Romona, and is an employee of the company. Mr. Henderson hurried to the scene of the fire and Mrs. Henderson telephoned the employees of the company who rushed to the scene of the conflagration to help extinguish the flames. Many drove from Spencer and other points to assist in fighting the fire.

Prompt action prevented the tool house from catching fire, but the office, records and equipment in the building were completely destroyed. It is thought the fire was caused by sparks from the chimney.

* * * * *

The Monon Stone Company closed a very successful year, running their mill day and night most of the year. At the recent annual election, Franklin T. Brodix, Henry Furst, Jr., Albert E. Wornle, Samuel G. F. Fagan and George W. Henley were elected directors. The directors organized fith Mr. Brodix, President; Mr. Fagan, Vice-president; Mr. Wornle, Treasurer, and Mr. Henley, Secretary.

* * * * *

Messrs. Harry Johnson, Jesse G. Ray, John Edgeworth, Henry A. Woolery, and J. L. Torphy are the incorporators of a new organization to be known as the Building Stone Association of Indiana, Inc. The purpose of the organization is to promote cooperation among the operators, and encourage the maintenance of uniform prices.

C. H. Owens, for several years connected with the Indiana Oolitic Stone Company, as Sales Manager, and later in that department of the Bloomington Limestone Company, has taken a position with a stone company in Texas. Mr. Owens is a very successful stone man.

* * * * *

In this issue of Quarries and Mills will be found a page announcement of the sale of the Indianapolis Oolitic Stone Company, by A. R. Marley, Receiver, on February 14th, at 2 o'clock. The plant is located at Stinesville, and embraces a well equipped mill, quarry of excellent buff stone, and everything in good repair. The sale will be held at the office at the plant.

* * * * *

J. L. Torphy, President of the Shawnee Stone Company, is spending the winter at Phoenix, Arizona.

* * * * *

Senator and Mrs. W. B. Hoadley are missing all this frigid weather, by being comfortably located at Miami.

* * * * *

We are under obligations to Edwin Constable, time keeper for the Bloomington Limestone Indiana Oolitic Mill at Ellettsville, for a club of 32 subscriptions to Quarries and Mills, from that plant. Never to cold to do good, Edwin. Thanks.

* * * * *

Carson B. Harris, Canadian Representative of the Empire Stone Company, with offices at Toronto, represents the prospects good for a heavy building program this year. Although there is considerable native stone quarried, Indiana Limestone is very popular with the cutters and carvers. A very large percentage of the new buildings are constructed of stone, and our Indiana product is much in evidence.

* * * * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Hoadley are off for Florida in quest of more congenial temperatures.

* * * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews are spending the winter in Florida.

* * * * *

A first aid course, sponsored by the Indiana Limestone company, Shawnee Stone company, Bloomington Limestone company and the B. G. Hoadley Quarries company was completed January 16th.

Classes were held in the city hall by Claude Dempsey, of Vincennes, foreman of the bureau of mines. Mr. Dempsey brought his own equipment for demonstration and conducted very profitable classes. There were 98 men enrolled in the course and 68 completed it.

* * * * *

The Bloomington Limestone Company is opening up a quarry about a mile north of the B. G. Hoadley quarry, adjoining Arlington. Cores on this land are reported by the drillers to be as fine as ever found in the field, with exceptional depth. The Maple Hill quarry, property of the Bloomington Limestone Co., south of Bloomington, is one of the greatest producers of Number 1 buff. The Carl Furst new quarry, adjoining the Maple Hill, promises to be a regular P. M. & B. The H. A. Woolery & Son property, in this same district, is developing mighty fine.

Ask your Butcher for

Bloomington Packing Company Products

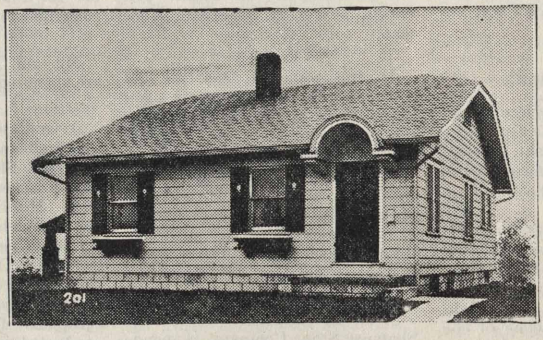
A DESERVING HOME INSTITUTION

MODERN PACKING HOME INVITES INSPECTION

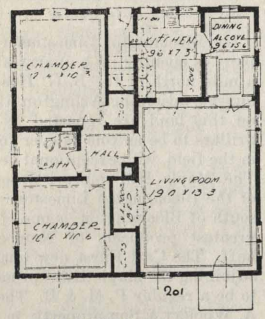
It Pays to Trade with Home People and Know what You are Getting.

Bloomington, Indiana

Four Rooms and Bath



The Harmony



FLOOR PLAN

The small family will find the Harmony a delightful home to own. Its four rooms, bath and dining alcove are laid out to give the utmost in comfort and convenience, at the same time conserving space and materials.

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Limestone Employees' Benevolent Association

THE annual meeting of the Limestone Employees' Benevolent Association was held at Bedford, Indiana, Monday, January 20th, 1930.

The application for admittance to membership of the J. P. Falt Company was favorably acted upon by the Board of Trustees.

The President, Mr. Jas. J. Crossett gave a resume of the Association's activities during the year 1929. His report in part is as follows:

"The year just passed has been the most successful since the organization of our Association. The report of our auditing committee as you will note shows that we are starting the year 1930 with a surplus of $7,454.91, or a gain for the year of $2,777.67.

"The Association paid a total of 770 claims during the year, of which 127 were compensation, 623 sickness and 20 were charitable. Adding the year 1929 to the previous total of the Association shows that since our organization in August 1927 we have paid 351 compensation cases at a cost of $2,808.00, 1,607 sickness cases at a cost of $49,061.03 and 55 charitable cases at a cost of $3,051.71, making a grand total of 2,013 cases at a total cost of $54,920.74.

"We are starting the year 1930 with an active membership of 2,186 which is a gain for the year of 217. It might be of interest to know that since our organization we have admitted to membership more than 4,000 limestone workers in Lawrence and Monroe Counties. As the unskilled labor turnover is quite high and as the Association does not carry members while not employed with one of the companies affiliated with the Association I feel that the figure of 2,186 is very satisfactory in as much as it is more than 80% of all eligible members. We hope in time to have as nearly as possible a 100% membership. If any of you men know that one of your fellow workers is not a member of this Association and he is in good health and not more than 55 years of age offer him the opportunity of becoming a member.

"The first year that we were operating we experienced an epidemic of small pox, last year it was influenza, but I am happy to say so far during the winter months of this year we have had no serious epidemics. If our Association can go through a winter or two without any epidemics I believe our surplus will accumulate to such an amount as to be advisable to consider increasing our benefits to the membership.

"In conclusion I wish to thank each and every one for their splendid co-operation during my term of office."

The by-laws of the Association were changed to provide for the holding of the elections of Trustees in April instead of January, also to make the April meeting the Annual membership meeting of the Association, at which time the officers of the Association would be elected.

Immediately following the annual meeting the Trustees convened for the purpose of electing officers to serve until April, 1931.

Following is list of Officers of the Association and the Board of Trustees:

Jas. J. Crossett, President
W. A. French, Vice-President
Fred Wampler, Secretary-Treasurer

Executive Committee:
Jas. J. Crossett, Chairman
Fred E. Hatfield
Harry E. Askew

Trustees:
Walter B. Todd, W. S. Montgomery, Ophal Gyger, Geo. Carleton, Claude Ferguson, Wm. Meissner, Vaughn Baker, H. V. Skeel, Frank King, H. E. Askew, Guy C. Callahan, Ray Childs, Lester Litten, Fred E. Hatfield, Warren Webster, Cleve Bowden, Wm. Leahy, Frank Alhorn, Theo. Self, Thad Phillips, Roscoe Miller, Grover Weir, C. L. Newkirk, Elmer Conner, J. S. Johnson, R. N. Smith, Blish Todd, Wm. Cuthill, Mack Morris, John Morton, Hollace Jackson, George Walker, Jas. Walker, E. P. Hall and John Forney.

* * * *

The Bedford Industrial Club

The regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Bedford Industrial Club was held in the dining room of the First Christian Church, at Bedford, Indiana, Monday, January 6th, 1930.

The meeting was presided over by Ray Armstrong, President.

A splendid meal was served by the ladies of the Church.

The Bedford Industrial Club orchestra, reputed to be the pride of southern Indiana was present and rendered several snappy numbers.

Mr. Harrington of New Haven, Conn., was present as a guest of the club and was introduced to the membership by M. C. L. McNutt, group manager of Cut Stone Group Number 2.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. John MacMillan, production manager of the Indiana Limestone Company. He gave a very inspiring address on the methods of promoting a closer social relationship among the membership.

Several impromptu talks were given by members of the club in regard to the clubs activities for the coming year.

It is planned to have Mr. R. M. Richter, Vice-President in charge of Sales of the Indiana Limestone Company, as the speaker for the meeting on February 3rd, 1930.

* *

"The term 'health giving' is the most overworked and most loosely applied expression in advertising," said Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, assistant chief of the Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in a talk to-day at a joint session of the National Canners' Association and the National Wholesale Grocers' Association in convention at Chicago. "Eliminate from the label of prepared foods anything that smacks of health claims and base the selling appeal on the good character, quality, and the honest food value of your product," was Doctor Dunbar's advice to manufacturers.

-: SALE OF :-

Indianapolis Oolitic Stone Mill and Quarry Property

February 14, 1930, -- At 2 o'clock P. M.

At the Mill Office At Plant

STINESVILLE, INDIANA

All of the assets of said company except cash, bills receivable, choses in action and waste and grout stone.

Well Equipped Mill of Four Gangs, Four Planers, Diamond Saws, Good Buff Quarry. Valuable Property for Some Practical Stoneman

Description of Land and Improvements

The South one-half (½) of the Southeast Quarter of Section Sixteen (16), Township Ten (10) North Range Two (2) West, containing eighty (80) acres, more or less;

The West one-half (½) of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section Sixteen (16) Township Ten (10) North Range Two (2) West, containing twenty (20) acres, more or less.

Together with the stone mill, office, garage, pump house and other buildings thereon, the water pipe line therein and the railroad switch track thereon (subject to an easement of way over said switch track for joint user procured by condemnation proceedings by Alexander King Stone Company in the Monroe Circuit Court of Indiana, but pending on appeal by Indianapolis Oolitic Stone Company in the Supreme Court of Indiana), also all of the machinery, equipment, supplies, tools, stocks of materials and work finished or unfinished, office and drafting furniture and equipment owned by said Company on or about said premises, and the office furniture and equipment of said Company located in Room Number 1403 New City Trust Building at Number.....East Washington Street in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, all as more particularly described in the inventory exhibit attached to and forming a part of the Receiver's verified application for an order to sell the same on file in the office of the Clerk of the Monroe Circuit Court of Indiana, and copies of which are on file with the Receiver and the Receiver's attorneys at their respective offices, where the same may be inspected. Said assets constituting a modern and completely equipped electrically operated stone mill with four gang saws, four planers, diamond saw and traveling crane, and quarry with four channelling machines and three steel derricks, each and all with necessary equipment for immediate operation.

A. R. MARLEY, Receiver **Gosport, Indiana**

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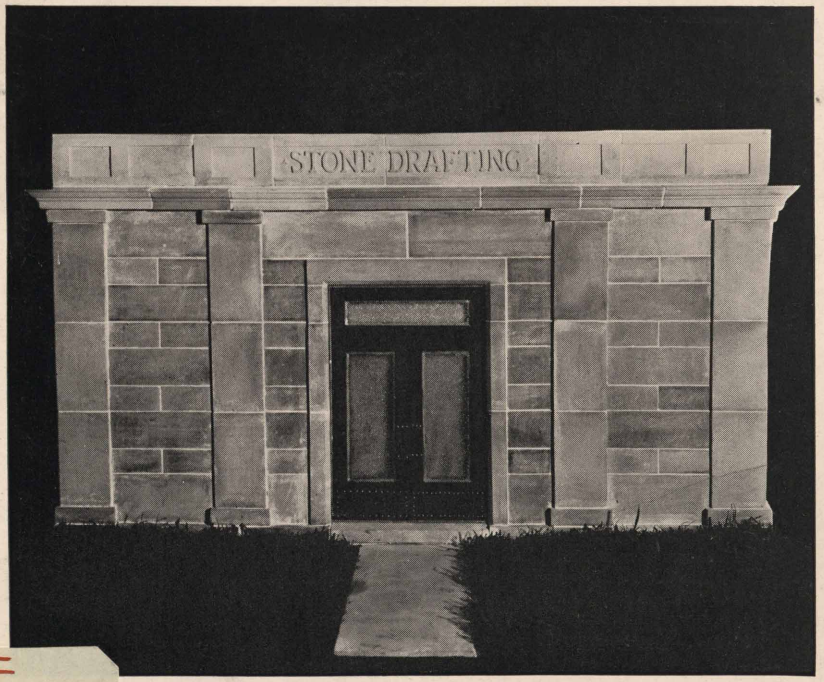
— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —



Work of Bedford City Schools Vocational Stone ---Long, Photographer

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NUMBER EIGHT

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INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY W. B. HARRIS & SON

Entered as second-class matter July 29, 1929, at the post office at Ellettsville, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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VOLUME I ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 8

Monon Will Oppose Railway Consolidation

MR. H. R. CURRY, President of the Monon Railway, gives out a statement in which he says the Monon will vigorously oppose the proposed Railway consolidation. By the provisions as set forth by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the B. & O. railway would absorbe half of the stock of the Monon. By this arrangement, Mr. Kurrie says the ability of the road to participate in the maintenance of rate structures into and out of the south as against the east would be weakened. On general principles the proposition appears untenable, and will be opposed by many of the railway systems.

Just because the Congress of the United States proposes a law does not always mean the measure will prove beneficial to the country. In proposing the consolidation of the railways of this country, Congress based its action on the hypothesis that for the general good of the country the successful roads should be associated with the unsuccessful roads,—take them over and put them on their feet.

The Interstate Commerce Commission was charged with the duties of working out a plan of consolidation. This body has had the matter under advisement for several years. Finding it a very difficult problem, they have made progress very slowly, and likely would have laid down on the proposition, if not urged on by Congress.

It seems that it was not the purpose of the law to make the consolidation compulsory. Rather an experiment, with the Commerce Commission to try its hand, and see how the railways would like it, and if they kicked over the traces, why go easy until they got more used to the plan.

The plan proposed appears to leave the matter in the hands of the roads, and where two or more of these roads can agree to work in harmony, they may "pool their issues" and "consolidate." The fellows who proposed this law for the "good of the country," were just hunting for something "new" to try out, wondering all the time if somebody could frame a workable way to do what they really thought wouldn't do.

To start with, there does not seem to be any teeth in the law, or in the Commission's findings. "Where two or more carriers can agree." The most unlikely thing is for some successful business to take over a business that is a failure.

Just where the joker is we have not been able to figure out, but it is some where in the back ground. When it leaves the King row, the real facts will develop.

* * * * *

Regulation of Busses

Although Aviation has been coming by jumps, with its air mail flying eighty thousand miles daily, with two hundred six stops, and many passenger planes it will likely never be able to out strip or even equal the development of the motor bus and transportation by truck. Throughout the entire country practically all of the local trains on steam roads have been discontinued, and in many cases traction lines have either been absorbed by the buss lines, or have taken over the bus lines.

With only a few years' development, we find upon our highways more than 90,000 vehicles used in public passenger transportation, operating over more than 700,000 miles of route, transporting nearly two billion passengers annually, with a gross annual revenue of nearly $400,000,000 and with a

(Continued on page 12)

TELL THE WORLD WITH SIGNS

On page six of this number will be found a picture of the attractive signs the Indiana Limestone Company has placed throughout Monroe and Lawrence counties at the approaches to their properties, as a means of advertising to the casual stranger who may be passing by.

These signs do not only indicate to the stranger the great pride the Indiana Limestone Company has in our wonderful Limestone, the Nation's Building Stone, but the farmers of the communities and the citizens generally of the cities and towns of the counties never pass one of the signs without a feeling of gratification and pride in this wonderful building stone, nature has so lavishly placed in our hills, and a sense of obligation to the company.

Indiana Limestone is recognized throughout the nation as the most durable, best building stone obtainable, the largely annual increased demand showing its popularity unmistakable.

Unprotected Indiana Limestone Used As Drain Gutter 58 Years With No Signs of Deterioration

By LEE HUBER, Architects' Bureau, Indiana Limestone Co.

IT was recently discovered during the razing of the fifty-eight year old Lawrence County Court House at Bedford, Indiana, that all of the water falling on the roof was carried away by a gutter cut into the top of the limestone cornice. That the stone faithfully performed its duty for more than a half century is evidenced by the fact that the stonework in this building was in a wonderful state of preservation, so much so that one facade is left standing to form a part of the exterior stonework of the new court house which is now being built.

The cornice stone is in splendid condition and shows no signs of moisture having seeped through it. This example of the use of Indiana Limestone as a gutter carrying away water is proof that no water entered the pores of the stone after the formation of the protective skin. Had the slightest quantity of moisture soaked through the stone as it passed through season after season of winter storms, evidence of seepage would have appeared below, probably on both the exterior and interior of the building and the freezing of this water in the winter would have caused disintegration of the stone. There is not the slightest evidence of disintegration.

Two other factors help account for the watertightness of the gutter: first, the splendid characteristic of Indiana Limestone which gives it the property of moving but slightly due to temperature changes and not at all due to moisture changes; and second, the splendid workmanship which was evident throughout the entire masonry portion of the building.

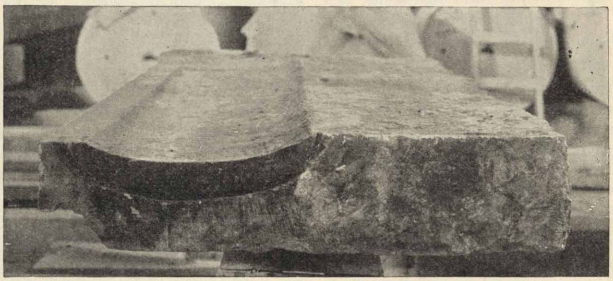


FIGURE 2 Long Studio of Photography

The joints in this cornice were made watertight by cutting a reglet about ½ inch deep along under the surface of the drain, caulking the bottom of the joints with Oakum or similar material and filling the joints above this, including the reglet to the surface of the gutter with molten lead. This method of caulking is made very clear by examining illustrations 1, 2 and 3. Photo No. 1, an end view of the cornice stone, shows the small reglet cut under the gutter and gives a very good idea of the manner in which the gutter was cut into the cornice. Photo No. 2 shows the lead caulking in place in the reglet. Photo No. 3 is of the lead itself showing by its rough surface how the molten metal entered the crevices made by the workmen's tools thus insuring a watertight joint.

The fact that this stone withstood fifty-eight years of continual soaking and drying out is convincing proof of the wonderful weathering qualities and durability of Indiana Limestone.

Pieces of the cornice stone were secured by the Indiana Limestone Company and are to be used for exhibition purposes.

FIGURE 3 Long, Photographer

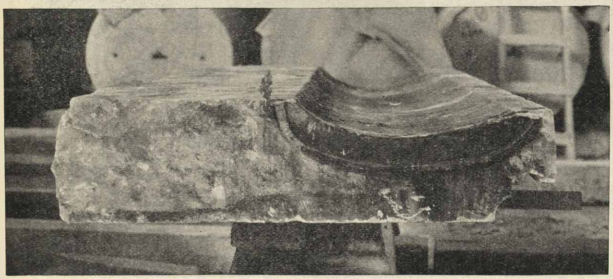


FIGURE 1 Long Studio of Photography

Limestone Wins Important Stay

The Indiana limestone industry won an important stay when the interstate commerce commission reopened the case of James O'Meara against the Baltimore & Ohio and other railroads for further hearing and argument and modified its previous order.

Bedford City Schools Vocational Stone

By M. J. ABBETT, Superintendent of Schools

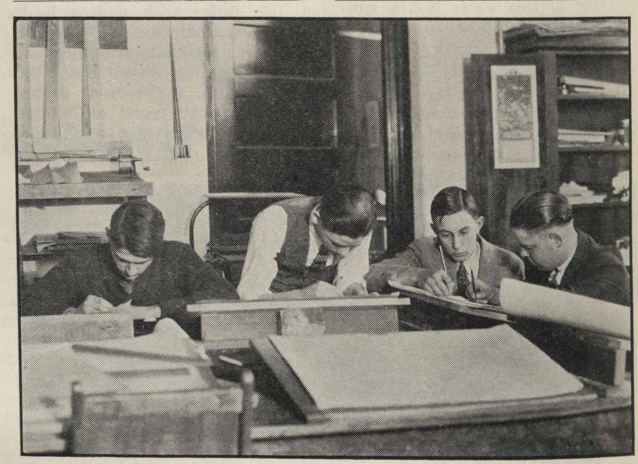
THE work of vocational guidance in the schools of our fair Hoosier State has kept pace and in many instances led that of other States. It was our privilege, as well as opportunity, to have to do with the establishment of the first stone department and stone mill within the High School in this State or others. We sought the assistance of the now, President of the Indiana Limestone Company, Mr. A. E. Dickinson, and the President of the Bedford Foundry, Ed Sohn to whom we are indebted for their unusual assistance in the form of machinery and other needs.

The machinery has been installed in a manner comparable to the regular stone mill. The type is somewhat smaller than that used regularly but large enough to produce any of the project work undertaken.

The organization takes the form of the regular mill group with one of the boys filling the assignment of foreman. The work comes first to the drafting rooms where the elevation is completed after which the separate ticket drawings are prepared. These go to the mill foreman and are assigned to the boys who work them according to specifications. This little stone shop has each year worked out an elevation of a typical building that resembles the one that graces a corner of some of our great cities made from Indiana Limestone. The bank, church, office and federal buildings have come in as projects. The various styles of architecture are all emphasized and produced from lathe and carving tool. The elevation which graces the cover page of this issue is typical of this work. We presume that it is unnecessary for us to state that our directors are men of scholastic training as well as practical men who are personally interested in the stone business. In fact, two of our instructors have literally been reared in the industry, both of whom have been college trained in addition. The course of study came as a result of careful study in the mills and drafting and estimating rooms of the industry. The text book used came from the hand and pen of one of our able instructors and has been sought by several groups over the United States where the stone interest abounds. The course is graded with simple processes increasing in difficulty as the pupil progresses. There is a genuine effort to acquaint the pupil with the "stone language" so to speak, and with the practical method of learning the wonderful art of working stone.

The purposes of our school have been those that were acceptable to all engaged in the industry. We have hoped to create in the mind of the boy an appreciation of the stone industry, an attitude and a desire to perfect a skill or a trade to further his livlihood, a certain knowledge of the fundamentals necessary to success in the field and a desire to further meet the required standards of what is to be his chosen vocation. We believe that in this our home industry we find one of the most stable, substantial, and attractive opportunities that is to be found for a young man earnest to fill a useful place in the commercial scheme of affairs. It has ever been our purpose to direct, encourage, and elevate the attitude of boys toward the field of skilled labor. We are not misled by the thought that we can produce draftsmen. We are happy that we can bring boys with right attitudes toward the field of labor in general and the stone mill in particular.

The courses are so popular with our students that we have had to impose certain restrictions in order not to have over-crowded conditions for teaching. We have kept careful records of the successes and failures on all recommendations. We try to produce no more than normal working conditions will absorb. We believe boys who succeed here with earnest purpose will succeed in industry and in life. The shops are filled day and night because our classes in night school with the same equipment being used are quite as popular making necessary the limitations of the numbers in each class. There are three classes of drafting; elementary, intermediate, and advanced; modeling; freehand drawing; and all lines of shop work. The classes in mathematics, applied algebra and geometry with some trigonometry are well adapted to qualify the pupil for active work in the industry.



Pupils in Drafting Room. Long Studio of Photography

Modeling and Sculpture, Bedford High School Pupils.—Long, Photographer

The kindred fields of art and guidance are closely correlated to stimulate this program. We have had the unlimited assistance of a splendid group of men who were in sympathy with our program. The results speak for themselves. Since we find sixty per cent of our local men in the positions of responsibility in some of the units, we are convinced that our boys who are also our coming citizens are capable when encouraged and directed. We shall be glad at all times to hope that whatever service our schools have been may be extended that whereever results have been achieved they may be increased, and if we have in any measure promoted and stimulated an interest in our home industry we may enlarge upon that. We have avoided numbers and statistics that are somewhat measuring rules of the success of our little shop and tried to convey to you an enthusiasm, a hope, and a pledge. A reiteration here of an unbounded enthusiasm, a hope for service to our young men and a pledge to work with your counsel and assistance to our utmost capacity is our purpose in this article for which you have so kindly asked.

* * * * *

"A penny for your thoughts, honey."

"They're not worth that much —I was thinking of you."

Exhibition Architectural League

The Architectural League of New York will hold its Forty-fifth Annual Exhibition of Architecture and the Allied Arts at the building of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th Street, New York, from Saturday, February 1st to Sunday, March 2nd, inclusive.

* * * * *

Fort Worth, Texas, is to have an $8,000,000 freight and passenger terminal.

Bedford Men Awarded Prizes

It is gratifying to know that two men of the stone belt won prizes at the Hoosier Salon at Chicago.

Harley D. Clark, of Bedford, won first prize of $100 for the best limestone architectural ornament in a round design.

Hobart Smale, of Bedford, won second prize of $200 for the best carved architectural piece in limestone.

L. O. Griffith, of Nashville, Brown county, won a prize of $500 on his painting "Hills of Kelp."

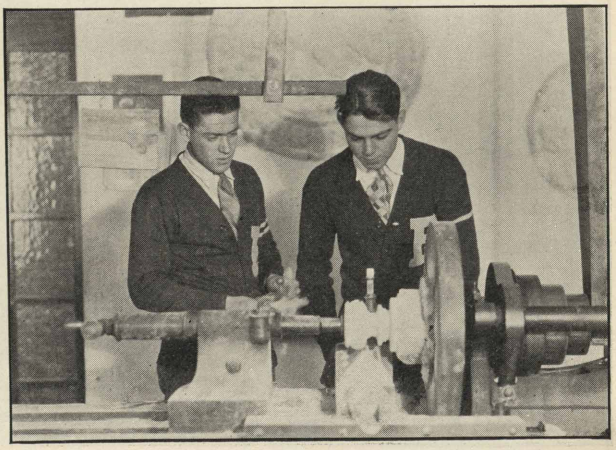
* * * * *

Fair to Show Architecture of U. S.

Developments in American architecture will be revealed in a composite picture at the world's fair in Chicago in 1933, Howard L. Cheney, president of the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Architects, asserted at their recent annual convention at Indianapolis.

* * * * *

A short time ago a rather large meeting was held in Washington attended by a large number of representatives, contractors and associations, building and loan companies, and financial institutions, with a view to carrying out a large residence building program. The idea is to introduce a merchandising sales proposition throughout the country.



Pupils at Lathe. Long Studio of Photography

Bedford Industrial Club February Third

The regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Bedford Industrial Club was held in the dining room of the First Presbyterian Church at Bedford, Indiana Monday, February 3rd, 1930, with an attendance of 80.

The following men were introduced as guests of the club:

Herbert Russeling, R. D. Heacox, Glen Hays, Sam Griggs, W. B. Harris, of Ellettsville.

Mr. W. B. Harris, editor of the Quarries & Mills magazine responded with a short talk expressing his appreciation to the club for the splendid co-operation that he had received from the membership in the interests of the publication.

Mr. Harris stated that he had been associated with the stone industry for many years and had seen it progress to its present stage. He also cited several instances of the practices of quarrying in years gone by.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Oolitic.

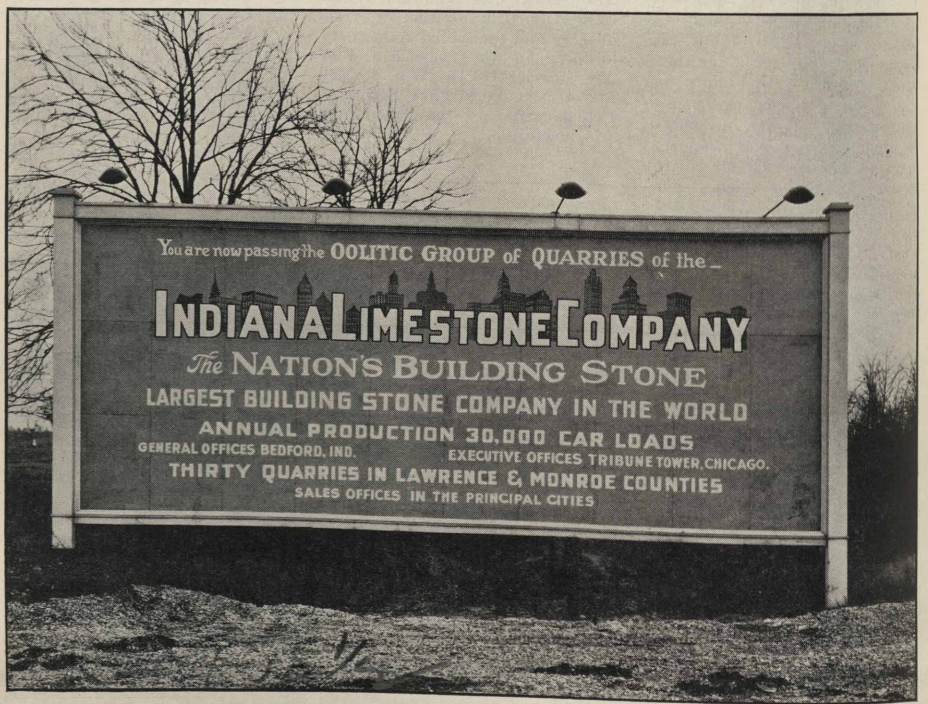
The 'Sunshine Committee' composed of Henry Pearson, Wm. McPike and I. H. Johnson gave a short report for the club. The report of the Band Broadcast at Louisville was outlined. Mr. Herbert Russelling was on the 'Sunshine' program. He sang several popular songs and accompanied himself with a tenor banjo.

Harry McPike reported for the 'Do-You-Know' committee. 'Corn' was his subject. He cited many uses that corn was put to and we are sure that the club was enlightened along this line. If any of you men have a supply of corn on hand and wish to put it to its best use, have a talk with Harry, he may give you a good idea.

Mr. Claude Black introduced Mr. R. M. Richter, Vice-President in charge of Sales, Indiana Limestone Company, as the speaker of the evening. He took as his subject the Outlook for business during 1930. Mr. Richter told the club of the many problems which entered into the business outlook for the year and gave many illustrations of what was being done to solve them.

The question of changing the name of the club to the 'Limestone Club' or some other name that would better identify it was briefly discussed. This subject will be discussed at the next meeting.

Address of Mr. Richter follows:



Attractive signs that tell their own story.

Long Studio of Photography

Industrial Outlook for Nineteen Thirty

By R. M. RICHTER, Vice President and Sales Manager, Indiana Limestone Co.

THE outlook for 1930 is good. For 1931 it is better than anything we have been able to forecast for a number of years.

Budgetary control is by no means a new idea. It has been preached and talked about in every phase of human life. Almost everyone is familiar with family budgets. The need of controlling expenditures in order to make them conform with an anticipated income is important. Budget is the instrument for turning outlook into results.

Budgetary control in a properly conducted business is vital. It is a comparatively simple matter to budget expenses. A business which does not follow that plan is like the rudderless ship. On the other hand, it is far from easy to budget sales. Countless elements enter into that situation. Present day theory is that sales budgets must be flexible and adjustable. Conditions change from month to month and week to week. Where weaknesses spring up the situation must be strengthened and possible losses recaptured in other directions.

Volumes have been spoken and reams have been written on the outlook. Certainly a sales budget is wholly apart from the mark when it does not take outlook into consideration. Statistical information is being disseminated and statements appear almost daily in the Press analyzing the outlook. All of this contributes to an understanding of the situation, but care needs to be exercised that propaganda is not confused with definite trends.

It is relatively easy to budget sales in an industry based on standardized operations, for example, automobiles, shoes, clothing, etc. It is far from easy to arrive at a dependable result in a sales budget in the stone industry because of changing circumstances. No two buildings are alike. In very few new buildings do we see the same architect and general contractor. In hardly any new buildings do we find the same owner, architect and general contractor. All of which probably combines to make the stone industry the fascinating thing it is.

It may be said without much reservation that every market in every line of business today is on a forced basis. The task is to make people want the commodity one has to sell. Built up around that idea is virtually the entire advertising and publicity program of American industry. The story concerning any one particular commodity is presented to the public in a way which carries such a definite appeal that the thing which yesterday was more or less of a superfluous luxury is today a necessity.

This same problem confronts the stone industry. It must make the public want Indiana Limestone. In that respect we might make the generalization that there is no internal competition in the Indiana Limestone group. That, rather, Indiana Limestone competition is with other groups, that is, other natural stones and materials otherwise which can be used instead of Indiana Limestone.

There is no such thing as salesmanship without promotion. The blight of any industry is that element which functions wholly in the pure and simple order taking category. The type of concern which depends upon a manipulated final price for its business is a detriment to every person in an industry, whether in office, mill or quarry. And, "shall not the laborer be worthy of his hire." It is especially discouraging when such as these profess to believe that they are smarter than the other fellow. They are, in fact, tearing down the whole structure round about them, including their own particular institution. For this there is always a day of reckoning.

For the reasons just mentioned, the servicing in a business is just as much of a sales factor as is the sales effort itself. No industry can survive as a group or singly unless its service factors are salesmen. Every man who has to do directly or indirectly with the execution of an order or a contract, whether in quarries, mills, offices, or where not, functions as a part of the sales effort. This because no business can survive except with repeat orders. The good will which materializes repeat orders is the greatest asset of any enterprise and it cannot be built up to a successful plane unless service and sales become synonymous terms.

The best outlook in the world is dissipated if sales and service are not coordinated. It is dissipated unless a proper budget of sales is employed in support of expense budgets.

In the Indiana Limestone industry there is the tendency to consider the dollar in the abstract. If the District has an output of 14,000,000-0 in a year 1c per cubic foot up or down means $140,-000. These elements are of prime importance in considering expense budgets. No matter what the vitality of an industry, if these facts are ignored, there can be only one result—failure.

The stock market crash in October, since it had to come, came at an opportune season. It gave the country the opportunity during the winter months when a seasonal decline is expected anyway to assimilate the inevitable readjustment. Had the break come in early spring it would have probably ruined the entire year. That possibility has been entirely avoided and, separating the wheat from the chaff, or the facts from the propaganda, we find a decided up trend in the country's building program.

While for several months developments in the building market may appear slow, they are nevertheless definitely under way in the right direction. Building depends in a very large measure on borrowed funds. These are becoming available at an encouraging rate and the building market is receiving very definite support from important interests because of this change in the outlets which capital is seeking. In other words, real estate and real estate improvements are proving attractive again to the investing public.

(Continued on page 12)

David Elkins of Nancy Hanks Fame

By D. M. SMILEY

THROUGHOUT all these years since Lawrence county came into existence — since our beloved soil became a part of this great state, many movements have been completed in erecting monuments to our honored dead— many tributes paid to the early heroes and pioneers, but there remains in the country today one spot that must be marked by an appropriate monument.

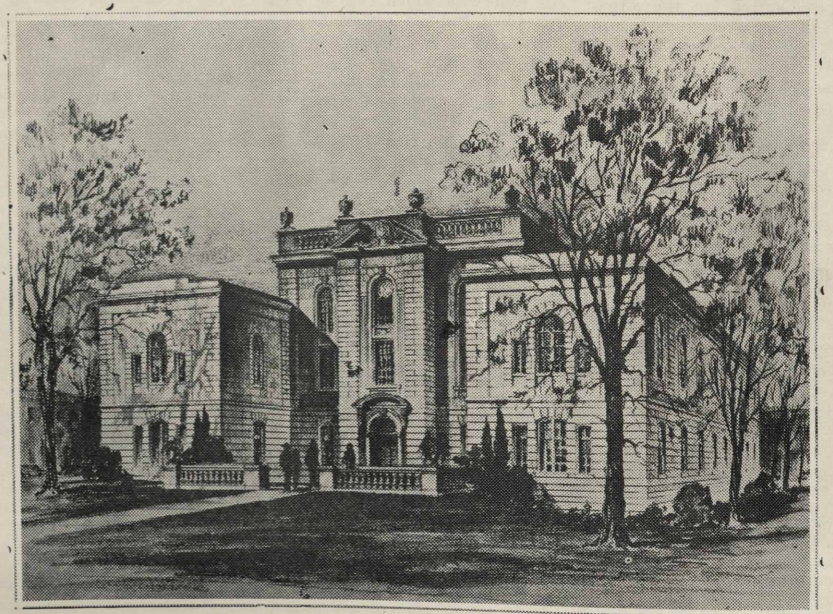
In a little cemetery five miles west of Mitchell rests the remains of one David Elkins, early pioneer preacher, who preached the funeral of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of one of the greatest men of our country—Abraham Lincoln. The grave at the present time is marked by a plain slab, such as that furnished by the government for all her soldiers.

A monument will be started in the near future to mark the grave, that people may know that Lawrence county does not forget her great soldiers. Recently, the Rev. M. C. Rice, of Detroit, Michigan, was in Bedford and addressed a joint meeting of the three civic clubs. The Rev. Rice is a Historian and if there's one man he loves to hear about, its Lincoln. Mr. Rice was told about the grave and urged citizens to get behind a movement to erect a marker. Being a member of the Bedford Lion's Club, I am doing everything in my power to get the movement started through the club. The matter will be placed before members in the near future and the actual work will start.

During those early days, when Lincoln was a boy the transportation and Mail delivery was slow, so when Lincoln's mother died there was no one to say a prayer over her grave. She was laid to rest in a crude coffin made by the husband and son. But this did not content the young man's heart. Finally he decided upon a course. He wrote a letter to Rev. David Elkins, a friend of the family, who lived at that time in Kentucky, beseeching him for his services and sent it by a traveler to be delivered wherever he could be found. Many months afterwards Elkins found his way to the settlement on Little Pidgeon Creek, Spencer county, Indiana, and preached the funeral sermon by the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln paying to her memory in the presence of the family and friends who came on horseback along the trails, this last tribute of respect.

David Elkins was a member of the 2nd South Carolina Militia in the War of 1812. He came from South Carolina into Kentucky and became a neighbor of the Lincolns, and the influence of this educated man is thought to have had a great bearing upon the youthful Lincoln. His labors as a pioneer preacher,

(Continued on page 28)



New Bedford Court House now under course of construction. Long Studio of Photography

Millionaire Schwab Wants to Start Over

As Day Laborer for Andrew Carnegie

IN a recent interview Charles M. Schwab, the millionaire steel magnate, gave out the word that he would like to start over working for Mr. Carnegie at $1.00 per day. He says it's the job, not money. There is much in the story to inspire young men, and urge them on, and hence we are giving excerpts from his life story.

Approaching the age of 68, he is completing a half century in business life, and regrets that another half century can hardly be counted on. He would like to start all over again, and rather wishes that he could make his start now. That 50 years has taught him a good deal about business and about human beings, he feels sure, and one of the principal things it has taught him is that American business men are sentimental, idealistic, romantic, about their businesses. * * * * *

"No first rate American business man is ever satisfied with what he accomplishes. He is always straining for the unattainable. That's what keeps us fellows in harness. It isn't the money—it's doing big things and doing them better year after year. We are always shooting at perfection and hoping until the day of our death to get somewhere near it. Every business man worthy of the name is sentimental about his business. It is his own child, his own creation.

"What do you suppose money means to me after all these years? Do you think I'm proud merely because I have built up Bethlehem from an investment of 12 million to an investment of 800 million? Not a bit of it. I'm proud of Bethlehem because in it and with it I have created something that happily affects the lives of a million human beings, something big in the picture of America. That is the kind of monument that a man likes to raise to his memory.

"One time at a dinner party I was sitting next to Emil Ludwig, who wrote those interesting studies of Napoleon and Bismarck. He asked me if an American business man ever really attained his objective and if he did attain it how he felt about it all. I said to him:

" 'Mr. Ludwig, if any man in America ever attained his object he wasn't a great business man. The goal must be as far ahead when he is 60 as it was when he was 30. He must have the impulse to continue to create—not merely to roll up more millions—to create products that will make life more efficient and comfortable and bring greater happiness to greater numbers. There's never any attainment. Real success is a will-o'-the wisp that always dances just ahead. Mighty few men are really happy when they retire from business life in the full vigor of their faculties.'

"I wish I could start again. I wish I was once more the country greenhorn clerking in a village store. What a chance there is today for the fellow who is willing to work and willing to listen to the voice of experience! We have so much more nowadays to help

(Continued on page 22)

THE BLOOMINGTON NATIONAL BANK BLOOMINGTON, IND.

As the Name Implies

the Bloomington National Bank offers safety assured by United States Government Supervision and service designed to meet the particular requirements of the community it serves.

Let us show you how valuable we can make your Savings Account.

The BLOOMINGTON NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The Care of Diamond Saws Important

By VICTOR A. T. ALBRIGHT, President W. F. Meyers Company

A VERY important and, I might say, necessary process in the art of reconditioning stone saw blades is the hammering or retensioning of the blade after the teeth have been fitted in order to put the blade in correct internal condition to run true. It is not only a very difficult thing to do properly, but it is actually an art which comes only after long practice and experience. What really happens when a blade is "tensioned" is that the blows of the hammer set up certain strains in the blade which give the rim something in the nature of a stretch. It is this condition which is necessary for rim strength and which is conducive to true running when the blade is cutting.

During the course of running, the tension of a blade may disappear and the rim may show buckle or waviness. However the true and original condition can be restored by skillful rehammering, and when I say skillful I mean rehammering by a saw smith of considerable experience and a thorough knowledge of the art, and not by a novice. The fact that the tension of a blade has become upset does not necessarily mean or indicate that it has been mishandled in any way. This can and does very frequently happen in the ordinary process of working, assisted of course by vibration and temperature changes, if they are radical.

A blade that has just been fitted with new teeth should be rehammered or retensioned, "not on the arbor" but "on the anvil," even though the blade was running perfectly true with the old teeth in use. The reason for this is that the teeth exert a certain pressure on the sides or "V's" of the slot which gives rise to local strains. In addition to this, we have the riveting process which in itself exerts another strain on the rim. Therefore it is certain that the final condition of the rim, with the new teeth fitted, will be very different from what it was before the old teeth and rivets were removed.

There is absolutely nothing to be gained by rehammering a blade just before removing old teeth or after old teeth have been removed preparatory to fitting new ones, as this will all have to be done again after the new teeth have been inserted in order to secure satisfactory results.

The practice of having the blades rehammered, after renewing the teeth, is the policy that pays in the end, because it insures a stronger and truer running blade and thereby lengthens the service obtained from the diamonds.

Eliminate vibration and you

(Continued on page 18)

39 Years of Service to This Community

LET US SERVE YOU

Stone City Bank

OLDEST BANK IN BEDFORD, INDIANA

FOUNDED IN 1890

The Carl Furst Company

Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen . . . . .

Indiana Limestone

BEDFORD : INDIANA

The Regulation of Busses

(Continued from page 2)

total investment of more than $500,000,000. About 40,000 of these buses operate over regular schedule, the remainder being used as school buses, sight-seeing buses, and similar miscellaneous service.

While these buses do not own the roads on which they travel, like railways and traction companies, they are accorded privileges by reason of the taxes they pay, the amount being from $200 to $1,000 a car, with a national average of about $500 a vehicle.

For several years the various states had their own laws regulating the traffic, but the companies operating, and the Interstate Commerce Commission recognizing the necessity for better regulation, in 1925 the late Senator Cummins in the Senate and Congressman Parker of the House introduced bills empowering state commissions as Federal agencies of regulation. For some reason this plan was unpopular, and the present congress is expected to pass some sort of law of interstate regulation that will prove practical and satisfactory.

The bills before Congress propose to grant to State utility commissioners power to hear and determine whether or not the public convenience and necessity require the granting of a certificate to motor common carriers to operate over the highways in interstate commerce to regulate in general their relationship with the public and to govern the safety and dependability of their service. In order to avoid a multiplicity of hearings, each state commission would be empowered to appoint a representative from the state affected by any application and these representatives would sit as a joint board and determine the matter, with the right of appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is quite evident that many of our highways have not been constructed wide enough to make travel safe, with the buses of present size in use, and eventually the roads will have to be widened.

* * * * *

The cost of taking the 1930 census will average about 30 cents for each individual enumerated.

Industrial Outlook for 1930

(Continued from page 7)

Beginning promptly and following the definite upward trend, it may be stated as a foregone conclusion that industry at large, the building industry in general, and the Indiana Limestone industry equally, will develop along constant progressive lines. There is every assurance that the future is distinctly promising for the Indiana Limestone industry especially and it will undoubtedly be that for those who couple budget with outlook. After all, the purpose of business is to yield a return.

* * * * *

The University of Virginia is arranging to expend $1,400,000 on the medical school.

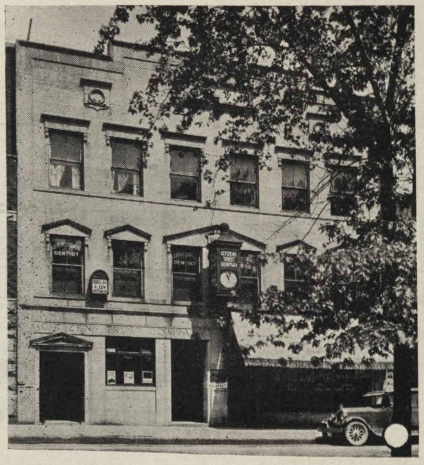
* * * * *

The $3,100,000 bridge over the Mississippi River, connecting Missouri with Illinois at a point above Cairo, has been completed.

* * * * *

When Caesar invaded Britain he found Britons using horsedrawn chariots to carry fighters quickly to strategic posts.

CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY



Real Estate and All Kinds of Insurance...Interest Paid On Savings Accounts....Acts As Agent Or Fiduciary

BEDFORD : : INDIANA

Increased Volume of Public Construction

"Construction activities in public works and the utilities group, according to data brought out by the President's business conference, represented about 21 per cent. of total construction last year, and there is little doubt that the volume will be substantially greater in 1930," said John M. Fries, chief of the division of public construction, department of labor. "Approximately half the expenditures for this group is for highway construction, and the indications for the present year point to increased activities in this field.

"Appropriations for flood prevention projects are expected to be increased this year, and commitments for railroad construction have been made by railroad executives which exceed by far the expenditures last year. The public utilities have committed themselves to a program of expansion in 1930 which will entail more construction than any previous year.

"Reports from various states already have shown the vast amount of state and municipal construction projected for this year. Expenditures for educational buildings, hospitals, auditoriums, theaters, amusement parks, religious structures, are indicated to exceed the 1929 total and the increase in these activities is likely to offset any declines which may follow the record construction last year of commercial and industrial structures.

"An important factor that should accelerate building work in 1930 is the increased knowledge possessed by contractors and engineers of combating weather difficulties. Many kinds of construction once related to the spring and summer season can now be carried on the year round and the labor situation in the industry can be much improved as a result.

"By arranging exterior work on large projects so that inside jobs can be done in the colder months, a great deal of time can be saved. Flooring, plastering, decorating work, wiring, and plumbing can be carried on in winter in the coldest sections if heating provisions have been made in the course of the preliminary structural work.

"To this end, various heating devices have been used to prevent the freezing of mortar and other materials in brick and stone laying, and even this work is now frequently carried on in winter. The development of powerful machines notably the tractor and the steam shovel, has made possible excavation work during the coldest days, and frost is no longer a barrier to this operation."

Reports from the Governors of twenty-six states indicate probable expenditures of $1,778,742,901 for public works, and this, combined with conservative estimates based on part returns from the remaining twenty-two states, aggregating $1,275,000,000, it was said, would give the indicated total of $3,053,742,900 for public construction by various states.

* * * * *

More than fifty kinds of goldenrod are found in the eastern states.

We Stock a
Complete Line of

Building Materials

needed by
The Stone Industry
for

Construction and Maintenance.

The Fulwider Lumber Co.

"A Board or a Bungalow"

CALL 2330

BLOOMINGTON - - - INDIANA

Our New Spring Line of

WALL PAPER

Is now ready to show

We have 250 new beautiful patterns to select from and at prices that will surprise you.

Prices range from 5c
to 60c a Roll

We also carry a complete line of paints. Paints for every purpose. Rogers well known line of paints, lacquers, varnishes and enamels.

Carter & O'Haver

CUT RATE DRUG STORE

South Side Square Bloomington, Ind.

Heltonville Limestone Company

BEDFORD, INDIANA

FINEST GRADE
Indiana Limestone

Excellent Workmanship
. . . . Prompt Delivery

Plant Office: BLOOMINGTON, IND. Chicago Office: TRIBUNE TOWER

MONON
STONE COMPANY

FRANKLIN T. BRODIX : President

Quarrymen and Cut Stone Contractors

INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE

REED-POWERS CUT STONE CO.

INCORPORATED

Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen

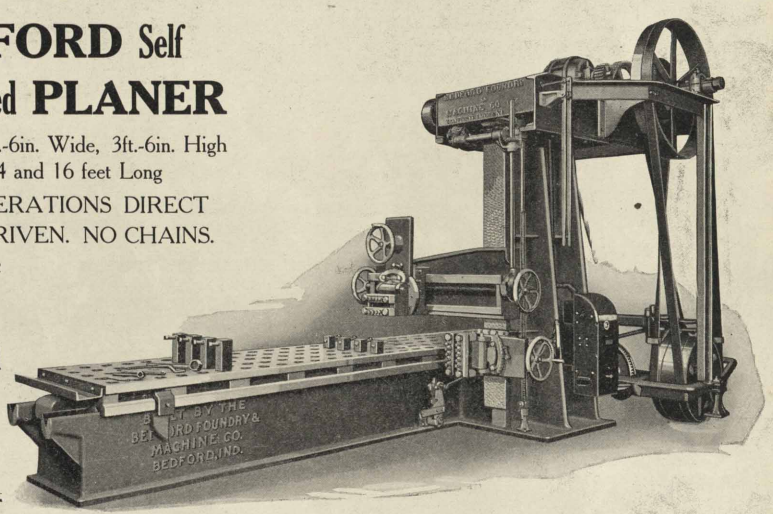
QUARRIES at BLOOMINGTON and VICTOR, INDIANA

BEDFORD Mill and Main Office INDIANA

BEDFORD Self Contained PLANER

To Plane 3ft.-6in. Wide, 3ft.-6in. High
12, 14 and 16 feet Long
ALL OPERATIONS DIRECT
GEAR DRIVEN. NO CHAINS.

Sturdy
Economical
Built To
Last



Price and Specifications Furnished on Application to Meet Your Needs.

Bedford Foundry & Machine Co., BEDFORD, INDIANA.

Ladies' Night Monroe Industrial Club February 12, 1930

Routine business was set aside last night for the regular meeting of the Monroe Industrial Club and the evening was devoted to a special dinner and program for the entertainment of the ladies.

Master Jack Carter and little Miss Wilma French presented each lady with a pink and each gentleman with a white carnation as they entered the Banquet Hall.

After "Grace" had been returned by Mr. A. B. Thomson, the entire assembly joined in singing "America," led by Mr. John Albert Hoadley.

Guests and members donned festival hats and made the hall ring with the noise of squawkers, toy whistle and laughter; while music was furnished by the "Hamilton Nite Hawks."

The program for the evening was as follows:

"Grace"—Returned by Mr. A. B. Thomson.

America—By assembly; Leader—Mr. John Albert Hoadley.

Music—"Hamilton Nite Hawks." Dinner.

Songs—By Guests and Members, Peggy O'Neil; My Wild Irish Rose, Led by Mr. John Albert Hoadley.

Reading—By Miss Iola Mae Brown.

Whistling and Singing—By nine year old twins Mary and Marjorie Thrasher, accompanied by Clifford Thrasher, 12 year old pianist.

Songs—By Guests and Members, Let the Rest of the World Go By; Let Me Call You Sweetheart, Led by Mr. Hoadley.

Whistling Solo—Mary Thrasher, Accompanied by Clifford Thrasher.

Reading—Miss Iola Mae Brown.

Group of Negroe Spirituals—Mrs. Alma Languell, Accompanied by Miss Olive Hillerman.

Songs—By Guests and Members, Carry Me Back to Old Virginny.

W. B. Harris, Senior, Editor of the local limestone magazine "Quarries and Mills" had the Sinclair Studio to take a flashlight photograph of the group.

The two cartoons on this page were prepared by Ralph Burns, of the Tribune drafting room. Ralph is clever—his ideas fit the occasion and are well expressed.

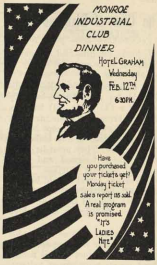
* * * * *

SMILES

The modern girl is indeed a genius; her forefather mined gold with a pick and shovel, while she merely strokes a bald head.

* * * * *

Cats have whiskers,
Dogs have tails,
Men have heads,
And so have nails.



Flashlight Picture Monroe Industrial Club, Graham Hotel, February 12, 1930. Sinclair Studio, 110½ Indiana Avenue, Bloomington

The Care of Diamond Saws

(Continued from page 10)

save blade, machine and diamonds. Vibration is as great an enemy to machinery as rust.

To be in perfect running condition, blades must be periodically tested for (1) circle, (2) balance, (3) side error or wabble, and (4) tension. Such tests cannot be satisfactorily made on any makeshift of a machine. They must be made on machines designed and built for that specific purpose. Such errors as are found should be corrected on special designed machinery which will put the blade again in service, practically as good as new.

Do not always blame the blades for poor cutting as there are many contributing factors to this result. Check up on your power, voltage, motor bearings, link chain, etc. A slack chain can cause tremendous vibration with resultant loss of two sprockets and chain. The chain should cling or fit well up to the bottom of the bottom sprocket on vertical drive, yet you should be able to push the chain in at the middle about a half inch from a straight line. Check up on your saw arbor bearings, inspect for broken balls, and housings out of line. Look at the blade, both sides, under flanges. Inspect the water supply pipes along each side of the blade, unscrew them and clean out any sludge or sediment that is clogging holes. Check up to see whether your water supply is equal on both sides with the same size and number of streams.

A 76-inch blade, running at 650 r.p.m., has a rim speed of 13,000 surface feet per minute. When in motion, it can be moved by one finger as much as to throw the blade at least a half inch out of straight line. It follows therefore that pressure, even when exerted by water streams, must be equal and steady, or the blade will wabble or weave sidewise.

Check up on your saw carriages, slides, rollers or ways on which the carriage moves. There must be no weaving motion or unequal movements of the saw carriage as it moves across the frame from end to end, nor should the carriage shift its position on the frame, even for a fraction of an inch, when it is put in reverse.

In the writer's opinion, this contributes more than any other one thing to back lash or marking of the sides of the stone.

Saw trucks must be rigid when sawing and rails must be level and parallel.

In the open mill where blades are exposed to excessive cold in winter, temperature is a very disturbing factor in retaining proper dish or tension in saw blades. It is not at all unusual to find a blade that has been tensioned in our plant at about 70 degrees temperature, to be binding severely in a plant where the temperature is at freezing point or below. The blade is drawn up by severe cold and becomes rigidly dished at about twice or three times its original tension. Similarly all the dish or tension can be taken out of a saw blade by heat. Never put hot water on a blade as it will remove every bit of dish and make the blade as limber as a rag.

When blades are permitted to remain idle for any considerable

(Continued on page 19)

The Bloomington Baking Co.

APPRECIATES THE PATRONAGE OF THE EMPLOYEES IN THE STONE INDUSTRY AND RECOMMENDS

MILK MAID BREAD

AS THE MOST HEALTHFUL AND STRENGTHENING BREAD ON THE MARKET.

PREPARED UNDER THE MOST APPROVED FORMULAS AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

We Invite Your Inspection

ASK YOUR GROCER for MILK MAID.

The Care of Diamond Saws

(Continued from page 18)

number of days, whether on the machine or off, the blade should be painted thoroughly with some good anti-rust liquid. We recommend "Vatu," manufactured by the American Rust Proof Company of New York. A heavy oil will answer the purpose. If a blade is permitted to stand and rust, like many that I have seen, it will lose several ounces of its metal upon again being put into service. This results in a thinner and unbalanced blade, and a much weaker blade due to the pitted surface caused by the action of the rust. The cost of a 72-inch blade is approximately $267.00 without teeth. An investment of $1.00 in oil will protect it for life against rust.

I have been asked, "What is the life of a stone saw blade?" I cannot answer the question with any degree of accuracy. All I can say is that we are servicing blades today which were originally put into use when I first became identified with the W. F. Meyers Co., of New York, twenty-five years ago, and these blades are today giving excellent service. The men in charge of these blades have realized that they represent a big investment and they have taken care of them.

Summing up the subject matter of blades, let us give thought and consideration to both the blades and the teeth. Let us realize that 400 pounds of metal, spinning around at 13,000 surface feet per minute, or about two and a half miles per minute, and cutting stone at the average rate of twelve inches per minute, must be in perfect condition at all times. The machine on which it runs must also be in perfect condition in order to hew to the line without deviation and to keep up production. To eliminate shut-downs, have your extra blade ready to put on when it is needed.

To the writer's mind, a diamond stone saw is one of the most sensitive tools used in the industry. It is treated as such by our company and it should be so considered by the operator and the mechanics who work on it.

* * * * *

The municipal fire department in Paris is manned by soldiers.

Drafting & Blue Printing Supplies

Distributors for
PARAGON REVOLUTE COMPANY
Automatic Electric Blue Printing Equipment
HAMILTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DRAWING TABLES AND FILING CABINETS
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SERVICE—Measured not by Gold but by the Golden Rule
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DAY & CARTER
BEDFORD, INDIANA

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Prompt Ambulance Service Lady Attendant

SPECIAL LOW PRICED POLICY
for Employees of the Mills and Quarries

It will pay any worker of Oolitic Limestone to become acquainted with policies and plans I have to offer.
DISABILITY FROM ACCIDENT — $100.00 Monthly Indemnity for Total Disability for Life. $40.00 Monthly Indemnity for Partial Disability for Two Months.
DISABILITY FROM SICKNESS — $100.00 Monthly Indemnity for Confining Sickness for Life. $40.00 Monthly Indemnity for Non-Confining Sickness for Two Months.
Can write you accident policy for one year for $2.00, will pay $10,000 for loss of Life. Have all kinds of Sickness and Accident Policies.
HORACE BLAKELY, Agent
Office over Bloomington Hardware Store Phone 2965

J. O. Henderson, Incorporated

Office Supplies and Equipment, Loose Leaf Devices
Blue Printing and Drafting Supplies

Bloomington, Indiana

109 South Morton Street Telephone 2108

Small Towns in State Coming Into Own

The small town and hamlet are coming into their own in the extension of modern highways in Indiana. Every time a new road is opened to traffic it puts more of the little burgs on the map to attract the attention of the passing traveler.

Some of the hamlets may have been isolated and practically unknown for a half-century or more, but, located on a new highway, they appear to take on a different aspect. Many such hamlets have a history, and a new highway generally means an additional quota of legendary lore with which to regale the visitors who may pass over the new stretch. Also a new highway may mean a filling station and auto repair shop for some of them, and that more than anything else accentuates the new order and contact with the outside world.

When a new road is built, too, the village along the way perks up, and, aroused from the long-time lethargy, brushes up to conform to the new conditions. Looks and appearances then count the most, for a new highway brings strangers, and the small hamlet appears to be as eager to make a good impression on the traveler as the more pretentious centers of population. It stresses the fact that being stuck in the mud does not conduce to civic betterments and that in such cases the incentive to progress is utterly lacking, but most any Indiana community "snaps out" of that with the building of a modern hard-surface road.

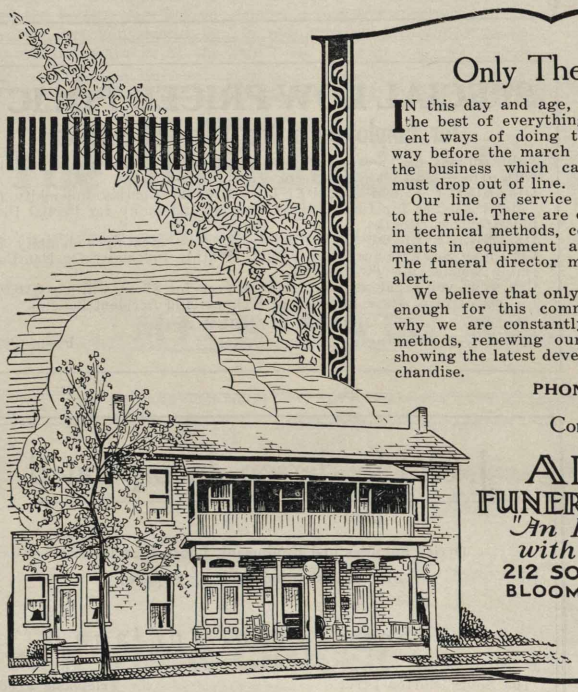
There is a lot of thrill in the opening of a new highway and much of it is experienced by the hamlets on the roadside being given their first real contact with the outer world. Until the innovation wears off they make the most of it, but all the time they set themselves more to keeping up the surroundings to suit the altered conditions. Nowadays the hamlet not so fortunate bides the times when it will be a stopping place on a modern highway.

* * * * *

With a view to engaging in upwards of $100,000,000 worth of home building annually, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, have inaugurated a plan for building new homes and for remodeling and modernizing old homes and financing such projects.

* * * * *

The Atlantic coast line of the United States is several hundred miles longer than the Pacific line or the Gulf of Mexico line.



Only The Best

IN this day and age, people insist on the best of everything. Old, inefficient ways of doing things must give way before the march of progress, and the business which cannot keep pace must drop out of line.

Our line of service is no exception to the rule. There are constant changes in technical methods, constant improvements in equipment and merchandise. The funeral director must keep on the alert.

We believe that only the best is good enough for this community. That is why we are constantly improving our methods, renewing our equipment and showing the latest developments in merchandise.

PHONE 4270

Compliments of

ALLEN FUNERAL HOME

"An Institution with an Ideal"

212 SO. WALNUT ST.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

SMILES

He could not have a minor operation because he was over 21.

* * * * *

If the British had worn smoked glasses, they would have won the Battle of Bunker Hill.

How come?

Well, didn't Washington tell them not to shoot until they saw the white of their eyes.

* * * * *

"You're a nuisance; I'll commit you," said an offended judge to a noisy person in court.

"You have no right to commit a nuisance," said the offender.

* * * * *

Then there's the one about the laziest man alive who would cut a cigar in half so he wouldn't have to draw the smoke so far.

* * * * *

She: "Do you love me?"

He: "Uh-huh."

She: "How much?"

He: "Well, here's my check book. You can look at the stubs."

—Ranger.

Never Too Sick

Doctor — Mrs. Soansough, we shall have to get a nurse for your husband and you will have to watch him very carefully.

Mrs. Soansough—You're right, doctor. I know him pretty well. —Pathfinder.

* * * * *

Take 'em Straight

"If you should sow wild oats, my son,"
Said father with a sigh,
"Be careful that the kind you sow
Are not mixed in with rye."

—Brooklyn Eagle.

* * * * *

He Will Provide

The local church was making a drive for funds, and two colored sisters were calling on Uncle Rastus:

Uncle Rastus—I can't give nothing. I owes everybody in this here town now.

Collector—But don't you think that you owe the Lord something too?

Uncle Rastus—I does, sister, indeed, but he ain't rushing me like the other creditors is.

"Hell," said the devil as he answered the telephone.

* * * * *

She was such a pretty girl!

Yes. Too bad she had to wash her face!

* * * * *

Mother: Where do bad little girls go?

Betty: Most everywhere.

—Wet Hen.

* * * * *

"I know a girl who plays piano by ear."

" 'Snothing—I know an old man who fiddles with his whiskers." —Black and Blue Jay.

* * * * *

"I hear that Jim wrote a theme on the curse of whiskey."

"Oh yes, he's quite full of the subject."

* * * * *

Member Order Hail: "We needs a cuspidor."

President: "I appoints Brother Jones as cuspidor."

—Dirge.

* * * * *

Chemistry Prof.: "What is a liter?"

Plebe: "An assortment of puppies."

—Log.

Have your car finished before good driving weather, by the oldest Best Equipped Auto Paint Shop in Monroe and adjoining counties. Quality Work at Low Prices. Fenders—Pans—Gas Tanks and Bumpers Refinished for $6.00 to $8.50. Also Fender Straightening and Car Laundry.

1111 North Walnut BLOOMINGTON Phone 3428

Schwab Wants to Start Over

(Continued from page 9)

young fellows along than we had when I went to work for Mr. Carnegie in the Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa.—more and better technical schools, more industries to get a foothold in, a far greater demand for young and vigorous intelligence.

"It took me less than seven years to become general manager of the plant I went into as a dollar a day laborer, but that is happening all over the country today. There are so many instances of phenomenal success that we don't pay as much attention to individual triumphs as we used to. Stories of success have become rather trite in America. * * * *

"When I was a young man in the steel business there was a good deal of piracy going on. A certain kind of business man regarded it as smart to purloin the other fellow's trade secrets. All concerns in the same line of business were bitter rivals, underselling, cutting each other's throats and incidentally, very often, cutting their own.

"The other fellow's product was no good. Yours was perfection. The best way to sell yours was to run his down. Everybody did it pretty much. Then we began to see economic foolishness as well as the plain immorality of those practices. Perhaps a belated appreciation of the economic loss involved had something to do with quickening ethical standards.

"At any rate a great change came about. Merchants and manufacturers began to cooperate and to exchange facts and figures. We began to see that when a whole field of business prospered it meant prosperity, other things being equal, to everybody doing business in that field. We came to see that the more we worked together, the better it was for every fellow in the trade.

"I think I may justly claim some credit for helping to bring about that change. Thirty-three years ago I was invited as president of the Carnegie Steel Company to attend a dinner of the Chamber of Commerce in New York. All the big men of the town had their feet under the banquet table. J. Pierpont Morgan was on one side of me, E. H. Harriman on the other. Henry C. Frick, Mr. Carnegie's partner, was there and so were Mr. Carnegie himself and H. H. Rogers and Norman B. Ream.

"I was down for a speech and while I had given the matter some thought I had not worked it out. I don't like to prepare speeches in advance—never do. I like to speak as the spirit moves. Well, the spirit moved that night. The vision of a great business organization came to me. I visioned a steel company which would not only own all of its steel-making plants, but would own the beds of ore, the mines of coal, the links of railroad necessary to connect with trunk lines, the steamships it would need to transport raw materials and finished products.

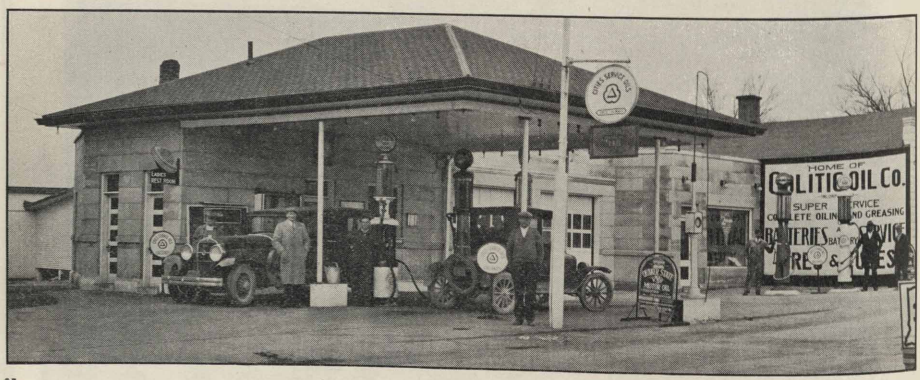
"I saw a way to buy up important competitors and end throat-cutting and put down costs and increase efficiency. I saw, I am proud to say, the vision of the United States Steel Corporation.

"Mr. Morgan sent for me the

-: CITIES SERVICE PRODUCTS :-

Complete Oiling & Greasing TIRES and TUBES Complete Battery Service

EXPERIENCED MAN IN CHARGE



OOLITIC OIL COMPANY, Incorporated

ELLSWORTH KING E. W. KING

next day and told me he had been deeply impressed with the idea. Mr. Gates was impressed with it, too, and others. They asked me to talk with Mr. Carnegie and to get a price from him on the Carnegie Steel Works and its subsidiaries. I talked the matter over with him. He figured some and told me Mr. Morgan could have all of his steel business for $487,556,160.

"I went back to Mr. Morgan and reported. They paid Mr. Carnegie's price without blinking an eye. A lot of water has flowed under the bridge of business since that day, and it has carried out to sea a great deal of the harmful trash that had cluttered up business.

"They made me the first president of the billion dollar corporation and that was a very fine job, a very fine one. I made more money than I had any notion existed in the world—for me, that is—but then, as now, there have always been more important things than money. Independence and contentment are among these indispensables.

"After a few years I found that I had too many bosses, and so I got out and after a while I bought the Bethlehem company—it was mostly engaged in making ordnance in those days—and paid 15 million for it.

"After a while I sold it to Mr. Morgan for what I had paid for it and then I decided to buy it back. Mr. Morgan turned it back for the same price—and then I really went to work. For six years I worked 20 hours out of the 24, on the average. I took no salary. I dispensed with vacations. I made steel and I made markets and I made friends, and I think the last was the most important of all.

"It was then I saw that the buildings of the United States—the business buildings—were going to be made of structural steel in the future, and I put Bethlehem into that business. I believe I was the first steel man to see the future of structural steel and to realize on it.

"What a borrower I was and always have been, for that matter! I am, I think, the greatest borrower the country ever saw. I don't believe any man ever borrowed more money than I have, and I will keep on borrowing to build just as long as I have the faith I have today in the stability and genius of the United States of America. That faith has been the foundation of every business effort I ever made.

"I believe in encouraging young men within my business. I have never thought it necessary to go out and look for high-priced experts that grew up under someone else. I like to encourage the careers of my own boys. * *

"Never in my life, so far as I can now recall, have I criticized a man publicly. If a man lacks the qualities that will respond to encouragement it doesn't take me long to see it. Humiliating him is not going to help. A man will always do his best under tempered encouragement, but you can destroy his spirit and his self-respect by nagging at him and finding fault.

"All my life I have maintained that the men under me were human beings with something of the same desires and motives that I have had, and that they were as likely to be right within their sphere of understanding, as I was. Many times when they didn't think the way I thought, I could see, nevertheless, that they were perfectly sincere. * * * *

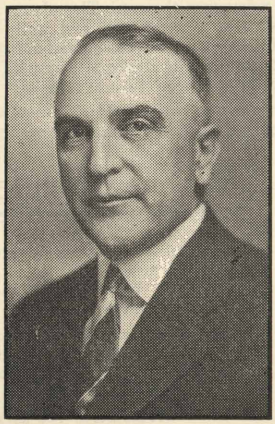
"Every month I make a complete round of the plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and wherever I go I call all hands together for a friendly meeting—workmen as well as supervisors and foremen and front office bosses—and I make a full report of the business, just as I make it to the stockholders. As a matter of fact, many thousands of my men are stockholders and they are entitled to all I know.

"You ask me if, under the standardization of labor conditions, it is as easy for the individual to

(Continued on page 28)

Arthur Day

FUNERAL DIRECTOR



302 North Walnut Street
Phone 4363

New Funeral Chapel
Corner Eighth and Walnut

20th Century Ambulance Service Without Charge

BLOOMINGTON, -:- INDIANA

Carvings at Indiana University

From next Wednesday, February 26th to Tuesday, March 11th, the water colors and limestone carvings exhibited at the Chicago Hoosier Salon will be on exhibition in the Steele Memorial gallery, Library building. The hours of exhibition will be nine to twelve in the mornings, two to five in the afternoons, and from seven to nine in the evenings, according to Mrs. Robert E. Burke, of the I. U. extension division. On Sundays the exhibit will be open from two to five-thirty in the afternoon.

* * * * *

Sale of Stone Plant

As advertised in the January number of Quarries and Mills the Indianapolis Oolitic Stone plant, located at Stinesville, was sold by A. R. Marley, Receiver, February 14th. F. M. Milliken, of Indianapolis, bought the property in, having mortgages thereon. The plant consists of a good mill and well equipped quarry. We understand that the plant is likely to be running in the near future. Henley & Evans were attorneys in the case.

* * * * *

In passing around through the mills just notice how smoothly the Bedford Self Contained Planer runs. Then ask a planerman how he likes the machines. Every time he is quick to say that it is one of the best planers he has ever run. It is easily handled, is seldom out of order, and is a real producer. The machine is built very strongly, with every part working so harmoniously that it is easily a favorite in the district.

The Bedford Foundry & Machine Company has a record for making high class machinery, and as a result a large percentage of the equipment in the district is from this plant. A prominent feature of the company is promptness, and whenever an order comes in for parts, repairs, or new machinery, every effort is put forth to rush the order out. The company recognizes that promptness in delivery is a valuable asset, and this feature along with the reliable product turned out has yearly increased the volume of their business. You are in safe hands when you deal with the Bedford Foundry.

* * * * *

In this issue of Quarries and Mills will be found the advertisement of Wendell McNay the authorized Duco man of Bloomington. For years he has been adding to his equipment until now he has the largest and best auto paint shop in Monroe or adjoining counties. He understands the business well and will make your old car look like new. Fenders, pans, gas tanks, and bumpers refinished. Moderate prices and delivery on time.

Where Confidence Is Justified

Every Nyal Service Drug Store owner is a registered pharmacist. He has given most of his life to the study of pharmacy and prescription work. With him, skill and accuracy is a matter of course—not a matter of question.

In health matters—next in importance to your choice of a physician, is your selection of a pharmacist—the man who aids you in carrying out the instructions of your physician, who fills your prescriptions and furnishes your sick room needs.

Let Us Serve You as Your Doctor Expects.

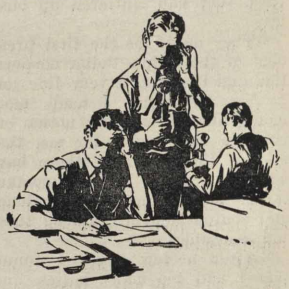
Prescriptions Accurately Compounded

Home of Eastman Kodaks

WILES DRUG COMPANY

The Old Reliable — East Side Square

Bloomington, Indiana



Something workers should learn

from athletes—To take advantage of

the pause that refreshes

COCA-COLA BOTTLING WORKS

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

OVER 8 MILLION A DAY BA-101

IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

Luxuries Become Necessities

According to authoritative figures the average six cylinder passenger automobile, traveling 11,000 miles a year, uses $189 worth of gasoline, oil and grease.

This is more than six times the average annual bill for domestic electricity. Electric service is, in fact, the cheapest item in the average household budget. It averages about 8 cents a day.

Both the automobile and electric service in the home have passed out of the class of luxuries and are now considered as everyday necessities.

The cost of electricity is becoming less year by year. This is due, to a very large extent, to increased use in the home, on farms, as well as in manufacturing and transportation. Mass production and distribution have the same effect on light and power rates as it has on the cost of any other commodity.

INTERSTATE
Public **SERVICE** *Company*

No dollar you spend buys more than your electrical dollar.

Office, Drafting Room, Quarries, Mills

Percy Cogswell, President and Manager of the Harding & Cogswell Cut Stone Plant, and Mrs. Cogswell, are home from a trip to Florida.

* * * * *

Somtime ago there appeared in Quarries and Mills rules and regulations for the submitting of drawings for a seal for the use of the Stonecutters' and Carvers' Union of Lawrence and Monroe Counties. A number of designs were received and placed on file. At a recent meeting the judges were selected to decide upon the best design. Jess Corbin of the Bedford local and C. L. Anderson of the Bloomington local acting in this capacity. They in turn selected Winton Hanner of the Indiana Limestone Co., as third man. The names of the contestants remained anonymous to the judges while designs were being judged. The name of the winner not being known until the sealed envelope containing the names were opened at our meeting of February 10th. The drawing of John Jackson, 1419 P Street, Bedford, was selected as first choice, and that of Emery Miller, 2117 Park Ave., Bedford, as second choice. However it must first be determined if Mr. Jackson's drawing can be copyrighted before the choice is definite, and the prize awarded. All of the designs were very good examples of artistry, and according to the judges it was no simple matter to select the winner. The Union desires to take this means of thanking the contestants for the interest shown in submitting these drawings and to congratulate them upon their skill.

Pictures of the three best drawings received too late for this issue, but will appear in our March number.

* * * * *

Labor Conditions in Central Indiana

A recent survey of labor conditions in Central Indiana reports conditions materially improved at several cities. Anderson reports the Delco-Remy is putting on extra men, 6,000 being the number at work now. Muncie reports 3,000 men have been put back to work. The Chrysler people at Newcastle are putting on new men. Logansport, Noblesville, Kokomo, are increasing their forces.

* * * * *

Eugene H. R. Perry, President Perry Stone Company, Mrs. Perry and their daughters Misses Jean and Julia were visitors at St. Petersburg, Florida, in January.

* * * * *

G. H. Barrett, Vice-President and General Manager of the Matthews Brothers Company, attended the annual meeting of the National Cut Stone Contractors' and Quarrymen's Association at Toronto, Canada the week of February 17th. Mr. Barrett is Vice-Chairman of the Association.

* * * * *

Baltimore, Maryland, plans the construction of 2,500 new dwellings. A five year program there contemplates the expenditure of $7,500,000.

(Continued on page 29)

The Show Places of Southern Indiana

VON RITZ Theatre at Bedford Indiana

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

INDIANA Theatre at Bloomington Indiana

Vonderschmitt AMUSEMENT Enterprises

Political Announcements

Monroe County

For State Representative

I am a candidate for Representative of Monroe County in the legislature subject to the May primary.

CLAUDE G. MALOTT

* * * * *

For County Clerk

I will be a candidate for Clerk of the Monroe Circuit Court, subject to the Republican primary in May.

FELIX (STAR) BROWN.

* * * * *

For County Clerk

I am a candidate for Clerk of the Monroe Circuit Court, on the Republican ticket, subject to the May primary election.

HORACE BLAKELY

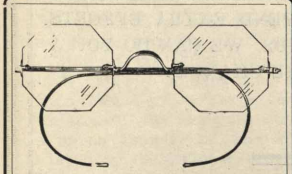
Lawrence County

For Commissioner

We are authorized to announce the name of Theodore C. Pentzer for Commissioner of First District, subject to the primary election to be held Tuesday, May 6.

Glee Club Leader: "What'll we sing for an encore?"

Sarcastic Guy: "Sing the same song—they'll never recognize it."



Frank D. Hope

OPTOMETRIST

Eyes Examined and Glasses Accurately Fitted

Reference Cheerfully Given

114 North Walnut Street

BLOOMINGTON -:- INDIANA

The Bedford Band in Broadcast

The Bedford Industrial Band under the direction of Carl E. Preble broadcast another splendid musical program from radio station WHAS of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Saturday evening, February 1st, between 6 and 6:30 o'clock, which was enjoyed by many local radio fans.

The Hoosier Four quartet appeared in a group of vocal numbers and Harry Patton, Merrill Henry and Tony Conklin appeared in a trio for cornets.

Splendid reception was recorded at Bedford throughout the program.

The band's return to the Louisville broadcasting station was upon request.

* * * * *

Any girl can be gay in a classy coupe,
In a taxi they all can be jolly,
But the girl worth while is the one who can smile
When you're taking her home on the trolley.

—Gargoyle.

Slow Business Due to Peoples' Heads

When there is slow business in this country it usually is because of what is in the minds of the people, rather than really basic conditions.

If the people get a rosy picture of business and have unlimited confidence, the sky is the limit. Stocks soar sky high and everything looks sunny and gay.

But when people get scared and nervous in business matters, they simply stampede. They overlook all the soundness of the country. Money conditions are sound and everything all set for several years of upward climbing business, but until people begin to think that and believe it the progress will be slow. Then it is likely to go too fast. Investors who realize these factors about ourselves ought to be able to do some wise investing over several year periods.

* * * * *

Sergeant Major: "Stomach in. Chest out. What's the matter with you, Private Gerska?"

Very Private: "My stomach seems to be the stronger, sir."

—Pitt Panther.

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Schwab Wants to Start Over

(Continued from page 23)

rise today as it used to be. I say easier. There are so many more opportunities. The whole field of opportunity is so much broader.

"Let me revert for a moment to the question of making money. I could have been the richest man in the United States, I honestly believe, if my mind had been set on money making alone. No man ever had such opportunities to roll up wealth. But I have never been interested in accumulating millions. It is planning and constructing and building that have always engrossed me.

"I think I could be as happy on a few thousand a year, provided I kept my health and my friends, as I am now. So far as real happiness goes, I think the happiest time of my life was when I was a youngster under Captain Bill Jones in the old Edgar Thompson Works. I am a home body. Except for business banquets and that sort of thing I have not dined away from my home in 15 years or more. I love my friends. I love to entertain them.

"I don't believe much in giving advice and I have mighty little use for the successful man who sits back and tells young fellows that to get ahead they must follow this or that course of life. You simply can't tell others what to do. Things just happen and if you happen to be on the spot and are willing to work and keep your eyes open you are likely to ride along with the happenings.

"I am a confirmed optimist and proud of it. This is the greatest country the world ever saw and the soundest. It has the biggest heart. The world itself is a pretty good place to live in and money isn't the only thing that counts in it. But, above everything else I am thankful that I have been able to see the good in other people and to make them see that here and there they might be able to find some good in me."

* * * * *

A bornze statue of a boy jockey, made in the third century B. C. and riding a horse sculptured in the fifth century B. C., is evidence that the Greeks sometimes fitted statues into new groups.

Better Business Bureau

The Better Business Bureau of St. Louis, Inc., has formed a Construction Industries Division. It intends to issue a bulletin every month in order to keep the construction industry of the metropolitan district of St. Louis informed of the work this division of the Better Business Bureau is endeavoring to do. The mailing list consists of approximately 4,500 names and includes building contractors and sub-contractors in all branches of building construction.

David Elkins of Hanks Fame

(Continued from page 8)

or circuit rider, took him over hundreds of miles of backwoods country where he gave comfort and help and kept the settlements in touch with the outside world.

Sometime in the forties Elkins moved to Lawrence county, living on a farm four miles north of Mitchell and many of the older people remember him as a man of sterling character, strong individuality and delighted in hearing his stories of pioneer days.

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Peoples State Bank

ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA

Office, Drafting Room, Quarries and Mills

(Continued from page 26)

Thomas J. Vernia, who has been with the Indiana Limestone Company since its formation, resigned as Vice-President of that Company on November 30th.

Prior to his connection with the Indiana Limestone Company, Mr. Vernia had been with the Indiana Quarries Company since 1911. He went with the Consolidated Stone Company in 1901, and since that date has been in the Indiana Limestone business continuously.

He has leased a suite of offices at 112 West Adams Street, Chicago, and has organized as Thomas J. Vernia & Co., Inc. He intends to engage in the limestone business, and particularly in the sale of block, sawed, planed and turned stone.

* * * * *

Reed-Powers Company, at their quarry 3 miles south of Ellettsville have erected a new derrick. Although the weather has been unfavorable for quarrying this company has been busy most of the winter taking out stone at their quarries in the south part of the county known as 17 and 18.

* * * * *

Stone Office Held Up for $2,800

Under date of January 27, Miss Edna Moore, formerly of Stinesville, now of the office force of Geo. W. Maltby & Sons Co., of Buffalo, New York, writes us that the office of the company was held up on January 22, and $2,800 taken by the gunmen.

Three masked holdup men, all armed, burst into the office of the George W. Maltby & Sons contracting firm, 21 Maryland street, just before noon today, terrorized the office force and got away with the $2,800 payroll.

The money had just been brought from the bank by William C. Maltby, a member of the firm, when the bandits ran in.

Josephine Southwell and Edna Moore, payroll clerks, were sorting the money, when the bandits with guns in hand ordered Mr. Maltby and the young women to throw up their hands.

Miss Moore gave out to the Buffalo Times the following story:

"We were sorting the money and putting it into envelopes, when the holdup men came rushing in," she said. "I was not very frightened until I saw each had a gun.

"They told us to get in the other office or they would plug us. I was kind of slow obeying and one of them gave me a push. They had mufflers over their faces, but I would know one of them if I saw him, as his muffler slipped.

"They were all young, under 20 I should say, and each carried a great big revolver. They meant business all right. They poked the guns at everyone. We all went in the other office and when we heard them go down the stairs, we came out."

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Claude G. Malott for State Representative

Representative Claude G. Malott is a candidate for re-election, having announced last week. As per the usual custom, Monroe's incumbent of this office, who is desirous of renomination, is accorded the nomination without opposition, and so far we have not heard of any opposition to Mr. Malott's nomination. As a member of the last session of the legislature Mr. Malott did active work on the best committees of the House, and by reason of his wide acquaintance and popularity he was assistant floor leader. As one of the largest farmers of this section his sympathies are with the farmer, and he used his best efforts to secure legislation in their behalf. He was one of the most active members of the House in the interests of our common schools, and was a member of the conference committee that recommended increased amounts of State Aid. He stood firm for every movement that had for its purpose the best interests of labor, and in a general way used his fine talents and influence for the best interests of Monroe county.

* * * * *

Theodore C. Pentzer for Commissioner

In this issue of Quarries and Mills will be found the announcement of Theodore C. Pentzer for County Commissioner from the First District. Mr. Pentzer is President and Manager of the Bedford Cut Stone Company, and under his management the company has been very successful. He is popular with the workmen, many of whom have been with the company for more than 20 years, and is held in highest esteem by the operators and all who know him. He has served on the City Council of Bedford, and at present he is Treasurer of the School Board and has made a valuable official. The office of Commissioner is one of the most important offices in the county, and the best men available should constitute the Board—men of experience and business capacity. Mr. Pentzer is not only a first class business man but he has a happy faculty of getting along cheerfully and congenially with people, and with his election Lawrence county will have a mighty safe Commissioner.

* * * * *

Felix (Star) Brown for County Clerk

In this issue of Quarries and Mills will be found the announcement of Felix (Star) Brown for Clerk of the Monroe Circuit Court. Felix is recognized as one of the most popular young men in the county, and if nominated will add strength to the Republican ticket. He is an Ellettsville product, belongs to an old line family of Republicans, son of J. S. Brown, and has helped to keep Ellettsville on the map, as an efficient county recorder, a hard and prominent American Legion worker, and a general good fellow.

Felix is prominent in Masonic circles, a member of the M. E. church, a World war veteran, belongs to the Veteran's of Foreign Wars, Modern Woodmen and Elks. He will thank you for your support at the primary.

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Horace Blakely for County Clerk

In our announcement column will be found the name of Horace Blakely for Clerk of the Monroe Circuit Court. Mr. Blakely needs no introduction to the citizens of Monroe county. He is well known to them, having served as one of the most efficient Auditors Monroe county ever had. He is now trustee of Bloomington township, in which capacity he is making good. Mr. Blakely is one of the best posted men in the county on the laws governing officials, and he is long headed when it comes to expediting official business economically, accurately and always cheerfully and with a fine spirit of accommodation. He is popular and if nominated will make a strong candidate.

* * * * *

"Hey, Percy, you took the wrong medicine—you drank the horse liniment!"

"Oh, deah me, what an ass I am!"

—Columbia Jester.

Prizes Awarded in Church Building Contest

The office of John Russell Pope of New York, has been awarded the first prize of $1,000 in the recent Church Building Competition conducted by The Christian Herald. The first prize is to be equally divided between the winning building, The First Presbyterian Church of New Rochelle, N. Y., and its architect, the office of John Russell Pope.

The Jury of Award, composed of Philip Hubert Frohman of Boston and Washington, D. C., Elmo Cameron Lowe of Evanston, Illinois, and Hobart Upjohn of New York, commended this church very highly, both for its excellent architecture and the adequacy of its plan.

Second prize of $300, also divided between church and architect, was awarded to the First Presbyterian Church of Clinton, Iowa. The firm of Coolidge and Hodgdon, Chicago, Illinois, was architect of this church.

Third prize of $200 went to the First Christian Church, Watsonville, Calif., W. H. Weeks of San Francisco being the architect.

Fifty churches from twenty-one states, the District of Columbia, and two foreign countries, Canada and Japan, entered the competition, which was limited to churches with a seating capacity not greater than six hundred persons and to churches constructed within the last two years. The conditions eliminated also churches which have no facilities for the departmentalized Sunday School or for fellowship and recreation.

* * * * *

Pledge: Hear about the fellow who invented a device for looking through a brick wall?

Active: No, what's he call it?

Pledge: A window, sap.

—Record.

* * * * *

There was a young lady named Fall
Who went to a fancy dress ball,
Though scantily dressed
She outshone the rest
For she literally outstripped them all.

—Royal Gaboon.

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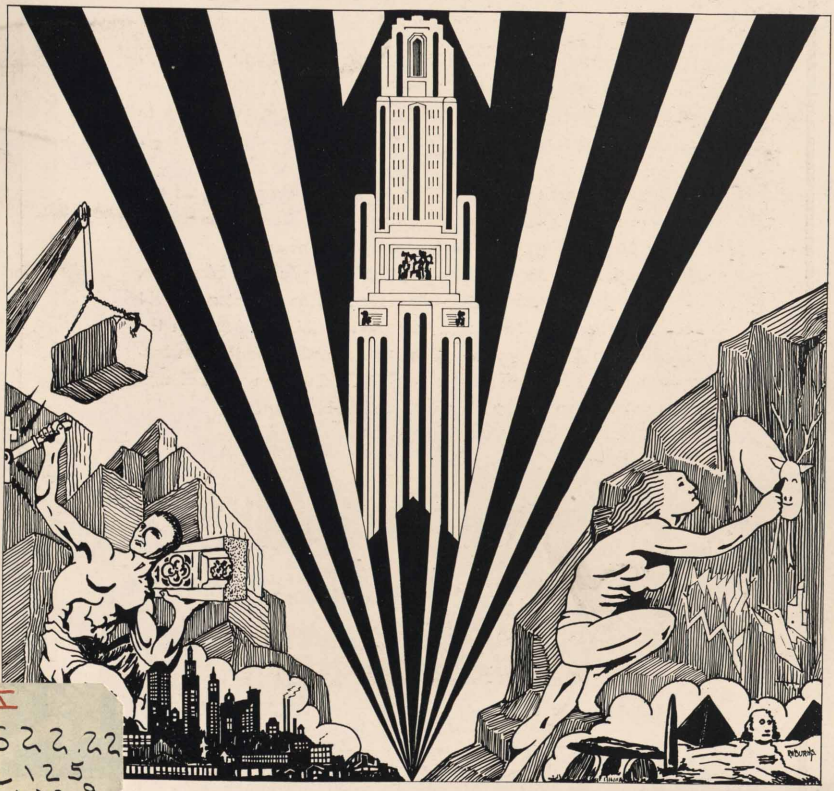
— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —



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Volume 1, No. 9 **MARCH 1930** $1.00 per Year

PAYROLLS

The annual sales of the Indiana Limestone Company have been ranging in the neighborhood of twelve million dollars, the collection of which is made by the general offices in Bedford. Roughly 60% of this tremendous volume goes for payroll, and a very large share of the payroll is disbursed by the workmen to the merchants in Lawrence and Monroe counties.

Virtually all of the local expenditures for payroll and other purposes represents cash contributions from all parts of the United States and Canada through the Indiana Limestone Company to the citizens of these two counties.

An encouraging increased interest by the community in the use of stone locally is in evidence. Yet it falls far short of the proper mark. If the garage owner in the state of Maine and the neighborhood motion picture theatre in California uses Indiana Limestone, it is only fair to suggest that this same Indiana Limestone should be really the exclusive building material in this district. Can the local citizen, interested in building construction locally of whatever kind, not to speak of civic pride, afford to even think of anything other than Indiana Limestone when building?

Just a little food for thought.

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QUARRIES AND MILLS

INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY W. B. HARRIS & SON

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VOLUME I ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 9

Get-Together Meeting Bloomington Business Men---Address by Lawrence Whiting

FRIDAY Evening, February 28th an important dinner and meeting was held at the Graham Hotel, the purpose of which was to awaken greater interest and closer cooperation of the business men of the city in the stone industry. About 50 representative business men were present. The dinner was given by Mr. Lawrence Whiting, president of the Board of Directors of the Indiana Limestone Company, and Mr. F. E. Bryan, General Vice-President of the company.

Mr. Whiting was the principal speaker of the evening, and in his very sincere, forceful way sounded a note of warning of the disastrous effects of the proposed discrimination in freight rates in favor of cut stone as against block stone. Formerly the rate for cut and block stone has been 37 cents per hundred pounds to Eastern points. By reason of statements made by Eastern parties that there was excessive loss in shipments of block stone, the Interstate Commerce Commission reduced the rate on blocks, maintaining the 37c on cut stone. Strenuous efforts have been made for a new ruling by the Commission, and a stay was granted pending further investigation.

Mr. Whiting made it very plain that such a discrimination as this would be ruinous to the cut stone industry in the district, causing the mills to close. He sought the earnest consideration and cooperation of the citizens of Bloomington in using their influence for a change in the Commerce ruling, and the maintainance of the old rate.

In his address Mr. Whiting developed the thought that the stone merger, which took over 24 going companies four years ago, had spent large sums of money advertising the business, is in a position to handle large orders, and often times carries 180 to 190 large accounts, often amounting to four or five million dollars, and sometimes a government account of a million dollars. Recently the company received a check from the government for $418,000, the largest check ever received.

Mr. Whiting gave inside figures of the company, which showed its magnitude, and the fine organization necessary to handle the business. He pointed with pride to the fact that the quarter closing March first showed the greatest amount of net profit the company has ever earned, a net profit of $77,000, and expressed the opinion that the second quarter would be better.

(Continued on page 8)

Our Cover Design

WHAT do you think of the Front of Quarries and Mills this month? We like it. It is a home product—the design is by Ralph Burns, whose creative genius is recognized. With the conception that architectural history starts with stone, Mr. Burns shows primitive man carving crude images on the ledge. Below the figure shows the dolmen, a flat stone supported by upright stones, the first form of monument erected by man. The monolith is a creation of ancient man; later the pyramids and the mysterious sphinx, situated in the center of an ancient stone quarry. The pyramids of Gizeh, near Cairo, show the progress of man.

The central figure shows the conventional design of modern building, the beauty and magnitude of which gives man a thrill, and reason to be glad he is living and can be a part of it.

On the left the feeling of progress is very definitely created, showing modern man, with electricity and machinery, producing the finished product from the quarry, from which the modern city is built.

The central motif of the designer is to show the relation of stone to man from the earliest periods to the present, with upward thoughts to the future.

President Dickinson Predicts a Good Year

Indications of a good year in the limestone industry was forecasted in a statement from President A. E. Dickinson, of the Indiana Limestone Company, when he reported that the gross sales for the month of February amounted to $1,131,463.41.

"This compares with $1,013,-516.83 for February 1929, an increase of $131,463.41 or 13 percent over that month last year," he said. "With large numbers of big projects under way and planned a continued steady increase in sales is expected. This will be a good year in the construction industry."

Monroe Industrial Club Dinner March 13

MARCH 13 the annual dinner of the Monroe Industrial Club was held at the Graham Hotel, President Chester W. Carter presiding.

After dinner special guests were introduced, there being present several representatives of the General Electric and Interstate Public Service Companies.

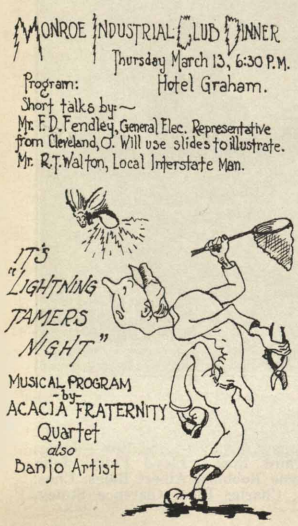
Those introduced were Mr. Michler, manager for the I. P. S. company and Mr. Walton, the commercial engineer of the I. P. S. company; James French, of Bedford, electrical engineer for the Indiana Limestone company, Mr. Johnson, of General Electric; Mr. Fendley, of the experimental department of General Electric; H. S. Brightly, head of the Architects Service Bureau for the Indiana Light company; M. H. Buckley, secretary for the Cut Stone association.

The Acacia Fraternity quartet furnished several selections which were well received.

The meeting was turned over to C. W. Murphy, head electrician of the Indiana Limestone Company, at Bloomington. Mr. Walton was introduced and gave a splendid address, which we are giving in this issue. Mr. Fendley, of the General Electric, gave a very interesting talk, illustrating with films, embracing the assembling of a motor and the General Electric experimental laboratories. Mr. Fendley's address abounded with explanations of the many inventions and uses of electricity, and predictions of the great things yet to come.

Altogether, the meeting was one of the best held this season. The next meeting will be April 10th, and the machinists will be in charge.

A feature that is greatly appreciated by the club is the cartooning of Mr. Ralph Burns calling the members "from labor to refreshments" each month.



Electric Industry

(By R. T. WALTON, Commercial Engineer of the Interstate Public Service Company.)

Industry has always had its sources of power; the water wheel, fuel generated steam and the combustion engine;—but none of these serves industry so directly and with such economy as does the flexible force carried to its point of use through the inspiration of Thomas A. Edison. His concept of fifty years ago of ready distribution, limited, in vision, as it was, of necessity, in that day, is the basis to-day for American homes freed of household drudgery; of American farms lifted from the shadow of relative isolation, of Industry that has put a premium of intelligence and skill and lifted the crushing burden from the bent backs of labor. Flexible power, easily transported, is the moving force in successive inventions that raises steadily the general average of possession and living.

With this may I say a few words about the Utility business. As a whole it adds to social business and industrial development of the country. This country could not get along to-day without its utilities. This has been said many times before, but I think it will stand repeating, that there would be practically chaos if all the utility companies should stop operating for one hour.

In considering what the utilities do for the manufacturing interests of this country it may be seen that there is a regular cycle. The manufacturer in securing business and raw materials uses the utilities of communication, the telephone and telegraph. To get the raw material and workmen to the plant he uses the utilities of transportation—steam and electricity. Having now completed the article, with the aid of utilities we have mentioned the cycle starts back again. In shipping the product, in cleaning up the orders and collecting the money, the utilities again play a part. If the manufacturing interests of the country depend upon the utilities, the men employed in those industries, are dependent on the utilities. Which in turn places the wives and children of these men dependent upon the utilities. In fact the whole economic structure of the great United States depends upon the proper functioning of them.

For me to attempt a definite discussion as to the application of electric service to the stone industry, it might not be so enlightening. I wonder however if you always give consideration to the fact that electric service is playing a major part in the various operations. Starting with the pumping of the water for washing the dirt off the rough top, the quarrying processes, the loading and unloading at the quarries and mills; on to the huge cranes which easily handle the large blocks of stone as they are moved from one operation to another. Appreciate the speed attained and the labor saved in sawing and finishing the product. Not forgetting the value of the lighting service, especially those of you who are draftsmen.

In order that we may properly serve your interests it is necessary that we watch carefully to keep abreast with your demands. Some of you may recall experiences of years past when the supply of electric energy was very limited. I am told that many times it was

(Continued on page 7)

Bloomington H. School Vocational Stone

(By ALLEN T. HAMILTON, Director Vocational Department of Bloomington High School.)

THE Stone Mill is done. This is epochal in the history of the Stone Department of Bloomington High School. It means greater and bigger things will be done by our High School boys. It means that every phase both practical and theoretical of the industry, drafting, carving, planing, turning, etc., will be taught to the High School boy that he may become a more efficient apprentice and later a more valuable man to the industry and a better future citizen in his own community.

It seems to me however that one of the things of most significance in the completion of this building, is found in the fact that it is the realization of an ideal to which a group of boys under the guidance of their instructor, Mr. E. L. Murray, have devoted their thought and energies to the end that better facilities might be had for meeting the needs of a great and growing industry, and that better opportunities might be provided for the Bloomington boy, who desires a training that will prepare him to enter into an apprenticeship with both a theoretical and practical back ground.

The stone course in the Bloomington High School was organized six years ago. It found its origin in the needs of the industry and the desire of Superintendent R. N. Tirey to have the school do every thing possible to equip the Bloomington boys for life's work. Many boys were quitting school and going into the mills, creating a situation unsatisfactory both to the mill-owners and school authorities. The industry needed boys with more education, and the school authorities felt they were not meeting their greatest opportunity if they could not offer a program justifying the boys in remaining in high school until they graduated.

As a result of this situation, courses in stone work and drafting were organized. In this program, the stone people were intensely interested. They realized that the Bloomington boy would not only be helped, but that it would bring to the mills more capable and better prepared apprentices. Consequently, they supported the program generously, by giving the school, a planer, lathe, many small tools, a number of models and all the stone required for the work. That this spirit of helpfulness was not just a temporary and sudden outburst of liberality is shown in their consistent policy of helpfulness throughout these six years.

The course having been determined and the equipment secured, the school authorities in cooperation with the stone people, began to seek an instructor from among the employees in the local mills. It was no easy task to find a tradesman, fitted in temperament, initiative and knowledge of the trade, who could organize and

Charles Gilbert Shaw, Photographer

CLASS ROOM VOCATIONAL STONE BLOOMINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

First Row—Herman Stornes, Robert Jones, Paul Stevenson, Alva Wampler, James Davis; Second Row—James Smith, Hubert Alexander, Earl Patton, Richard Kelley, Harold Eggeston; Third Row — Lloyd Fully, John Greene, Burdette Schwier, Robert Osborne, Marion Patton; Fourth Row—Clyde Robbins, Albert Bales, Chas. Baird, Terrell Ralph, Austin Bastin; Fifth Row—Frank Solomote, Earl Sims, Charles Rice, Clarence Staley. Mr. Murray is standing at left.

carry on this pioneer work. From those considered Mr. Earl L. Murray at that time a foreman in Matthews Brothers mill was chosen. The wisdom of the choice can best be determined by the success Mr. Murray has achieved in his work, as instructor. Students desiring to enter the stone classes are always greater in number than can be handled.

Of those who have taken the vocational courses, a good percent are making good in the mills as apprentices and a few have risen through the ranks to positions of responsibility.

The demands for the course grew so rapidly on the part of the student body, more room, and larger machinery became a necessity. Out of this situation the plans for the erection of a stone mill by the vocational boys developed. Of course from the time the idea developed to the first shovel of dirt removed for the laying of the foundation, many difficult details were worked out. Those shall be passed over, for the lack of space. However, the mill was started late in the spring of 1927, work was continued through part of the summer, (the boys receiving regular credit for the summer's work), and into the fall until cold weather began. The same program was followed the next year, 1928.

It may seem the building has progressed slowly but we must remember that it was a project constructed by boys who could not work the entire day for they had other school subjects to occupy their time and attention. Another factor that caused apparent delay was due to the fact that Mr. Murray was not only building a stone mill but was teaching boys how to do stone work at the same time.

The mill is a structure 50x90 ft., 50x70 ft. is devoted to the machines and finishing department, while 20x40 ft. with its 2 floors, are devoted to the drafting room and lay out room, showers, toilets and lockers in the basement.

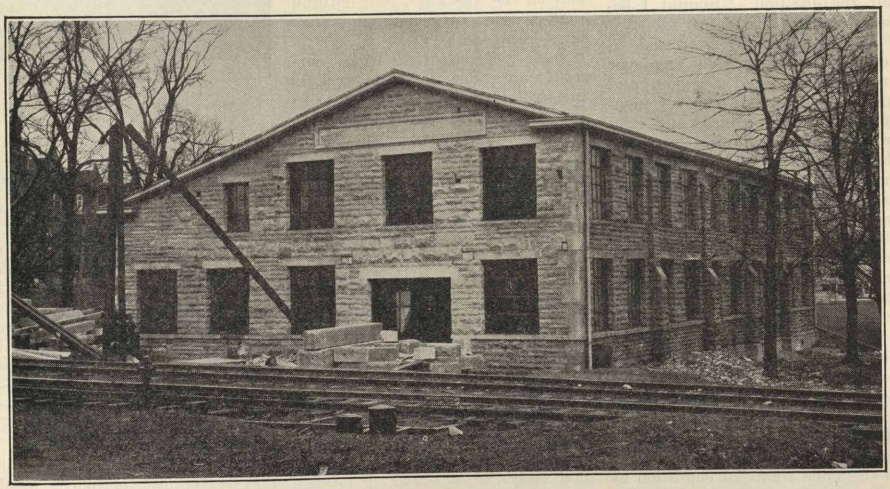
A discussion of this building should not fail to mention the fine spirit of public service shown by the mill owners and operators in this community, for they have backed the project to the extent of making the school a present of all the stone necessary for the structure. Nor should we forget the Seward Foundry and Machine Company of Bloomington, and Bedford Foundry and Machine Company of Bedford, Indiana, who were instrumental in furnishing the steel at a minimum figure. Such generous expressions of true public spirit on the part of our industrial leaders renews our confidence in the integrity and idealism of our fellow-man, in every sphere of life.

This will usher in a new era for the stone work in the Bloomington High School. It will not only mean such an expansion of courses that will make possible the training of the boys in nearly every phase of the work carried on in the regular stone mills, but will afford the leaders in the limestone industry the opportunity of realizing their ambition of making the stone course in the Bloomington High School second to none anywhere, by assisting in equipping the new mill with the needed units of new machinery.

In the life of a school such a project as this is epochal. It represents more than a stone mill. Within it are wrapped up, the hopes, ideals and ambition of a group of boys. Into it went their labor, their skill, their intelligence and their soul. In the years to come the boys who aided in the erection of this structure will have a loyalty for Bloomington High School, that was not aroused in a moment of frenzy but from hours of hard labor, care and thought. To other boys this building may be only a stone mill, but to these boys of which they are a part, it will be a shrine.

To Mr. Earl L. Murray, who guided these boys in planning and

(Continued on page 37)



Charles Gilbert Shaw, Photographer

VOCATIONAL STONE BUILDING BLOOMINGTON HIGH SCHOOL ERECTED BY THE PUPILS

Stone For West Virginia Court House

CONTRACT TO INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY—667 CARS

A contract for 667 carloads of stone for the building of the West Virginia state capitol, Charleston, W. Va., has been awarded the Indiana Limestone company, according to announcement by President A. E. Dickinson.

This third unit which will cost about $5,000,000, will complete the new $12,000,000 all-Indiana limestone capitol.

Contract for this structure is the first of the contemplated large public buildings to be let this year. This, and other huge government projects, will provide employment for many thousands during the current year, according to Mr. Dickinson.

* * * * * * * * *

Co-operation of Stone Workers

For Reducing Accidents in Mills and Quarries

(By FRED E. HATFIELD, Director of Safety and Labor, Indiana Limestone Company.)

DO you realize that when you leave the home and family going to work, that your return depends almost solely on you doing your work with all possible precaution? Carelessness and thoughtlessness is the working man's worst enemy.

Three lives lost by accident since January 1st, 1930, leaving three widows and seven orphans, five in one family. Seriously think of the sorrow and responsibility left on the mother. Apply such conditions to your home and ask yourself the question, "Should I become interested in Safety?"

If you are not interested in your own welfare the employer must be interested for you and spend an enormous sum of money each year for guards and safety equipment to protect you, but this alone will not prevent accidents, it is up to *you*. There seems to be but one solution and that is individual cooperation and personal interest. A very large percent of our accidents can be attributed to personal fault. Personal fault can only be corrected by cooperation.

The man who has an accident causing injury that necessitates loss of time for a few weeks and depending on compensation to support the family, simply puts his nose to the grindstone for several months before he gets back to the same financial condition as before the accident, to say nothing about the suffering and probability of being left a cripple with his earning power greatly reduced.

The time is fast approaching when a man's accident record will be given even more consideration than his skilled or mechanical ability when seeking employment. A careless workman is not wanted on any job no matter how skilled he may be.

There is absolutely nothing pertaining to anyone's success that is more important than to cultivating the habit of practicing safety, not only on the job but at home and on the highways, and nothing that costs so little and pays such large returns.

In the interest of all, I most earnestly appeal to the stone workers in all departments to cooperate in every way to prevent accidents to himself and fellow workmen.

* * * * *

REHEARING ON STONE RATES

Claude R. Porter, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, writes the Bloomington Chamber of Commerce, that the case regarding the rates on stone, has been reopened for further evidence.

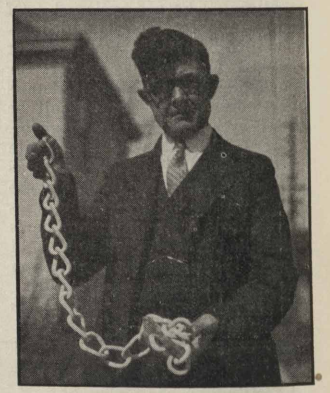
Mr. Frank S. Whiting, vice president and treasurer of the Indiana Limestone Company sends a letter of congratulation to the Chamber of Commerce on the clear presentation of the case by that body.

Senators Watson, Robertson, and most of the Indiana Congressmen with the Attorney General of Indiana, and many others are using their influence to preserve the old rate without any spread between cut stone and blocks.

* * * * *

Skill and Perseverance

Below we give the picture of Jesse Corbin, 1609 Q street, Bedford, and his remarkable stone chain. The chain is 38 inches long, has 21 links, and is one of the most complete and delicate pieces of stone work on record. Mr. Corbin has demonstrated his skill as a carver, along with a fine store of patience and perseverance. The chain represents many days work, and is valued at $100 by Mr. Corbin.



Long Studio

Jesse Corbin and His Stone Chain

* * * * *

BEDFORD CUT STONE CO. SHIPS STONE TO ALASKA

Cleve Bowden, of Bedford, representative of the Bedford Cut Stone Company, reports that on March 8th the barge on which nine cars of stone were to be delivered to Junea, Alaska, was scheduled to leave Seattle, Washington. On his way to Seattle he passed the stone on the way, and on its arrival he had to put a crew to working day and night to get the stone transfered from the cars to the barge. This stone is to be used in the United States building and is the last shipment in the job, the first shipment having been made several weeks ago.

Prize Winners of Stone Cutters' Seals

Below we give pictures of seals for use of the Stone Cutters' and Carvers' Union of Lawrence and Monroe County. The prize offered was $25.00. The judges were Jesse Corbin, of the Bedford local, and C. L. Anderson, of the Bloomington local. They selected as third man Winton Hanner, of the Indiana Limestone Company.

The drawing of John Jackson, 1419 P Street, Bedford, was selected as first choice, and that of Emery Miller, 2117 Park Ave., Bedford, as second choice. However it must first be determined if Mr. Jackson's drawing can be copyrighted before the choice is definite, and the prize awarded. All of the designs were very good examples of artistry, and according to the judges it was no simple matter to select the winner. The Union desires to take this means of thanking the contestants for the interest shown in submitting these drawings and to congratulate them upon their skill.

Long Studio
JOHN JACKSON, FIRST PRIZE

Long Studio
EMERY MILLER, SECOND PRIZE

The third picture of the group is the work of Riley Shirley and received honorable mention.

Long Studio
RILEY SHIRLEY, HON. MENTION

* * * * *

Monroe Industrial Club

(Continued from page 3)

necessary to ask certain plants and quarries to suspend operations at intervals, due to the lack of power. One plant would, be asked to shut down one day and then be allowed to run the next, with some other one taking a turn at being shut down.

This situation is not a pleasant memory, but we can proudly say conditions are much different now. At an approximate cost of one million dollars, a new substation and several high voltage lines have been constructed. This investment means Bloomington interests along with yours of the stone industry are assured of not only continuous service but in quantities as great as your demands may be.

Most of you are aware of the recent completion of a new super-substation within the city. The engineering staff have taken into consideration the rapid growth of your industry along with others; in laying plans for this large unit. With a capacity of 15,000 KVA and with room for expansion we expect to add to this unit preparing for a greater demand, that we may welcome your expected growth. Without egotism we feel abreast with the times and assure you it is the wish of all to keep in this healthy condition of progress.

Along with service goes something that is important to your companies and mine. Every individual and especially executives, superintendents, foremen, etc., should be particularly interested in the Public relations of his company. Here is a line or two by some one, not Shakespeare nor Longfellow, but it is of worth.

"A man who has a thousand friends
Has not a friend to spare;
But he who has an enemy
Will find him everywhere."

This applies more to a company or corporation than to an individual but public opinion goes a long way toward your success as well as the public in general.

Perhaps I may not be wrong in supposing the formation and meetings of your Club are for purposes, beside purely social. It gives you an opportunity to study each other's problems, making it easier to solve the unexpected ones. We must take advantage of the new developments and use them in our work. We must keep out of the ruts and look for the opportunities around us. It is folly to believe the fellow who went before us had all the opportunities. Don't be discouraged if you think you had an opportunity and missed it. I don't think opportunity knocks only once at the door of a man. It is knocking every day, just as the poet said:—

You do me wrong who say I come
no more,
When once I knock and fail to
find you in.
For every day I stand outside
your door,
And bid you wake and rise and
fight to win.

* * * * *

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

F. W. Dodge Corporation reports that construction contracts awarded in the states east of the Rockies during the week ended February 14 totaled $61,170,000, a gain of $2,748,800 over the previous week, but a reduction of $20,852,900 from the like week of 1929. Contemplated work reported during the week totaled $266,-648,500, the largest project being a proposal to build a $100,000,000 tidewater hydro-electric development at Eastport, Maine.

Get-Together Meeting Bloomington Business Men

(Continued from page 2)

While during the past year the stone business has been somewhat disturbed by price cutting, the results have not been wholly without compensation, as at least the industry has had a species of advertising that has called forth both favorable and unfavorable criticism. Prices of cut stone have been reduced from $3.25 per foot to $1.50 per foot in four years. It should bring $2.50 per foot.

With a broad program of advertising, and with unlimited facilities to fill any and all orders—none too big—the speaker has great faith in the future, and anticipates a good year ahead.

Several of the guests present made talks. Mr. Harry Johnson, President of the Bloomington Limestone Company, said Bloomington should become more stone conscious. The university and furniture interests are large and vital to the welfare of Bloomington but the stone industry is also a factor to be reckoned with.

Fully aroused by the impending crisis of a disrupted and destroyed cut stone business, one of the greatest assets of the stone district, the Bloomington Chamber of Commerce addresses the following protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the spread of freight rate between cut stone and blocks:

March 11, 1930

Mr. George B. McGinty, Sec'y.
Interstate Commerce Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This refers to I. C. C. Docket No. 19656, James O'Meara, versus B. & O. Railroad pertaining to the spread in the freight rate on rough and dressed stone, originating Lawrence and Monroe Counties, Indiana, destined Eastern points.

As a civic organization we feel it our duty to intervene and protest any action taken or anticipated by the Commission which might bring about discomfort or be detrimental to our Community.

The cut stone mills near the quarries in the Indiana District were established at their location due to a combination of factors, of which the freight rate was the principal consideration. The carriers have maintained the same rate on finished stone should be applied to unfinished stone; and such rates have been in effect for many years, and previous decisions of the Commission substantially sustained the action of the carriers in numerous proceedings before them. Solely upon the faith of this rate adjustment and since it had been justified before the Commission over Twenty Million Dollars has been invested in the finishing mills near the quarries, and over seven thousand persons are now employed in this phase of the business.

The proposed new rate adjustment and the principal of its making must eventually be extended to all other localities, and our organization has learned that other destinations have actually authorized that proper proceedings be brought before your Commission to bring about like results. This method of making rates on Indiana Limestone must eventually destroy this huge investment and result in unemployment for many people. The effect on our economic condition and the depreciation of property value will be so great we cannot now predict what might happen. It is apparent such a result will bring about an economic upheavel for our State at large, Monroe and

(Continued on page 33)

THE BLOOMINGTON NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Management Counts

The management of a bank is a strong factor in determining its strength and soundness. Under the following men, the BLOOMINGTON NATIONAL has won the confidence of the people in Bloomington and vicinity:

Directors

William H. Adams
William B. Adams — Thomas Acuff
Alfred A. Beck
Ralph L. Cosler — Frank Matthews
James A. Woodburn

The BLOOMINGTON NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Workingmen Prefer the Smaller Towns

BEFORE the March number of Quarries and Mills reaches its subscribers, it is likely that quite a number of them, at least, will be digging in the garden on their baby farm, or perhaps the back lot at their house in town. To many of the employees of the quarries and mills of the district the smell of earth affords them a great pleasure, and the growth of flowers and garden truck is their finest diversion. The thrifty home builder gets both pleasure and profit from his garden, and the habit has grown with many, till they have secured a small baby farm, with neat home and surroundings, a fine milk cow, a sow and pigs, small orchard, etc.

In driving over the highways of Monroe and Lawrence counties, hundreds of these baby farms are seen. They are the outcome of the automobile. It is easy for the quarryman, the cutter, planerman, draftsman—any one whose inclinations are for the out doors, with the sunshine, birds and beauties of nature—to live miles from his work on a baby farm and drive to his daily work and back in the evening, proud in the knowledge that his family is happily situated in the country—out in the open with the sunshine, pure air, song of the trees and music of the birds.

This baby farm home builder is a tax payer, interested in his community, a good neighbor, and renders the best there is in him to his employer. If there is a day or a week he is not needed at the mill he finds work for himself taking care and improving the baby farm.

And the children—bless them. They have a wonderful place to play, and help mother, and milk, and tend the chickens, and pigs, and learn thrift, and grow into useful manhood and womanhood, and in turn take upon themselves the responsibilities of citizenship —some mechanics in the foot steps of their fathers, some rearing families like mother, some developing into teachers, preachers, bankers, and possibly a president —who knows — for they come from the ranks.

Recently we read a magazine article written by a man who left the small town for a position in the city, that so forcibly emphasizes our belief in the advantages of country or small town life that we reproduce the article:

Like thousands of other employees I moved to the big city because I believed the opportunities would be greater in a larger place. My immediate reason was an offer of a position that carried with it a 75 per cent increase in salary. Three hundred and fifty

(Continued on page 29)

39 Years of Service to This Community

LET US SERVE YOU

Stone City Bank

OLDEST BANK IN BEDFORD, INDIANA

FOUNDED IN 1890

Plant Office: BLOOMINGTON, IND. Chicago Office: TRIBUNE TOWER

MONON
STONE COMPANY

FRANKLIN T. BRODIX : President

Quarrymen and Cut Stone Contractors

INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE

Heltonville Limestone Company

BEDFORD, INDIANA

FINEST GRADE
Indiana Limestone

Excellent Workmanship
. . . . Prompt Delivery

The Carl Furst Company

Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen . . . . .

Indiana Limestone

BEDFORD : INDIANA

A. J. THOMPSON STONE CO.

Indiana Oolitic Limestone

CUT STONE CONTRACTORS

ELLETTSVILLE - - - INDIANA

Good Lighting .....an Asset

Business executives are wisely realizing the importance of good lighting in increasing production and eliminating accidents. In all industry better working conditions and greater efficiency are possible when good lighting promotes neatness, and accuracy. In 1927, factory production increased 12½ per cent with the introduction of good lighting.

Steady light from indirect overhead lamps, providing a correct intensity and even distribution of light on all working surfaces, is necessary to eliminate shadows, contrasts and glare. Accidents frequently occur when industrial lighting is insufficient to allow the operator to see the source of danger, when bare lamps temporarily blind or incapacitate the eye, when shadows confuse objects, and when illumination produces constant eyestrain and nervous tension.

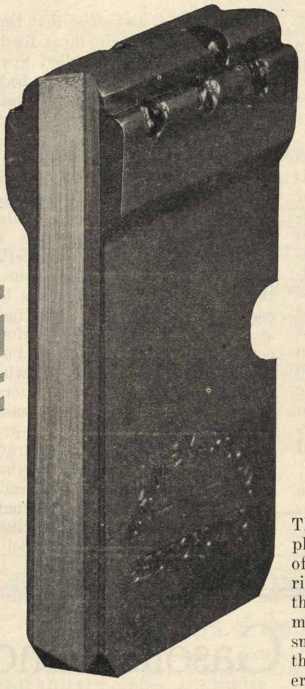
Of 500,000 avoidable accidents annually, 125,000 are attributable directly or indirectly to bad lighting. Thus the busy executive realizes that good lighting is cheaper than accident damage to labor and is really an investment, not an expenditure.

INTERSTATE
Public SERVICE Company

No dollar you spend buys more than your electrical dollar.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of DIAMOND SAW TEETH in the WORLD

MEYERS
IMPROVED
RIP-JOINT TOOTH
Foerster Patent



Revolutionizing
The Stone Sawing Industry
of Today

Combining
Ripping and Jointing
in One Operation

Clean, Fast Cutting
with Sharp Arrises

THE MEYERS Improved Rip-Joint Tooth, Foerster Patent, is revolutionizing the sawing of stone today, just as the famous "Splint" Tooth did before it some fifteen years ago. Under the Foerster Patents, which unite in one tooth, the ripping and jointing operations previously covered by combining two teeth under our basic patents, we have produced a Rip-Joint Tooth so fundamentally practical that nothing else on the market approaches it in lasting qualities, speed in cutting, sharpness of arris and smoothness of cut. It even more firmly establishes the reputation of Meyers products for mechanical perfection and efficient, economical performance.

The enlarged view above shows plainly the detail construction of this remarkable tooth. The ripping operation is handled by the center cut, with a large diamond set on each side. Three small diamonds on each side of the tooth, set in a slightly wider measure, handle the jointing operation. Every operator who has used either the original Foerster Tooth or the Meyers Improved Rip-Joint Tooth knows that it is outstanding for clean, fast cutting, for long service and for minimum loss in resetting. Meyers manufacturing facilities make it possible to produce this combination tooth at an exceedingly reasonable cost and at the same time give the trade a distinctly superior product.

We feature also the Meyers No. 1 Premier Jointer, 8 diamond; Meyers No. 2 Premier Jointer, 10 diamond; Meyers Three-Way Tooth, 3 diamond; Meyers Ripping Teeth for all types of saws; and Meyers Drag Saw Teeth. In fact, we manufacture any type of diamond saw teeth used in the stone and marble industry; also diamond core drills. Special attention to orders for either new teeth or resetting. Two complete plants for testing and reworking blades. Emergency delivery on new blades when needed. Write, wire or telephone according to the urgency of your need.

W. F. Meyers Company Home Office and Main Plant Bedford, Indiana, U.S.A.

Complete Service Plant, 2830 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Geological Survey of Indiana Limestone

FROM a recent survey of Indiana Oolitic Limestone by the government we glean the following interesting information.

The Indiana Oolitic Limestone
Names of the Formation

The reports cited in the bibliography and others of less immediate interest disclose a number of different names for the same formation. This diversity in names is the natural outcome of progressive studies in different localities and from different points of view. The two principal points of view are (1) that of the geologist or stratigrapher, who desires an appropriate name applicable to formations of the same geologic age and characterized by certain index fossils, and (2) that of anyone interested in the commercial use of the stone.

Fossils collected from the oolitic limestone at Spergen Hill, Washington County, Ind., were described by James Hall in a paper published in 1858, and since that time the beds that contain these fossils have been frequently called Spergen Hill beds and Spergen beds. As early as 1862 the oolitic limestone quarried at Bedford, Ind., became known to the building and quarry trade as the "Bedford rock" or "Bedford stone," and although the quarry rock has since that time frequently been called by other local names, such as "White River stone," "Ellettsville stone," and "Salem stone," the formation as a whole has become generally known to the trade as Bedford limestone, Bedford oolitic limestone, and Indiana oolitic limestone. In 1897, owing to the general usage of the term Bedford in a trade sense the name Bedford oolitic limestone was proposed in a geologic time or stratigraphic sense by Siebenthal, but the name Bedford had been firmly established since 1870 to designate a shale formation in Ohio, much older geologically than the oolitic limestone in Indiana. It was therefore proposed by Cumings, in 1901, that the term Bedford limestone be replaced by "Salem limestone," but the United States Geological Survey, after considering all these facts, decided in 1904 to adopt the name Spergen limestone, because of its priority and significance, as the name of the formation containing the Spergen Hill fossils, which is underlain by the Warsaw limestone and overlain by the St. Louis limestone and which is widely distributed in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and western Kentucky and Tennessee.

Logan took strong exception to this decision, as he in 1901 had proposed the name "Salem limestone," derived from that of Salem, the nearest town to the Spergen Hill bed and once famous for its quarries. He had considered and dismissed the name Spergen because of the small thickness and nontypical lithologic character of

Use Linco Gasoline and Motor Oils

BULK STATIONS

SPENCER, INDIANA

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

LINCO GASOLINE — ETHYL

SERVICE STATIONS

SPENCER:
Morgan and West Streets
Main and Cooper Streets

ELLETTSVILLE:
Vine and Temperance Streets

BLOOMINGTON:
Third and Jordan Streets

Wholesale and Retail

SPENCER OIL COMPANY -:- BLOOMINGTON OIL CO.

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the outcrop at Spergen Hill, and because the geographic name Spergen Hill is entirely forgotten, even by the people of that locality. "Salem limestone" is the name officially adopted by the Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources and is synonymous with the name Spergen limestone of the United States Geological Survey.

So far as the stone industry is concerned, the name Salem is not favored, as no quarries of building stone have been operated near Salem for several years, although some development work was begun there in 1926. It is also maintained that the term Bedford is too local to include the active quarry districts of Clear Creek, Bloomington, Ellettsville and Stinesville. The name "Indiana oolitic limestone" has therefore been adopted as most truly representative of the industry. As this report is mainly economic that name is herein used.

Time of Deposition

The Indiana oolitic limestone was formed in the Meramec epoch of the Mississippian or lower Carboniferous division of geologic time, which was one of the later divisions of the Paleozoic era. During the Paleozoic era the area of the present continent was largely covered by extensive shallow seas, comparable to Hudson Bay. The major divisions of the Paleozoic era indicate changes in the distribution of these seas, due to elevation or depression of the land each change marked by the prevalence of certain kinds of animal and plant life. Mollusks and brachiopods were by far the most characteristic animals of the different divisions and subdivisions of Paleozoic time.

The distribution of land and sea in North America during that part of Mississippian time when the Indiana oolitic limestone was deposited according to Schuchert, began with an extensive spreading of the sea, and the first half of it ended with an emergence of the land of wide extent. The next spreading of the sea was relatively small but is of economic interest because it brought about the deposition of the Indiana oolitic limestone. Other formations were deposited over this one, and the

(Continued on page 22)

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Secretary Davis Against Money Aid

Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, proposes that Congress appropriate $50,000,000 for the relief of the unemployed. When the question was put to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, he promptly replied that he was not in favor of the plan.

"I am opposed to the appropriation of any money for unemployed relief," said the secretary. "I am sure the senator from Iowa is actuated by a good motive, but there is a better way to get at it if anything is to be done. I wonder if it has occurred to the senator and other persons who appear to favor this cash appropriation that $50,000,000 would mean about $1 a week for sixteen weeks for the men who at this time are out of work in the United States. It would be in the nature of a dole which would not do anybody any good."

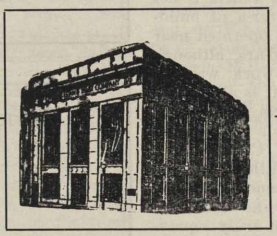
"Have you anything to propose?" was another question asked the secretary.

"I would suggest that if the congress wants to do anything about the situation it appropriate $50,000,000 or some other large amount to be used in expanding the government's public work program," replied the secretary. "What the unemployed want is work.

"Since the latter part of last November President Hoover has been doing everything within his power to bring about conditions which would insure more employment and steady employment. The President has accomplished a great deal along this line as the result of the co-operation of practically all the industrialists of the country, and he is still accomplishing a great deal."

Secretary Davis, discussing in a general way the unemployment situation, pointed out that a great deal of misinformation is being circulated. "It is not generally understood that when times are normal unemployment in the United States, I should call it seasonal unemployment is about 2,000,000 men at the end of winter. Included in this 2,000,000 are an estimated number of men who are classified as always idle. The total unemployment in the United States today is a little below 3,000,000. This, of course, is much larger than it should be, but the situation is slowly improving. Our reports convince us that with the coming of spring this slack in unemployment will soon be taken up."

1900



1930

Our 30th Birthday

Thursday, February 27, 1930, marked the 30th Anniversary of The Citizens Loan and Trust Company. This institution, which, from the very beginning, has stood for the highest ideals in banking, putting the best interests of customers ahead of all other considerations, can look back over

30 Years of Service, Success and Safety

Operating under strict State Government supervision, this institution has always been closely indentified with the development of the entire Bloomington district. It has grown up with this community, justifying the faith of those sturdy pioneers who originally founded it in 1900. Today it has

Resources Exceeding $3,000,000.00 and Capital and Surplus of $300,000.00

The Citizens Loan and Trust Company appreciates the patronage, goodwill and confidence of the business interests and people of Bloomington and Monroe County, and at this time pledges itself anew to serve this entire district to the very best of its ability in the future.

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R. O. PIKE, Cashier — A. T. BAKER, Asst. Cashier
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Citizens Loan & Trust Company

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BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

Prospect for Spring Work Looking Good

At Indianapolis public officials are being urged by members of the recently formed commission for stabilization of employment to get under way as promptly as possible all the public construction projects they have planned for 1930, as a means of stimulating employment. Employers are cooperating, and work of a general clean up nature will be pushed. Quite a number of jobs held over unfinished last year are to be taken up, among them being work on the Belt railway, change of channel of White river, new power house at City Hospital, sewage, etc.

* * * * *

With $1,750,000,000 invested in natural gas properties and the transportation of natural gas by pipelines, concentrated to a large extent in the South, and with plans outlined for an additional expenditure of not less than $250,000,000 in the South and Southwest during the present year for extension of the natural gas industry, we get some conception of the wide extent and the great importance of this comparatively new industry which ushers in a new era in Southern advancement.

* * * * *

Leading cotton mill operators recommend curtailment of operating hours to stabilize employment.

* * * * *

By a recent agreement between the Pennsylvania railway and the city of Baltimore, the railway is now open for complete electrification from New York to Washington.

* * * * *

The state of Louisiana has recommended the expenditure of $713,000,000 in flood protection.

* * * * *

An election will be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on June 26th, on a bond issue of $1,600,000 for a new $1,000,000 airport, $500,000 addition to General Hospital and a $100,000 addition to the municipal light plant, according to plans approved by Mayor Hilary E. Howse.

* * * * *

Alfred I. Du Pont, one of the Wilmington du Pont family who has his winter home in Florida and is largely interested in banking and other activities in the State, in a recent interview predicted a general real estate advance throughout the country because of cheap money.

* * * * *

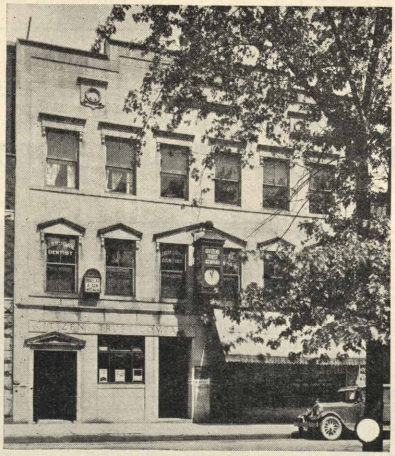
A statement was made by Representative Hull of Illinois that legislation would probably be passed this session of Congress to complete a channel from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico 9 feet deep and 200 feet wide, which would mean that the Chicago River would be used and widening and deepening would have to be done on it.

* * * * *

When the National Drainage, Conservation and Flood Control Congress held its nineteenth annual session in St. Louis, Mo.,

(Continued on page 20)

CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY



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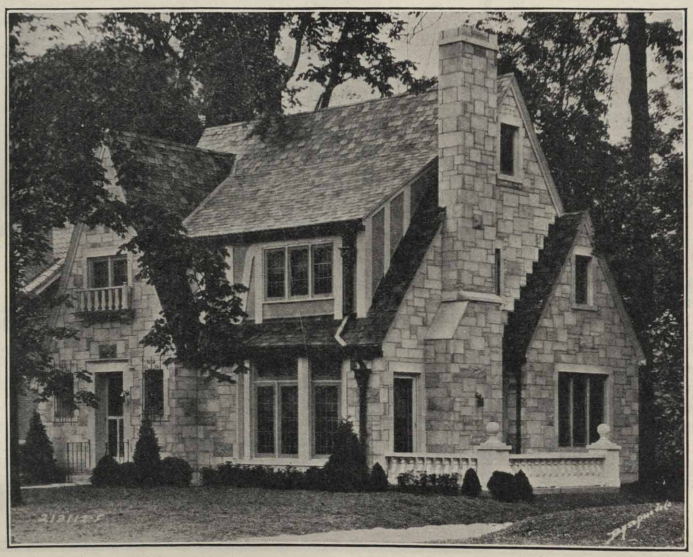

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Prospect for Spring Work Looking Good

(Continued from page 17)

February 20-22, many speakers showed the futility of attempting to solve the Mississippi flood control problem by works constructed in the lower valley alone, and strongly urged coordination of storage on the tributaries in order to secure not only full protection in the main valley but protection also on the rivers emptying into the Mississippi.

* * * * *

The new National Bank building of Dallas, Texas, is faced with Indiana Limestone and is a beautiful building.

* * * * *

A 4,000,000 addition to one of the stone mills at Pittsburgh is now in progress.

* * * * *

Norfolk, Virginia, is to have a $12,000,000 bi-product coke oven plant.

* * * * *

Reports read at the recent annual meetings of the four constituent companies of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone System indicate that total gross expenditures in the next five years will amount to $97,965,000 and in 1930 to $$22,163,000.

* * * * *

A sub-committee of the House Flood Control Committee was appointed by that body recently to draft legislation plans to relieve the flood situation in the St. Francis river valley in eastern Arkansas.

The sub-committee is to consider the flood control bill framed by Congressman William J. Driver of the First Arkansas District, which calls for a total appropriation of $13,485,960 to construct levees, floodgates, pumping plants and other protective devices against the waters of the St. Francis River.

BOND ISSUES FOR MONTH INCREASE 320 PER CENT

A great increase in construction activities in 1930 is indicated by the fact that a total of $280,000,000 in long-term bonds for public works were sold during December, 1929, according to statistics gathered by the Associated General Contractors of America.

This increase is seen as a result of the activities of the National Business Survey Conference in their efforts to stabilize business. The conference advocated an increase in public construction as the best means of stimulating business generally throughout the country. Governors of the states were called on to assist by effecting greater construction activities throughout their states. The increase in bond issues indicates how wholeheartedly they responded to the call.

This sum means an increase of 320 per cent in the volume of state and municipal bond issues floated during the past month over the preceding month. Such an increase has been excelled only once before—in December, 1921—when bonds of this kind were sold to a total of $313,000,000, bringing about the great post-war construction boom of 1929 and subsequent years.

This total is such that it brings the monthly average for bond sales during 1929 to a level approximately equal to the best years in the past and it exceeds by $154,377,000 the average monthly total of sales for the largest bond year on record.

* * * * *

MODERN MEMORIAL STONES SHOW INDIVIDUAL DESIGNS

The "heavenly gates ajar," "the fountain of blood," and the "innocent lamb," all crudely fashioned of stone and placed on the graves of our fore-fathers, have no place in the cemetery today. The modern trend in memorials runs to plain and conventionalized monuments which have markings or particular significance for the friends and relatives and individualistic notes suggestive of the deceased, according to Fred K. Irvine, Jr., of Chicago, secretary-treasurer of the Memorial Craftsmen.

Memorials of this age, Mr. Irvine said, express the keynotes of modern art and architecture. A cemetery of any age, he said, is a key to the door of that period. Tendencies of a people find expression in their memorials.

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New Credit Plan for Cincinnati on April First

Allied Construction Industries Program to Be Placed in Effect.

A new credit stabilization plan goes into effect in the building industry in Cincinnati, O., on April 1. This plan was prepared by the Credit Board provided for in the regulations and by-laws adopted by the Allied Construction Industries of that city several months ago and has been accorded the approval of the association board of directors.

The function of the Credit Board is to develop standard credit policies and terms which are expected to strengthen the mutuality of interest between the responsible buyer and seller. Its objective is to protect reliable builders, to encourage financing through financial institutions rather than through the dealer or the contractor, and to reduce bad debt losses, according to the wording of the final draft of the adopted plan.

The Credit Board is composed of representatives from the various divisions of the association, with annually elected officers to supervise the activities provided for in the plan. A manager and executive committee will have active charge of these activities, the executive committee to sit as a court of arbitration or appeal when occasion demands.

A set of rules governing payment of accounts temporary settlements of accounts and arbitration of disputed accounts are included in the program. Special or secret discounts are eliminated, as are unfair sales terms and sharp practices or coercion. Notes tendered will not be considered as a payment of account, and in cases where a guarantee is necessary, materials or work must be billed direct to the guarantor, according to the terms of the program.

Any account not paid during the month following delivery will be considered a past due account, and creditors adhering to the plan must send a complete list of past due accounts to the credit department of the association not later than the ninth of each month, under the rules adopted. The manager is empowered to audit the books of any firm included in the association. A notice shall be sent to each member listed as delinquent and a list of delinquent members forwarded each month to each member furnishing credit information. Delinquents shall not be sold goods excepting for cash until they regain their credit privileges by payment of the past due account or accounts.

* * * * *

The bakers of Scotland and Germany have decided to do their part in cementing international good will by providing for an annual exchange of eight selected bakers' apprentices between the two countries.

Laborers working in a garden in Devnia, a village on the Black sea coast, dug up two earthenware pots containing 620 pounds in Roman silver coin, all cast in the reign of Emperor Domitian (86-91 A. D.). Police seized the find for the state.

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BLOOMINGTON - - - INDIANA

Geological Survey of Indiana Limestone

(Continued from page 15)

total thickness of strata ranged from 1,100 to 1,500 feet. These strata were repeatedly marked by oolitic texture formed by the coating of Foraminifera and small shell fragments with thin layers of chemically deposited calcium carbonate, and were characterized by mollusks and brachiopods of unusually small size, known as the Spergen fauna because of their prominent development at Spergen Hill. During invasion by the sea the beds deposited were mainly limestones some of them oolitic; during subsequent emergence beds of oolitic limestone were deposited between beds of sandstone; and the last stage of the Mississippian was marked by the deposition of shale and limestone, some of it oolitic.

These beds remained above the sea for a short interval before they sank beneath it and were covered by a great thickness of sandstone, shale, and coal during the Pennsylvanian epoch, when the principal coal deposits of the country were formed. At the end of the Pennsylvanian, when the great upheaval that developed the Appalachian Mountains with their folded or upturned strata took place in the region of the Eastern States, the region including the Central States was also elevated, but with only a slight tilting or warping of the strata, which preserve to-day the attitude they then received. Ever since that time the region has been above sea level and subjected to continuous erosion by frost action, chemical weathering, and stream cutting, until the overlying rocks have been removed from extensive areas and the Indiana oolitic limestone has been exposed and partly worn through, so that to-day it is at the surface, mainly along the slopes of hills, from Greencastle, Ind., southward into Kentucky.

Extent of Present Exposures

The exposures of the oolitic limestone have been mapped by Hopkins and Siebenthal over a considerable part of south-central Indiana and more recently on a larger scale by Beede in the Bloomington quadrangle, which extends from Ellettsville on the north to Harrodsburg on the south.

The same formation has been studied and mapped in southern Indiana by Ashley and Newsom, and the results of all this work have been compiled on the geologic map of Indiana.

This mapping has shown that the Indiana oolitic limestone lies horizontal or slopes westward at very low angles, not more than 70

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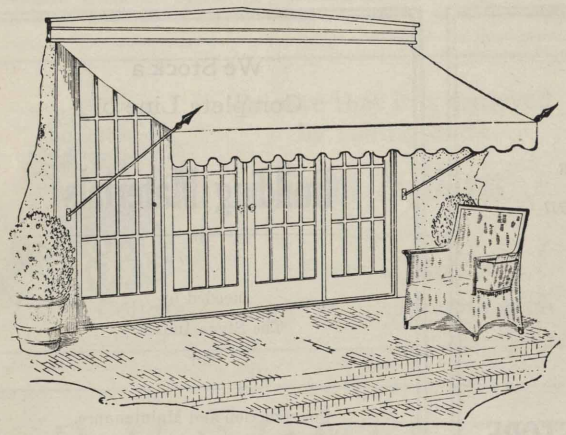

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feet to the mile and averaging 50 to 60 feet to the mile, according to Hopkins and Siebenthal, and 34 feet to the mile, according to Beede. The position of the oolitic limestone and its relations to the overlying and underlying strata in the southern part of the Bloomington quadrangle are compiled from Beede's geologic map.

The map and section apparently indicate a practically unlimited quantity of stone in the formation. Even the small fraction of it accessible under present methods of quarrying would last for centuries, were it all readily salable; but the stone differs from place to place in texture and to a certain extent in degree of soundness as well as thickness; and a considerable portion of it is too thin for economical quarrying or has not met the requirements of architects and builders where great uniformity in appearance is desired. Extensive prospecting with the drill has been conducted by a few companies, and it has been stated informally on the basis of this prospecting that really large supplies of the uniformly very fine grained stone, which has been popularly regarded as the most desirable, constitute only a fraction of the total quantity readily available for quarrying; but no data have been compiled to show even approximately the ratio of this stone to the whole in undeveloped areas.

General Features of the Indiana Oolitic (Spergen) and Adjacent Limestones

For the benefit of those interested in the quarries the following brief descriptions of formations immediately below and above the Indiana oolitic limestone are given.

Warsaw ("Harrodsburg") Limestone

The Warsaw or "Harrodsburg" limestone in its lower part is a very coarse-grained rock characterized by remnants of crinoids ("sea lilies"). Its middle portion is finer grained, and near the top it has much the same character as the Indiana oolitic limestone, so that inspection with a lens may be necessary to distinguish the two by means of the small fossil fragments contained. The upper 10 to 15 feet of the formation is composed largely of comminuted bryozoan remains with some indeterminate elongate particles. At the bridge over the Monon Route between Smithville and Sanders the Warsaw and Indiana oolitic limestones are separated by a stylolite or "crowfoot" seam. In many places they are separated by a brownish bituminous marl (very fine-grained argillaceous limestone), which locally replaces the base of the oolitic limestone. At other places it is difficult to locate the boundary within 2 to 6 feet.

The bituminous marl is found below the oolitic limestone in some places, above it in others, and both above and below it in still others. Locally the oolitic limestone pinches out, leaving only the bituminous marl.

Mitchell Limestone

The Mitchell limestone, which overlies the oolitic limestone, is sharply distinguished from it where the two are exposed in quarries. It is bluish gray, except where it is oxidized to light brown along fractures and open bedding planes, and is very fine grained, in part resembling lithographic stone, in part containing oolites, and in part brecciated (composed of angular fragments cemented by a matrix). It also contains beds of sandstone and shale, and many stylolites, or "crowfeet." Its lower 40 feet contains considerable shale and marl, above which lies stone of lithographic appearance overlain by shale. Above this shale is cherty and fossiliferous rock, and above that, in ascending order, oolitic rock with quartz grains, hard oolitic rock, and finally in places sandstone and shale.

Spergen Limestone (Indiana Oolitic Limestone)

General Character

The Indiana oolitic limestone is characterized by its pale to medium buff color above ground-water level and its gray or bluish-gray color below. It has a granular texture and commonly a cross-bedded structure. The grain of the usual salable stone ranges from fine (less than 1 millimeter in diameter) through medium (1 to 3 millimeters) to coarse (greater than 3 millimeters). Some stone contains considerable very fine grained or dense material, either as a matrix for the visible grains or in layers or streaks between granular layers. The constituent grains include an abundance of Foraminifera and small fragments of crinoid stems with poorly defined oolitic coatings, which

(Continued on page 26)

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Something workers should learn from athletes—To take advantage of

the pause that refreshes

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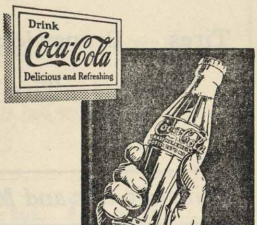

OVER 8 MILLION A DAY BA-101

IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

Bill Provides Federal Aid For Home Building

A bill providing for the creation of a federal building loan board in the Department of the Treasury to supply funds for the building of homes was introduced in the House of Representatives January 15 by Representative Huddleston of Alabama. This is a measure which has been advocated by the Associated General Contractors as a means of revivifying activity in this branch of the industry and of stimulating employment in accord with President Hoover's plans.

Under the provisions of the bill the board would consist of three members, one of them the secretary of the Treasury, the other two appointed by the President. The United States would be divided into 12 districts known as building loan districts with a building loan bank in each which would be authorized to issue bonds and would be obligated to become liable for them. These banks must have a capital of not less than $500,000 and borrowers from them would be compelled to subscribe to stock in them in the sum of five dollars for each $100 borrowed, this stock to be held as collateral security.

Loans could be obtained to purchase a building site or to provide buildings for the occupation of the owner and to liquidate the indebtedness of such owner. No borrower could obtain more than $10,000 with interest not to exceed five per cent exclusive of amortization charge. The loans would be repaid on an amortization plan by fixed annual or semi-annual installments sufficient to cover an interest charge not to exceed the interest on the last series of building loan bonds, and an administration profit of not more than one per cent. The loans would be repaid in not less than five nor more than 40 years.

* * * * *

Insurance statistics show that the life expectancy of a boy who lives in the country is seven years greater than that of the city boy.

Work Begun on the White House Offices

Repairs on the executive offices of the White House which were destroyed by fire on Christmas Eve are being carried on rapidly by the Charles H. Tompkins Co., under the superintendency of G. W. Buchholz, former secretary of the Associated General Contractors of America. Derricks have already been set up and roof girders are being placed. As the walls of the offices were not destroyed by the fire they will be reinforced and remain as they are. It is planned to have the offices modern and fireproof when they are completed.

* * * * *

About 135 Russian prisons are to be closed and the inmates sent to concentration camps where they may work and thus lessen expense to the government.

* * * * *

When a musk-ox herd is alarmed, the animals gather together, the larger animals forming a circle around the calves and facing the source of danger.

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HIGH GRADE GOODS PRICED RIGHT

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GEARS MADE FROM CORNSTALKS

A number of gear wheels manufactured from cornstalks have been in service for more than two years at the Iowa State College and show practically no signs of wear. The material is but one of the many useful forms that cornstalks and corncobs are taking under methods developed. A substitute for teakwood which is sixty per cent stronger than the natural wood is being manufactured after the stalks are beaten and ground into a substance that quivers like jelly before it is dried.

* * * * *

FLYING BOATS CUT THE TIME

Seven-day service between New York City and Buenos Aires is being inaugurated by giant twenty-passenger flying boats the first of which has been delivered. Twelve ships in all will take part in this daily spanning of two continents and will carry both passengers and mail.

* * * * *

SEISMOGRAPH PICKS BEST ROAD BY RECORDING VIBRATIONS

Seismographs, primarily designed to register earthquakes, now are being used in road building. In California seismographs have been placed along several highways to record the vibrations set up by passing trucks and automobiles, measuring simultaneously the extent of horizontal and vertical movements. The records are expected to prove helpful in showing the difference in service life of various kinds of roads.

* * * * *

AUTOMATIC WINDOW SASH

Eliminating weights, cords and pulleys and the ordinary box frame, a window-sash holder now is on the market which operates on rubber rollers on an interlocking shoulder track set directly into the window frame. Use of the sash holder not only eliminates the usual cords and pulleys, but also enables a saving in construction costs, because box window frames are unnecessary, and the solid frame keeps out cold air and dirt that cannot be hindered effectively from filtering in around the box type.

* * * * *

ABANDONED AUTOS FILL IN BAY

Officials of the Borough of Queens, New York, have found a use for abandoned automobiles. Ten thousand old cars have been dumped into Bowery bay to riprap the foundation for extension into the bay of the North Beach airport by 500 feet. The old cars were found to be almost ideal material for this purpose.

* * * * *

GLARELESS AUTO LIGHTS

Providing a flood of illumination that lights the highway far ahead and both sides of the road without glare to annoy approaching drivers, an auxiliary lighting unit for the car now is on the market.

Nearly 3,000 varieties of pears are grown in the United States.

Has Stood the Test

You praise the bridge that carries you safely across the stream, or the ship that lands you safely in port.

The same praise is due a good Bank like ours, that has safely weathered the financial flurries all these years and has been able at all times to protect its depositors and care for all needs of its customers. It is a record of which we are proud. Our Bank has stood every test and invites your patronage.

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Oolitic, Indiana

General Merchandise, Dry Goods and Notions and Ready-to-Wear

STAR BRAND SHOES ARE BETTER

Geological Survey of Indiana Limestone

(Continued from page 23)

are characteristic throughout its thickness. The coarser-grained varieties include distinct fragments of brachiopod, pelecypod, and gastropod shells, Bryozoa and corals. Ostracodes are said to be characteristic of the stone as a whole, but few if any have been noted in specimens examined microscopically by the writer. Layers or small lenses of unusually well-developed oolitic grains are present in the coarser-grained stone, and layers of minute well-formed oolitic grains are also present in the very fine grained and dense stone.

* * * * *

FEDERAL AID FUND INCREASE PROPOSED

The Dowell Bill, authorizing an increase of $50,000,000 annually for federal-aid highways for 1931, 1932 and 1933 was passed by the House of Representatives on January 21. The Senate passed the bill on January 29 with an amendment raising the limitation of federal aid from $15,000 a mile, exclusive of bridges, to $25,000 a mile. These funds will be available to the states on July 1 this year.

The former annual appropriation for federal road construction was $75,000,000. The Dowell Bill will increase this to $125,000,000, for while state expenditures for roads have increased rapidly from year to year, federal-aid road funds have dropped. Thomas H. McDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, who testified before the House Committee on Roads, said that the drop in federal-aid funds was caused by the exhaustion of the surplus of funds built up at the inception of the program. He showed that in 1921 the amount of federal-aid money spent was $88,000,000 and in 1929 was $77,500,000, while in the states the amounts expended on highways had increased from $397,000,000 in 1921 to $860,000,000 in 1929.

* * * * *

Figures at the University of Texas show the average age of freshmen is lower each year.

Contract Muscle Shoals Power

Through the Alabama Power Co., Birmingham, power companies operating near Muscle Shoals have agreed to guarantee a minimum payment of $560,000 for electric power from Wilson Dam for the year 1930, an increase of $60,000 over the guaranteed payment for 1929. Because agreements to sell power at Muscle Shoals are subject to cancellation at any time, pending action by Congress on the Muscle Shoals question, this guarantee is on condition that the contract will continue during the entire calendar year. In case of cancellation, payments will be only for power taken at the rate of 2, 3 and 4 miles per kilowatt hour, which rate is determined by the character of steam power displaced by the supply obtained from Wilson Dam. Should the amount of power taken, at the rates stated, exceed $560,000, income to the government will be greater than the guaranteed minimum.

In order to increase the use of Muscle Shoals power, the Tennessee Electric Power Company, Chattanooga, secured permission from the War Department last year to build transmission lines across the Tennessee River and over the Government reservation to Muscle Shoals. This requires the building of a link about 60 miles between the distribution systems of the Tennessee company and the Alabama Power Company and will provide direct connection, in event of emergency, to the big steam power plants of the latter company in the Alabama coal fields along the Warrior River. The line will be in operation by March 1st.

* * * * *

NEW DETROIT TIMES BUILDING FACED WITH INDIANA LIMESTONE

It doesn't matter much what sort of a publication you pick up now days you generally find something in it about Indiana Limestone. In looking through the February number of the Linotype News we find that the new $2,000,000 building of the Detroit Times is faced with Indiana Limestone. Recently the new home was opened by President Hoover who pressed a button at Washington.

* * * * *

RADIO OPENS GARAGE DOORS AND CLOSES THEM

A Swiss inventor has developed a radio device by which he can open and shut his garage doors without getting out of his car. Antennae set inside the garage receive waves emitted from the car, setting in motion a small motor which raises a steel roller blind in the garage.

* * * * *

To provide unusual acceleration hill-climbing ability and speed, Cadillac has introduced a 175-horsepower sixteen-cylinder V-engine, the first sixteen-cylinder engine for automobiles to be put into quantity production.

* * * * *

Hampton Roads, Virginia's sea gateway, has seen its imports increase four times and its exports seven times in fifteen years.

Schloot - Dougherty
Furniture Company

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LIBERAL CREDIT
EASY TERMS

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HUGHES BROS.
LUMBER COMPANY

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OWN
Your HOME

Come In and Let Us Talk
It Over

Our Plan Offers the Solution

We Carry a Large Line of
BUILDING MATERIAL

HIGH CLASS MILL WORK

National Automobile Chamber In Campaign to Remove Unsafe Autos

Removal of 18,000 unsafe cars from the Hoosier-Bluegrass highways is indicated in the national Highway Safety Plan which is being undertaken by various companies in the automobile industry, as announced by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The program will involve the expenditure of approximately $675,000 in Indiana and Kentucky. Nationally, the motor companies plan to scrap 400,000 old automobiles in 1930, at a cost of about $15,000,000. It is estimated that 12,440 unfit cars will be retired in Indiana during the coming year, and 5,450 in the bluegrass state.

The program is characterized as "perhaps the greatest single safety move in industrial history," by Alvan Macauley, president of the Automobile Chamber, and former chairman of its Street Traffic Committee.

"This widespread experiment will strike right at the heart of the unsafe vehicle problem by eliminating a huge block of those cars which are in the poorest condition," says Mr. Macauley.

"The rattle-trap car is only one factor in the accident difficulty. Unsafe, incompetent, and reckless drivers, as well as reckless pedestrians, cause a large proportion of the accidents. Blind curves and other highway defects are also to blame. The industry hopes, however, that this drive for the extermination of unsafe cars will set a standard of action which will be helpful to the entire situation."

One of the hazards of the highway situation has been the rattle-trap car which keeps re-appearing on the road after it has presumably been sent to the discard. The aim of this program is to guarantee the actual scrapping of the vehicle. The plan will be worked out by each company participating, in line with its general sales policies and the volume of its production.

R. H. Grant is chairman of the Committee which worked out the details of the program. Other members include: C. H. Bliss, J. E. Fields, Paul G. Hoffman, H. W. Peters, Courtney Johnson, Edward S. Jordan.

* * * * *

A SONG

For mercy, courage, kindness, mirth,
There is no measure upon the earth!
Nay, they wither, root and stem,
If an end be set to them.
Overbrim and overflow
If your own heart you would know
For the spirit, born to bless,
Lives but in its own excess.
—Laurence Binyon.

* * * * *

CHURCH - ARCHITECTURE

Churches, now being erected in Germany, are showing the modern trend in architecture, contrasting strangely with the long-famous Roman and Gothic cathedrals of the country and the baroque churches built in medieval times. One of the most modern is a Catholic edifice recently built at Frankfort whose vertical lines and columns remind of the American skyscraper type of architecture.

The Show Places of Southern Indiana

VON RITZ Theatre at Bedford Indiana

INDIANA Theatre at Bloomington Indiana

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Vonderschmitt AMUSEMENT Enterprises

Workingmen Prefer the Smaller Towns

(Continued from page 9)

dollars a month looked big back in the small town where I was getting only $200.

My up-state friends frequently ask me how I like the city. They are usually surprised when I inform them that it now costs me $150 a month more to live than it did when I was one of them. In other words my $350 a month salary is of no greater real value to me than $200 a month was formerly. In fact it really gives me far less.

To mention just one point here, I must spend two hours a day getting to and from my office. I am not paid for those two hours.

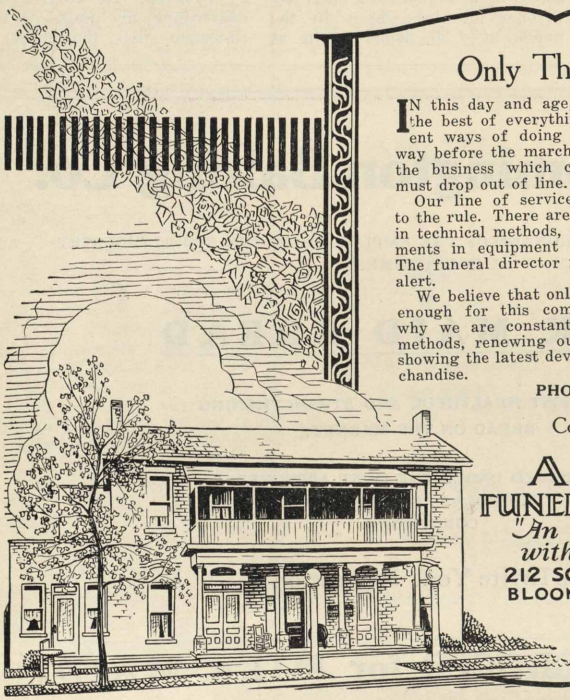
No matter how hard my wife and I try to save for the proverbial rainy day we seem to be foiled unless we accept a lower standard of living than we had been accustomed to in the small town. We actually save less now than we formerly did on 75 per cent less income per month.

Where formerly I paid $45 a month rent for a five-room house on a quiet residential street with a lawn in front, trees and a plot of ground large enough for me to get some exercise raising vegetables, and where my wife raised flowers, I now pay $85 a month for a three-room apartment five miles from my office. It is on a city street lined with high apartment buildings.

I have two less rooms, one exposure, no porch, no garden, no trees, sunlight for only a few minutes of the day, no congenial friendly neighbors, no sense of ownership and no garage. My former rent included that item.

I have owned and enjoyed a car since I was 21 years old. Since coming to the city I find an automobile largely a nuisance expense. Garages in my neighborhood rent for $40 to $50 a month. That, I decided, was too much so to save I garage my car 35 blocks away, and pay $18 a month for the privilege, ride to and from the garage on the subway, and when I finally get to my car I spend two hours driving through built-up districts before I finally reach the open country.

Now I can only use my car on Saturday afternoons and Sundays where formerly I drove it to and from my office. By automobile it was 15 minutes from my home to my office in a four story brick building on Main Street. Now, by



Only The Best

IN this day and age, people insist on the best of everything. Old, inefficient ways of doing things must give way before the march of progress, and the business which cannot keep pace must drop out of line.

Our line of service is no exception to the rule. There are constant changes in technical methods, constant improvements in equipment and merchandise. The funeral director must keep on the alert.

We believe that only the best is good enough for this community. That is why we are constantly improving our methods, renewing our equipment and showing the latest developments in merchandise.

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BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Thrift An Antidote for Crime, Straus Contends

By S. W. STRAUS, President American Society for Thrift.

A man who has had wide experience in dealing with criminal practices of all types was recently quoted as saying that "one of the rarest specimens in the world is a criminal who is thrifty and I think 99% of the people who are thrifty never become entangled with the criminal law."

This is indeed a timely observation when so much thought is being given to the subject of crime in America.

Opinions may differ as to the cause of the present widespread practice of crime and opinions likewise will differ as to the remedies. It is not the purpose of this article to set forth the assumption that thrift is a cure-all for this great social disease. There is, in fact, no single specific, but thrift surely is among the remedies that might be offered as helpful.

There may be many individual exceptions to the rule but in the vast majority of cases a man who really is thrifty does not indulge in criminal practices. By thrift we do not mean merely getting ahead financially; we mean the thrift of creditable personal progress and honest success. The average man of thrift has learned the lesson that rightful progress comes only through slow, steady accumulation of material resources, the sensible employment of time and energy and a constant effort at self improvement. Into such a plan of progress, criminal practices are not likely to intrude.

It also is to be remembered that many a criminal took his first downward step when driven to desperation through extravagant habits. Any jurist of experience will tell you that a considerable percentage of the criminal cases brought before him may be included in this classification.

It cannot be said that thrift is the only cure for crime. Yet, if every person in this country above the age of childhood were to become habitually trifty it would seem a safe statement to make that under such conditions there would be far less crime in the United States than is the case today.

* * * * *

THE ARROW

Straight from a mighty bow this truth is driven:
"They fail, and they alone, who have not striven."
Fly far, O shaft of light, all doubt redeeming:
Rouse men from dull despair and idle dreaming.
High heaven's evangel be, gospel God-given:
"They fail, and they alone, who have not striven."

—Clarence Urmy.

* * * * *

The sun-baked natives of equatorial Africa have developed a taste for American ice cream sodas and banana splits. The department of commerce, which sees a possible new market for soda fountains, reports that the citizens of Accra, capital of the African Gold Coast, like vanilla, chocolate and strawberry.

Frank Burns

216 W. 6th Street Bloomington, Ind.

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Ice Boxes

Very Complete Line of
New and Used Furniture

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Eastern and Native Coal
Building Material

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306 W. Kirkwood Avenue

One Block West of Square

Bloomington : Indiana

Get-Together Meeting Bloomington Business Men

(Continued from page 8)

Lawrence Counties in particular.

We do not believe the Commission has given due consideration to those provisions in the law which require that the Commission shall keep in view among other things, the natural and proper national development. It cannot be seriously questioned that the natural and proper place for the fabrication of an unfinished product should be done at the source of producing the unfinished product.

The transportation of waste in connection with the unfinished product is to very large extent an economic waste of railroad service. Upon complainants' own assumption that they must waste twenty-five percent of their unfinished stone after its receipt, it can be seen that twenty-five thousand pounds of every carload of unfinished stone is thrown away after arrival at destination. It takes coal and engine power to transport this waste and to that extent at least, it is a loss and drain on the resources of the County.

If the Indiana mills had a real advantage over the complainants' the property of the findings could not so seriously be questioned, but that is not the situation in this particular case. Our mills now have a decided disadvantage, due to certain transportation characteristics pertaining to the shipping of cut stone. We are advised by the stone operators themselves that there is an average of three tons of stone dust, lumber, and excelsior, commonly known as "dunnage," which must be used to insure safe transportation of their product. This is a very expensive item at the start, costing an average price of $78.00 per car. Freight charges are also paid on this dunnage, and for the Commission to authorize a 20% spread in the existing freight rate, it would seem that our constituents are being grossly discriminated against, and will bring about a hardship which can hardly be survived.

Our Indiana mills ship to the entire United States, and the employees are subject to continuous employment. A building slump in a single community would not be nearly as serious to our own mills as it would be to a single destination mill, and might have disastrous results to the latter.

These are important factors which have been given little thought, but are entitled to great consideration.

There are at present 62 quarries and 78 mills in the Indiana Limestone District. You will note that the number of mills exceeds the number of quarries, and as before stated, many of these mills were brought to Lawrence and Monroe County, Indiana because the Commission had repeatedly decided that there should be no difference in the freight rate on rough and dressed stone.

The question now is, after this

(Continued on page 37)

A PLACE IN BLOOMINGTON NOW TO BUY YOURSELF A

Late Model
High Grade Used Car

AT THE RIGHT PRICE

Featuring on 1928 — 1929 — 1930 models. All in A-1 condition — sold to you with a 30 day guarantee. Always 25 or 30 cars to select from. Visit our new Show Room at 4th and Rogers.

IRVING AUTO CO.

"Southern Indiana's Largest Used Car Dealer."

Corner 4th and Rogers St. Phone 3017
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New Wall Paper

FOR 1930

A Line that Starts at 4c the Roll
Come in now—today—and see this beautiful line. We are always glad to show you with no obligation on your part.

PAINTS — VARNISHES
QUICK DRYING COLORED ENAMELS

In fact a paint product for every paint need and a service that insures you getting the right product for your particular job, with complete information as to how to use it. Every article from this store is fully guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money returned without question. We deliver, " a Can or a Carload."

Bloomington Paint and Wall Paper Store

220 W. Sixth St. — Just W. of Graham Hotel
Wholesale Factory Branch Retail
PHONE 3894

Office - Drafting Room - Quarries - Mills

The A. J. Thompson Company was down a couple weeks this month, first time in two years. Month closing well with the company, with orders booked to keep them going for some time.

* * * * *

The Alexander King Company is going day and night, stacking stone for Notre Dame stadium at South Bend, and Clinic building, University of Pennsylvania.

* * * * *

Frank Ridge, Superintendent of the Reed-Powers quarry, three miles south of Ellettsville, reports everything there going on about normal.

* * * * *

Matthews Brothers Company has a full crew at work, orders enough booked to keep going, and hoping for more business to show up.

* * * * *

The first of April Domenick Mazzullo, prominent sculptor and contractor of Bloomington, will leave for a tour through France, Italy, and various European countries. He will be gone about three months.

* * * * *

The report that the stone to be used in the Bedford Court House is to be Monroe County stone is a mistake. The Indiana Limestone Company has the contract to furnish the stone, and it will be an extra quality of buff from one of their Lawrence County quarries.

* * * * *

Hunter Brothers have some nice orders for blocks.

* * * * *

The Hoadley-Sare Company has the foundation in for a new mill at Bloomington, adjoining the plant of the Mutual Oolitic.

* * * * *

The Bloomington Limestone Company is constructing a beautiful veneer wall back of their office against their Cline mill, for the purpose of showing the different finishes of stone.

* * * * *

Mr. J. L. Torphy, President of the Shawnee Stone Company, is expected home from Phoenix, Arizona, about the first of April. Mr. Torphy spent the winter at Phoenix. Mr. W. W. Drayer, Vice-president of the Shawnee, is on his vacation in the southern states.

The Shawnee Company is running day and night, making good headway on their Fine Arts job at Chicago, along with other large orders.

* * * * *

New year starting out fair—Percy Cogswell, President Harding & Cogswell.

* * * * *

The Mutual Oolitic has just placed a fair order on their books, and have done a lot of figuring, with prospects for future orders. President Anderson gives it as his opinion, gained from recent trips among the contractors, that the season will open in earnest very soon with orders to spare.

* * * * *

"FIGERING"—MORE THAN NORMAL

Stone operators report an unusually large line of estimating the past couple of months, with the contracts being signed up now and prospects looking better. By the first of June everything will be going fine, is the hope entertained.

* * * * *

TRIBUNE DRAFTING ROOM

Richard Perry has returned from a delightful motor trip and vacation in Florida.

Chas. DeMotte is on a two weeks vacation.

Geo. Pearcy attended the State Tournament at Indianapolis last week end.

All of the Tribune Boys are wishing for the continuance of spring as the Golf bug is buzzing.

Geo. Baker has returned to work after enjoying a two week's vacation.

Garnet O'Pell has been on her vacation. She enjoyed visiting friends and relatives in Bedford and Loogootee.

Mrs. Betty Neal has returned to the Tribune and has taken up her duties as stenographer. Everyone is very glad to see her back.

CONSTRUCTION AMOUNTING TO SEVEN BILLIONS

Dr. John M. Giers, chief of construction department of commerce recently gave out figures of proposed work this season of over seven billion dollars, as follows:

Public utilities, $3,250,000,000.

State, County and City Work, $3,100,000,000.

Federal Work, $275,000,000.

One out of every 133 persons in Snake Bite township, Bertie county, North Carolina, is over eighty years old . The population is 2,000. The only community is the village of Republican.

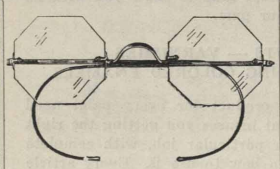
"Crowes Sell it for Less"

Brighten your home with beautiful furniture from our stores.

CROWES

Bedford Oolitic

Bloomington



Frank D. Hope

OPTOMETRIST

Eyes Examined and Glasses Accurately Fitted

Reference Cheerfully Given

114 North Walnut Street

BLOOMINGTON -:- INDIANA

Lawrence County Candidates

(By D. M. SMILEY)

Ray Boruff's announcement that he would seek the judgeship of the Fortieth Judicial circuit, composed of Lawrence and Jackson Counties has started the political pot brewing in Lawrence county. He is the second man from Lawrence County to seek the office since the county was linked with Jackson nineteen years ago. He is a Republican.

Not only is the Boruff announcement attracting attention, but the prosecutors race, the run for sheriff, county surveyor, county treasurer and other offices are coming in for their share of "barber shop" talk.

Quarries and Mills this month has a partial list of candidates from Lawrence and Jackson county, who will seek the nomination for offices. Their announcements will be found in this issue. Readers should study their qualifications as set out in the brief history of each man below. They have announced in this magazine with the view that you will give them due consideration. It is your duty.

Ray R. Boruff, present Deputy Prosecutor of Lawrence County and a former Prosecutor of the Fortieth Judicial Circuit has been a practicing attorney in Bedford for many years. His announcement for the office of Judge came after a thorough investigation into the office and the continual urging of his many friends.

Ray, as he is generally called understands the office, after having served as Prosecutor and after having practiced in Lawrence and Jackson county these many years. He can see each side of a case. He is seeking the judgeship on the platform of law enforcement and unbiased judicial decisions and promises, if elected to give the people of the two counties a fair administration.

Edward Massman, Jr., of Seymour, was elected two years ago and is seeking his second term on a platform made up by an excellent record during the past two years. "Ed" as he is known to his many friends has given the counties a good administration and feels that he is only started. With another two years in the office he believes he can give a better account of himself. He is a Republican.

Roscoe D. Moore, Justice of the Peace in Bedford and well known attorney made the race for Prosecutor two years ago and carried Lawrence county. He is standing on a platform of law enforcement and a fair deal to everyone. "Ross" as he is called at home feels that the prosecutor's job should go to a Lawrence county man this next term since it has been filled by a Jackson county resident since Ray Boruff left the office. He is a Republican.

Cullan B. Barnes is of Seymour. It is his first announcement for public office. He is practicing law at Seymour, where he has always lived. He is a graduate of Hanover College and Indiana University. He served in the World War in the Rainbow Division, and at present is Democrat County Chairman and County Attorney for Jackson County. He is seeking the nomination on the Democratic ticket.

Flavie Beasley, Candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket is the present Deputy under Sheriff John Tyree. During his three years as Deputy Sheriff he has served that office well and is standing on a platform of efficient law enforcement and justness to one and all. Beasley is married and has a family.

Frank Swango, of Oolitic is a candidate for the Sheriff's office on the Democratic ticket. Three years ago he opposed John Tyree and lost by only a few votes. Frank is a member of the American Legion, Odd Fellows, K. of P. and the M. W. A. He is well known over the entire county and is liked by all.

Fred Crane, present Trustee of Guthrie Township is seeking the nomination of Sheriff on the Republican ticket. His platform is strict law enforcement and fair dealings to all. Crane has lived in Lawrence county for many years and has been connected with the

(Continued on page 36)

Political Announcements

Lawrence County

For Judge

We are authorized to announce the name of Ray R. Boruff as a candidate for Judge of the Fortieth Judicial circuit, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Justice of Peace

We are authorized to announce the name of J. V. Stapp as a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Shawswick township, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce the name of Flavie Beasley as a candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence County, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce the name of A. Jay Lee as a candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence County, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce the name of Frank Swango as a candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence County, subject to the Democratic Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Trustee Marshall Township

We are authorized to announce the name of Charles Rollins as a candidate for Trustee of Marshall Township, subject to the Democratic Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Trustee Marshall Township

We are authorized to announce the name of Thomas Hawkins as a candidate for Trustee of Marshall Township, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Prosecutor

We are authorized to announce the name of Edward Massman, Jr., as a candidate for Prosecuting attorney of the Fortieth Judicial Circuit, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Prosecutor

We are authorized to announce the name of Roscoe D. Moore as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the Fortieth Judicial circuit, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For County Surveyor

We are authorized to announce the name of Walter Malott as a candidate for Surveyor of Lawrence County, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For County Treasurer

We are authorized to announce the name of Rex Jackson as a candidate for County Treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Prosecutor

We are authorized to announce

the name of Cullan B. Barnes as a candidate for Prosecutor of the Fortieth Judicial circuit, subject to the Democratic Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce the name of August Splitgerber as a candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence county, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce the name of Jesse M. (Buck) Buchanan as a candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence County, subject to the Republican Primary Tuesday, May 6.

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce the name of Fred Crane as a candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence County, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

State Senator

We are authorized to announce the name of John C. Sherwood as a candidate for State Senator from Lawrence, Martin and Orange Counties, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

State Senator

We are authorized to announce the name of Oscar Ratts as a candidate for State Senator from Lawrence, Martin and Orange Counties, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Commissioner

We are authorized to announce the name of Theodore C. Pentzer for Commissioner of First District, subject to the primary election to be held Tuesday, May 6.

Monroe County

For State Representative

I am a candidate for Representative of Monroe County in the legislature subject to the May primary.
CLAUDE G. MALOTT

For County Clerk

I will be a candidate for Clerk of the Monroe Circuit Court, subject to the Republican primary in May.
FELIX (STAR) BROWN

For County Clerk

I am a candidate for Clerk of the Monroe Circuit Court, on the Republican ticket, subject to the May primary election.
HORACE BLAKELY

* * * * *

John C. Sherwood, of Mitchell, present State Senator from Lawrence, Martin and Orange Counties is seeking the re-nomination on the Republican ticket. In addition to having served during the last term as a Senator Mr. Sherwood has been elected to the house of Representatives for two terms from Lawrence county. He is 46 years old and is a farmer and stock raiser. He was a former school teacher and is well known in the three counties. He deserves your vote.

Lawrence County Candidates

(Continued from page 35)

civil service. He knows the duties of the office.

A. J. Lee, ex-sheriff and ex-chief of police has announced for the office of Sheriff on the Republican ticket. "Jay," his name to nearly all who know him served as Sheriff in Lawrence county in 1916-'18 and he made a good officer. When John R. Andrews was elected to the Mayorship in Bedford he selected him as Chief of Police. He served that four years and all major cases, which came up during the term were solved.

Jesse M. Buchanan better known to his friends as "Buck" is a candidate for the Sheriff's office on the Republican ticket. "Buck" has been a resident of Bedford nearly all his life having been connected with hotels and restaurants. At the present time he is night cook at the Palace restaurant. He has many friends in the county and is standing on a platform of law enforcement.

August Splitgerber is announced for a candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket. Mr. Splitgerber is a native and lifelong resident of Bedford and is well and favorably known. He has been a valued employee of the local mills and quarries and if elected will further the interests of Lawrence county.

Rex Jackson or better known as "Jack" is a candidate for re-election to the office of county treasurer on the Republican ticket. He defeated Thomas Chapman in the last election and has fulfilled the duties well. He has no opposition at the present time and should someone oppose him for the nomination he will have no trouble in the race.

Walter Malott, present county surveyor is seeking the re-nomination for the office. He has made an efficient surveyor and has many friends who will stand behind him in the coming election. He served the city of Bedford for twenty-two years as surveyor and Water Works Superintendent.

J. V. Stapp is out for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace. He has made the best justice Shawswick township has ever had. He has a complete record of all business transacted during his four year term and his books are open to the inspection of the public. In fact Mr. Stapp would like to show them to you. He has paid the township, county, city and state more money than all other former justices of the peace placed together. He deserves your support.

Charles Rollins, Trustee of Marshall Township is seeking the re-nomination in the coming primary. He has served the people of the township faithfully and well and during his administration a new addition to the Needmore High School has been made a reality. He is liked by the people, who believe in their school. He is a Democrat.

Thomas Hawkins, stone employe and minister is a Republican candidate for the office of Trustee of Marshall Township. Mr. Hawkins has lived in the township for many years and has five children in the Needmore consolidated school. He realizes the duties of the Trustee and promises to give a fair and just administration if elected.

Oscar Ratts, of Paoli, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Joint-Senator for Lawrence, Martin and Orange counties. He is a man of mature years and ripened judgment by an unusual experience in this and other public positions. He has served as county attorney, town clerk, deputy prosecutor, and Joint-Senator from this district, also as a member of the Public Service Commission of Indiana. A man of ability and experience is needed to help solve the school problem in this part of the state, and in addition to other problems, that of our special industries. Mr. Ratts has always given special attention to the limestone industry of the district, may be depended upon for assistance in furthering the stone interests.

Bloomington High School Vocational Stone

(Continued from page 5)

constructing this building; to Ralph N. Tirey, Superintendent of Schools, who with the School Board approved the undertaking; and to our business men who measured up to such a high standard of public service by giving so generously and liberally; go the thanks and appreciation of the whole community for making it possible for their boys to prepare themselves better for life's work.

The boy's vocational interests are always of great importance to him and to make these interests the heart of an educational program is to utilize a most powerful motivating factor. Such seem to strike the keynote of life, for the boy will discover in such a program problems vital to his present and future needs. He will find something he wants to do, can do, and something the world wants him to do. There will come to the boy a new appreciation of his school, of his community and of himself. Many boys who would otherwise drag themselves through the high school course will be led through their vocational interests to find life and meaning in the entire program.

Probably education of the future will be more and more grouped around the student's vocational needs, and instead of having many formal subjects in the curriculum, practically every course will evolve out of and around the boy's vocational needs, which will comprise the core of his educational program.

* * * * *

Get-Together Meeting Bloomington Business Men

(Continued from page 33)

enormous amount of money has been expended, should the Commission reverse their many former decisions and eventually bankrupt an otherwise prosperous State and Community?

In substance, we as an organization protest this action on the part of the Commission and desire to be given further opportunity to, either formally or informally, show the effect this decision will have upon our city and county.

Respectfully submitted
Bloomington Chamber of Commerce.
By Oscar H. Cravens, Pres.

* * * * *

Italy has extended tax exemptions now enjoyed by heads of large families to pensioned civil service employes, or their widows.

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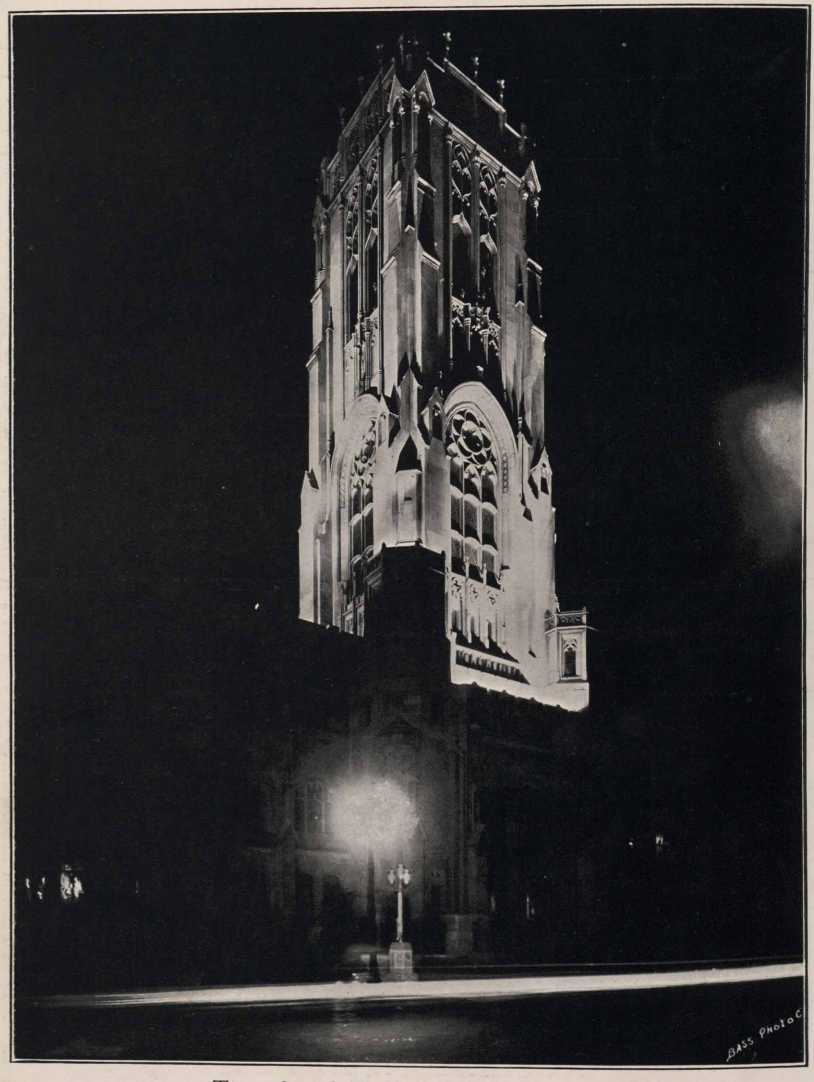

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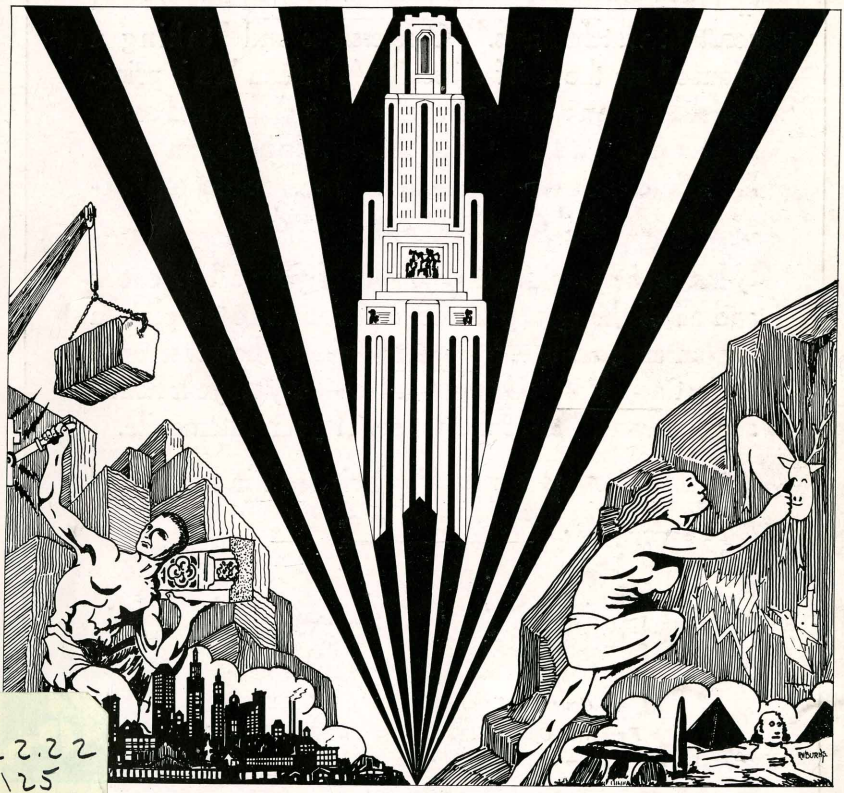
— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —



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Volume 1, No. 10 **APRIL 1930** $1.00 per Year

SAFETY

¶ There has been an increasing number of serious accidents, some fatal, in the quarries and mills of Lawrence and Monroe County.

¶ There are few which cannot be avoided by care and constant watchfulness. Carelessness and "taking a chance" are the chief causes. A human life is priceless and cannot be measured in dollars and cents, neither can it be replaced. Serious injury can make life-long cripples of the strongest men. Grief and despair follow in the wake of every accident.

¶ Insurance provides only part of your salary check and all of the money in the world cannot replace a leg, an arm, an eye. **Safety** is the best insurance against accident. Observe it constantly in your home, at your work and at the wheel of your automobile.

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QUARRIES AND MILLS

INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

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VOLUME I ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 10

Eight Hundred Miles Dustless Indiana Roads

STONE Workers in Lawrence and Monroe counties, who drive from one to twenty miles to their work and return daily, will be under lasting obligations to the State Highway Commisssion, if the roads over which they pass are included in the eight hundred miles to be treated this season for dust.

By reason of the great stone industry, requiring the labor of thousands of men daily, most of whom ride several miles to their work, the roads over which they travel, most of them constructed of stone, become very dusty, making travel dangerous and very unhealthy.

In recent statements, it is pointed out that the materials used—light grade oil and calcium chloride—materially help to save the stone and gravel from pulverizing and blowing away; also that such treated roads give a splendid service free from the annoyance of dust during the hot dry summer months.

As now proposed, the commissioners say, some 580 miles will be treated with oil and about 220 miles treated with calcium chloride. Last year the commission treated 650 miles and a season's use of these highways established the fact that considerable material was saved which otherwise would have blown off the highways.

The two dust laying materials represent an investment of $290,000 and in addition the department will purchase about $300,000 worth of liquid tar and asphalt for use in maintaining bituminous pavement use in filling cracks in cement pavement for "painting" such mileage that is known as retread.

Stone Business Improving

WHILE there has been nothing especially discouraging to quarrymen and operators the past few months yet the fact that business was draggy, and slow to start, was productive of a little "nervousness" in some cases, but most of the plants now are fairly provided with orders, and the prospects are quite good for a satisfactory year's business.

It is generally acknowledged that an unusually large number of jobs have been figured. One operator, somewhat pessimistic, said the different jobs had been sent around for everybody to figure, till the blue prints were worn out, and he reckoned that lower prices might prevail. But with a view to maintaining the present wages of labor, most of the work has been figured at a price to leave a reasonable margin to the operator.

The late spring, with snow and blizzard, has retarded quarrying and stopped work at mills that are not well inclosed, but the present fine weather has given new life to the stone business. With large government orders already placed, and numerous large projects already under way and many more in prospect, there is every reason to believe that the demand for our limestone will be sufficient to keep every plant in the district busy, with the close of the year showing a normal output, with labor well provided for during the year, and the operators well satisfied with the outcome.

President Dickinson Predicts A Better Year

PRESIDENT A. E. DICKINSON of the Indiana Limestone company in a national building survey, finds a general upturn in building affairs.

"By far the worst has been seen and it is still probable that 1930 will equal or surpass last year's total volume," he said.

"For the first quarter, America spent approximately $1,190,000,000 on new construction. This is below the same period last year, but contemplated projects make a favorable showing. The building industry should be a real sustaining force to general business by mid-summer.

"Commercial and industrial construction throughout the country show increases in value in recent weeks. Public utilities—electric light and power manufactured gas, street railway, telephone and telegraph—plan to spend more than $3,250,000,000 during 1930.

"Residential building still drags behind past records but the approach of mild weather has been a stimulating factor.

"In point of valuation of building permits in twenty leading cities, New York continues to head the list, with Los Angeles, Chicago, Seattle, Detroit, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Boston, San Francisco, Houston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Atlanta, St. Louis and Dallas following in order named.

"Counting the gigantic public buildings program and the commercial, industrial and public utility activity instanced above, the building industry, seems to have a fair backlog of business."

Some Phases of the Railroad Situation

By F. E. LEWIS, General Superintendent Monon Railway

IT is a curious thing that growth and development in each decade of the last century have been more rapid than in the preceding one; and as industries have grown; as development has proceeded, as the county has expanded, new situations have arisen, new problems of important character and demanding for their solution the most careful deliberation and the wisest conclusion, have presented themselves. Each industry has had its own peculiar problems and has in large measure succeeded in finding the solution for them. During the last ten years the country has entered upon an era of unexampled prosperity. This, with the changed conditions resulting from the war, has somewhat changed the aspect of the problems which face all of us, although fundamentally they are perhaps the same. While all industry is struggling with the complex questions inevitably raised by modern conditions, the one with which I am most familiar and upon which I am best qualified to write—the railroad industry—has had and now has grave questions confronting it which call for wise solution, but which can only be solved by an understanding of those questions by those whose business is with the railroad, although not of it, and whose interests lie not only in the successful development of their own business, but in the successful maintenance and the intelligent growth of an adequate and efficient transportation system.

The railroads are very much like the merchant and manufacturer in that we all have our own commodities to sell. The difference however, is that the merchant and manufacturer have diversified commodities while the railroad has only one commodity—transportation. A further difference between the merchant and manufacturer and a railroad is that the merchant and manufacturer is free as a rule to raise and lower the price of their commodities without securing permission of any governmental body, but with the railroad this cannot be done as it is a well known fact that rates cannot be changed without permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission and State Commissions and who set our selling price for us. We also have a governmental body that regulates the wages of the railroad employe and the margin of profit between selling price which is the rate, and the cost which include labor, materials, taxes and other expenses, leaves such a small margin of profit that the railroads are having difficulty in earning enough to return to their owners a fair return on the money invested. I think it can be safely said that no industry is so strictly regulated by law both by Federal and State laws as are the railroads. We not only believe in railroad regulation, but believe that the best interests of the country and of the railroads themselves require that they, as public servants, be regulated. But further believe that when that regulation is accomplished or sought to be accomplished through a body created for that purpose under a law prescribing its duties and vesting it with the broadest powers, that that body should be supported in its efforts when it is honestly striving, as it has been doing and is doing, to fulfill its duties. If it is found by experience that the regulating law is not what it should be, that law should be amended, but it is our fervent hope that Congress will not, after it has entrusted railroad regulation to a body created for that purpose by itself, further attempt supplemental regulation by statute or by any method other than through the duly constituted body created for that purpose.

Referring more specifically to the MONON. We are always pleased to say that the MONON is an Indiana institution and as all of its tracks are wholly within the State of Indiana, it is one of four industries in the State with a valuation of forty million dollars or more, the other industries being, the stone, steel and oil industries, so the MONON stands out as one of the leading industries of the State.

The MONON employes a total of 8,458 people and our annual payroll amounts to $7,485,376. Three thousand, eight hundred and eight of these employes are employed in the State of Indiana with a payroll of $6,600,000.00 annually. We purchase as many of our materials as possible in Indiana including ties, rails, lumber, cement, ballast and building materials of all kinds. These purchases are made in over sixty towns and communities in the State and our annual purchases amount to $1,774,830.00. All of the coal consumed by the MONON is purchased from mines in Indiana and these purchases amount to $885,000.00 annually. We paid in taxes in 1928, $892,000.00 and in 1929, $925,000.00. Our total expenditures in Indiana for wages, labor, supplies, etc. amount to approximately eight million dollars annually. This does not include equipment or motive power.

In Lawrence and Monroe counties alone we employ a total of 811 with an annual payroll of $1,367,865.00. We paid in taxes in Lawrence and Monroe counties in 1929, $155,409.00. Our purchases in these two counties amount to $150,500.00 annually. We handled out of the stone district, that is, in road haul movement in 1928, 17,930 cars and in 1929, 17,075 cars. This is an average of about 55 to 60 cars of dressed and block stone per day. This does not include fluxing, rip rap stone, etc. To handle this amount of stone, it requires about 500 cars in the district and about 15 engines and crews, making about 5000 switch movements per day.

Railroads generally are expending large sums of money annually for the safety of the traveling public, employees, and those traveling on the highways. The MONON has a total of 338 miles of main line track protected by automatic block signals which were in-

(Continued on page 8)

Meeting of the Bedford Industrial Club April 7th

THE regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Bedford Industrial Club was held in the club house at Dickinson Park, Monday, April 7th, 1930.

The meal was served under the supervision of the President, Ray Armstrong.

About ninety were present.

Guests of the club were: John MacMillan, W. A. French, Hollis Jackson, John G. Drummond, Harry Hitchcock, George Waldron and Todd Wagner.

Short talks were made by John MacMillan, A. B. Thompson and Cleve Bowden. Mr. Bowden told the club about his trip with the train of stone bound for Alaska. Mr. Bowden traveled as far as Seattle, Washington, and supervised the transfer of the stone from the train to a barge.

Mr. John G. Drummond of the Indiana Limestone Company was the speaker of the evening. His talk was in regard to the by-products of Indiana Limestone. The by-products at the present time are Lime, Fluxing Stone, and ground limestone. He told the club of the many uses of these by-products and their development. His talk was very interesting and instructive to the audience.

Nominations for officers, to be voted on at the May meeting were as follows: President — Walter Todd, Tim Donovan and Claude Black; Vice President—C. L. Edmands, Paul Huff and Ira Correll; Directors—Areli Jones, Henry Pearson, Ophal Gyger, John MacMillan, Grover Weir, Thomas Brennan, Floyd Menaugh, Rex Bennett, Olie Pinkston.

The entertainment was in charge of the sunshine committee composed of Henry Pearson, I. H. Johnson and Wm. McPike. A stage had been erected in the club house and it had the appearance of a Radio Broadcasting station. A screen was installed and with the aid of high powered lamps you could see as well as hear what was being broadcast from station ILCO, making its first appearance on the air.

Rudy Deering's spauld busting orchestra furnished the music for the occasion.

The international tiddle winks championship between Alex Thompson and Areli Jones was broadcast from the mammoth arena at Reed Station by that famous sports announcer Graham MacNafee. Rudolph Wallee crooned several popular numbers. With the aid of television it was possible to see Fred Hatfield fishing in the balmy waters at Miami.

The crowning achievement of the television outfit was the tuning in of a radio station in the South Sea Islands. The Hawaian Orchestra's music was mighty pleasing to the ears.

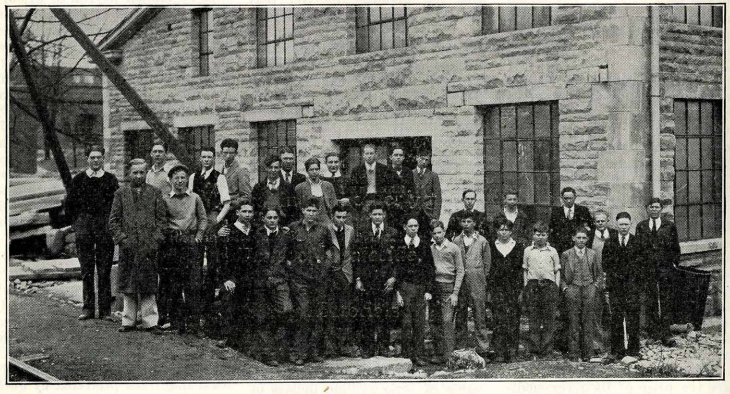
It was the consensus of opinion that it was one of the best meetings that had been held in some time.

The May meeting will also be held at the park.

• • • • •

BIDS ON GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

Bids will be opened May 2 in the office of Jas. A. Wetmore, Galveston, Texas, Acting Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, Washington, to erect a new Marine Hospital, for which $740,000 was appropriated. The main building will be T-shaped, 3 stories, to house 100 beds and necessary facilities. Other structures will include a residence for the commanding officer, officers' quarters, nurses' home and garage.



Charles Gilbert Shaw, Photographer

PUPILS BLOOMINGTON HIGH SCHOOL VOCATIONAL STONE

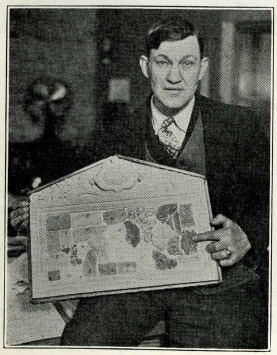
Stonecutter Arranges Novel Plaque

THE following story of a remarkable collection of stone chips, by Thomas J. Grazer, of Chicago, which are set in a plaque of Indiana Limestone, is copied from the Associated Builders Magazine, of Chicago, and will be read with great interest by Mr. Gratzer's many old friends back in the Limestone district, where he lived for many years. Mr. Gratzer was an employee of J. Hoadley & Sons, at Stinesville, for several years, and later at Bloomington. In 1924 he went to Chicago, and was prominently identified in the erection of the Tribune Tower.

In 1926, when the Indiana Limestone Company was organized Mr. Gratzer, became an employee of the company, and during the past four years has had an important part on some of Chicago's most imposing buildings— among them the Medinah Athletic Club, the Northwestern University, The Daily News building, and the great Merchandise Mart.

The story follows:

Stone chips—thirty-three of them — from the most famous structures of ancient, medieval and modern worlds have moved to Chicago to stay. These chips—depicting stories of love and hate, war and peace, and as varied in color as their native haunts—have been cemented together and incased in a stone which came off the Merchandise Mart, the world's largest building now nearing completion.



THOMAS J. GRAZER

This collection was made by Thomas J. Gratzer, 4415 North Albany avenue. Gratzer is an expert stonecutter employed by the Indiana Limestone Company, and is now working on the Mart. The plaque is about four feet square.

Creed, color or race know no difference among these mute evidences lying alongside each other. The dull brown chip from the Great Wall of China has for its neighbor a chip from Westminster Abbey, London, England, while alongside is a stone from Trondhjem cathedral, Norway.

China is well represented with stones from the marble post of a bridge and from a roof of a temple in the Forbidden City, as well as from the winter palace in Piepping and the ruins of a temple in Honan province.

The Parthenon on the Acropolis at Athens, Greece; David's Tower in Jerusalem and the Taj Mahal of Agra, India, are also represented with chips.

There is a stone eloquent of a mighty personality and world-shaking changes. It is from the Wartburg, Frederick the Wise's castle in Eisenach, whither Martin Luther's friends hurried him in 1521 to save him from trial and faggot, and where Martin, overwrought with anxiety and nerves, halted his translating of the New Testament to hurl his inkstand at the devil who was whispering to him of easier ways.

Another is drama, bespeaking the wintry battlements of the castle of Kronberg at Elsinore, and the supreme tragedy of irresolution which Shakespeare gives us in Hamlet.

Still another stone commemorates an emperor's boast and an empire's fall, for it is from the older part of the mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople, and long antedates the capture of the city by Mohammed II in 1453 and his conversion of the Christian cathedral into a mosque.

In the European world such other landmarks as the Old General post office building of Dublin, Ireland; the Cologne dome of Germany, the Notre Dame cathedral of Paris, the Royal castle at Stockholm, Sweden; Cologne cathedral and Byron's Chillon, Switzerland, figure in this novel collection.

* * * * * * * *

Largest Building Program in History

BY the passage of the Elliott-Keyes bill by the Senate, March 25th, a grand total of $363,000,000 for federal buildings throughout the states, is provided.

The public buildings bill authorized the expenditure of $115,000,000 additional throughout the country and $115,000,000 additional in the District of Columbia, above the tremendous amounts previously provided by congress. The total amount to be spent in Washington City is $190,000,000.

The bill will permit work to start this summer on the new $14,000,000 Chicago post office, which will be the largest building of its type in the world. It likewise will permit work to start on New federal buildings in San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Hartford, Conn., Springfield, Ill., and ten other cities yet to be selected.

When we take into consideration the fact that Indiana Limestone is the favored building material at Washington, this big program will mean much to our limestone district.

Ten other projects, yet to be selected, will round out this year's program. All this will be in addition to construction under the appropriations running over from last year and those carried in the deficiency bill just enacted. The latter measure provided for new buildings in Pittsburgh, Boston and Baltimore among other cities.

In Boston and Denver buildings developed battles over the use of Indiana Limestone as against granite and marble. In the end, the limestone interests won out over the marble and granite.

This was one of the most pecul-

(Continued on page 6)

Meeting Monroe Industrial Club April 10

THE regular monthly meetings of the Monroe Industrial Club are greatly enjoyed by the members and invited guests and are looked forward to as a season of abandon and fine diversion from quarrying and fabricating stone, wrestling with blue prints, etc.

The meeting Thursday evening, April 10th, embraced a good dinner and an interesting program. President Chester Carter presided in his usual pleasing way. Music was furnished by the Reeves trio. Several numbers of a classical type were received with generous applause. Between dinner courses the Club sang several old songs, with Mr. Alex Thompson, Director, in the absence of Director John Hoadley.

A number of guests were introduced. After the business of the Club, Mr. Hollis Jackson assumed the gavel, the rest of the session being devoted to mechanical interests.

Mr. Fergueson, of Indianapolis, representing the Standard Oil Co., gave a talk on "Lubrication," stressing the facts that the life and production of a machine depended largely on the attention given to lubrication. An important duty of the Superintendent of a mill is to know that the proper oiling is given machines in the plant.

Mr. A. L. Wright, of Indianapolis, representing the Security Rubber and Belting Company, gave a very interesting and valuable talk on belts. Simple as the subject may seem, Mr. Wright in his talk developed the facts that a machine may be over-belted, or under-belted, and that no machine can function to its full capacity unless it has been belted properly, according to well understood principles, scientifically worked out on the subject. Every belt should conform with speed and horsepower required by the machine. The subject is so vital to every day mill performance, and in many cases little understood, that we arranged with Mr. Wright to furnish an article on belts and proper belting for our May number of Quarries and Mills.

Mr. Thomas Gillespie, of Indianapolis, representing the Oxweld Company, of New York, gave a talk on the importance of acetylene welding, and with films on the screen showed that in nearly every industry this system of welding is in general use. Mr. Gillespie said the strongest joints in every type of machine are the result of this Oxweld system, and his films showing the welding processes in the automobile industry, and in the manufacture of nearly every mechanical product in commercial use, were good evidence that his statements were true.

The next meeting of the Club will be May 14th, and will be devoted exclusively to entertainment.

* * * * * * * *

Grave of David Elkins Near Mitchell

The Bedford Lions club has appointed a special committee to look into the matter of doing something in the way of preserving the grave of David Elkins, Minister who preached the funeral of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and who is buried in a little cemetery near Mitchell.

E. Y. Gurensey, Superintendent of Spring Mills State Park has been called upon and is studying the situation with the committee and he believes it will be better to place a fence around the grave instead of a monument. The committee will make a report in May.

Long's Studio of Photography

GRAVE OF DAVID ELKINS, OF NANCY HANKS FAME

LARGEST BUILDING PROGRAM IN HISTORY

(Continued from page 5)

iar contests in recent congressional history. The granite and marble interests charged that a house "limestone" bloc was forcing limestone into all construction work over the opposition of local people. In Boston, it was said, the city fathers desired granite; while in Baltimore, it was said marble was preferred for the new Federal building. Against these local preferences, it was added, the house bloc insisted upon using limestone to construct the buildings.

The final argument of the limestone interests, and probably the one that sold congress aside from the cost, was that it speeded up construction work, saving months and even years in the erection of public buildings.

Fourth Annual Industrial Safety Meeting

THE Fourth Annual Safety Conference, under the auspices of the State Industrial Board, was held at the state house Wednesday and Thursday, April 9th and 10th. The meeting was well attended by factory superintendents, foremen and Safety directors of the various industries over the state, and addresses and discussions by prominent men were features of the sessions. Among the speakers was Fred Hatfield, Safety director of the Indiana Limestone Company.

Speaking on safety in the streets, George H. Healey, of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company said Thursday forenoon that the pedestrian should be allowed to shift for himself, thus applying the idea of individual responsibility for the solution of the traffic problem.

Speakers emphasized the opinion that foremen of Industrial plants should be made responsible for safety of the workers in their divisions. By proper effort on the part of foremen workers may be made safety conscious, making safety precautions a habit.

* * * * *

At a recent safety conference, a prominent speaker presented the following thoughts:

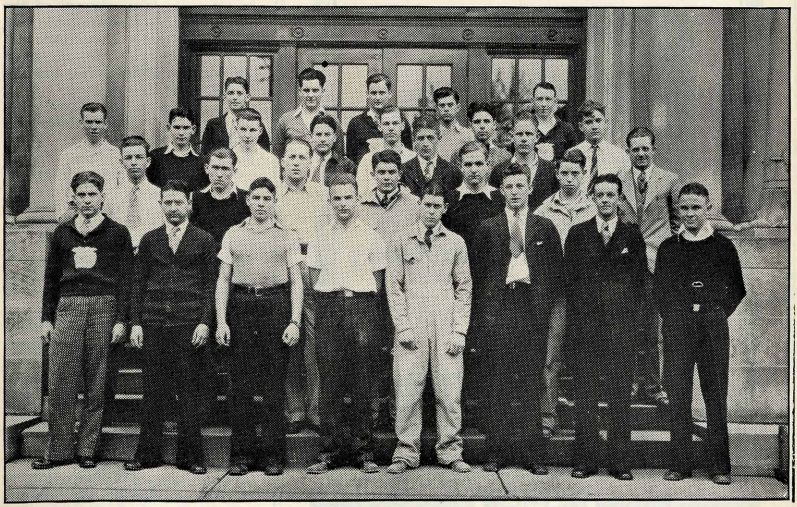
Industry and business in America has no more pronounced responsibility than to clinch the opportunity to get safety on a firm and satisfactory footing. There is nothing that will contribute greater to individual and collective prosperity—there is nothing that tends more strongly to accelerate production—and there is no more important factor concerned in our national program of practical economy than safety.

The responsibility of safety is non-divisible. In its acceptance and promotion all must share and share alike. We know of no better measure for the forecast of tomorrow than the experience of yesterday, and, yet, when we review the tabulation of maimed and injured through carlessness, it often looks doubtful whether or not we are putting to profitable application the errors of safety which may have already been committed. If we are to continue to measure the future of safety by the ever-increasing toll of the past, I wonder if we are fully justified in maintaining an optimistic attitude on this important phase of effort.

Do not misunderstand me, that I am decrying the fallacy of mechanical safeguards or appliances which have so materially contributed to the conservation of life and limb. That is not the case, and, among our unknown heroes of industry none stand out more prominently than those who have so greatly contributed with effort and skill in making job operations as fool-proof as is practically possible.

However, when we carefully consider the gravity of the problem, which last year involved some 90,000 killed and more than 10,000,000 maimed and injured, I am

(Continued on page 30)



Long's Studio of Photography

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL CLASS VOCATIONAL STONE

Some Phases R. R. Situation

(Continued from page 3)

stalled at a cost of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars. We have 165 miles of track equipped with automatic train stop which has been installed and placed in operation between Hammond and Indianapolis at a cost of $311,000. The automatic train stop is a device that automatically sets the air brakes on a train and stops it without the assistance of the engineer should the engine pass a signal while in stop or danger position. The principal object of this device is to automatically stop the train should the engineer become suddenly sick or die at his post of duty which has happened and which has resulted in serious accidents. We have a total of 812 highway crossings, 183 of which are protected either by grade separation, flashing lights or crossing watchmen.

We have just installed a telephone dispatching and message circuit between Lafayette and Louisville at a cost of $90,000.00. This telephone system was installed to expedite the movement of traffic and also to give our patrons improved service in the transaction of their business, with the railroad.

The majority of our employes were born and raised along the MONON and we point with pride to the fact that in nearly every town you will find the MONON employes taking an active part in the civic, educational and church affairs of the community. A fine spirit of co-operation exists between the MONON employes and the officials.

We take great pride and interest in co-operating with our State Universities. Our doors to our shops and our facilities are always open to the faculty and students for any research work that they might desire to conduct. Some of the most exhaustive research tests ever attempted have been conducted in our shops and on the railroad by both Purdue and Indiana Universities.

We all have the greatest faith in the future of our railroads and in their success, but that future and that success are becoming more and more dependent upon full and frank co-operation between the people who use the railroads on the one hand and the railroads themselves on the other. I think the railroads have done, and are doing, their part; but, single-handed, they cannot accomplish the results which would be beneficial to all concerned.

All railroads in their respective districts are feeling the competition of highway transportation. These forms of competition in their operation are fortunately free from a large element of the cost to which the railroads are subject in that the railroads not only must provide the way upon which the traffic moves, but are taxed upon it as property, and the taxes devoted to general public purposes. This discrimination is no doubt realized by a great many people. They may not all realize however, in just what respect this places the railways at an economic disadvantage in their effort to keep up their revenues for the purpose of providing the credit to improve their service and minister to the growth of the country on a scale in which they alone seem obligated so to do.

The Railroads feel that since the busses and trucks have become such strong competitors and have taken away so much of our local passenger and freight business and who are using the highways for this purpose which the railroads have helped to build and maintain through taxation, should in some manner contribute more to the construction and maintenance of these highways than they are now doing.

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MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

National Automobile Chamber Commerce

ON page 28 of last issue was an article from the "National Automobile Chamber of Commerce," in which the statement is made that 18,000 unsafe autos are to be eliminated from Indiana and Kentucky. Details of how this is to be done have not been given out, but if they can do it, a suffering public will be grateful.

The manufacturers of automobiles insist on the sale of new machines, with the result that the land is flooded with second hand autos. There is value in many of these used cars, but a percentage are unsafe and practically worthless.

In just a few years the auto industry has developed into perhaps the largest industry in the world. The coming of the car has stimulated road building, and in a general way has done much to revolutionize all classes of business.

A magazine writer says:

Less than 30 years ago the first motor driven vehicle, which would today be recognized as an automobile, made its appearance—and people laughed! The engine coughed and spit. The driver wore eye screens and a linen duster. Compared with the noble horse, the contrivance tickled the onlooker's funny bone. Now, nearly 30,000,000 automobiles are in service throughout the world.

The coming of the motor car has caused the building and expansion of a vast net-work of highways and the establishment of new business enterprises. Hot dog and barbecue stands alone give employment to tens of thousands of people.

Credit for the first "road wagon" propelled by its own engine is given to a Frenchman, Nicholas Cugnot, who, about 1770, built a 3-wheeled carriage, with a cumbersome steam power plant. In the century following many inventors tried their skill. In 1894 Krebs brought out the Panhard car with internal combustion engine using gasoline and embodying many features of the modern motor car.

Thereafter, until about 1912, the automotive industry was chiefly engaged in developing a machine that would at least operate.

Retarding factors were: Unreliability of the early engines, poor roads, public prejudice against a new and radical invention, the influence of horse-drawn vehicles on body styles. Types covered a wide range of unstandard bodies, engines and equipment. The sporting possibilities of the motor car developed an early appeal, long before its general utility became recognized.

But, after 1912, dependable engines and the production of suf-

(Continued on page 13)

39 Years of Service to This Community

LET US SERVE YOU

Stone City Bank

OLDEST BANK IN BEDFORD, INDIANA

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The Carl Furst Company

Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen . . . . .

Indiana Limestone

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Plant Office: BLOOMINGTON, IND. Chicago Office: TRIBUNE TOWER

MONON STONE COMPANY

FRANKLIN T. BRODIX : President

Quarrymen and Cut Stone Contractors

INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE

STONE WROUGHT BY THE MASTER HAND
INGALLS
STONE COMPANY
BEDFORD INDIANA

The Show Places of Southern Indiana

VON RITZ Theatre at Bedford Indiana

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PREPARED UNDER THE MOST APPROVED FORMULAS AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

We Invite Your Inspection

ASK YOUR GROCER for MILK MAID.

National Automobile Chamber Commerce

(Continued from page 9)

ficient cars to take care of a growing demand started developments on a big scale. Almost over night the spirit of the improved highway movement developed. Soon rural residents got the vision and today the whole world is highway minded.

Brazil is building a net-work of concrete highways. Mexico is carrying out a national highway building program. The Argentine is similarly engaged. Canada is investing tens of millions on road projects to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, and to extend highways into the Far North. Highway communication with Alaska and the British Northwest will soon be possible. An All-American Highway extending from Laredo, Texas, through Mexico, Central and South America to Valparaiso in Chile and to Buenos Aires in the Argentine is now under construction. Reports show extensive highway building projects in many foreign countries.

In the United States the economic effect of the automobile has been marked in many directions in addition to highway building. Electric light and power lines, modern plumbing, the telephone and radio, good roads and the automobile have brought all the comforts of city life to the country, and city workers, in ever increasing numbers, are now moving into rural homes. Twenty miles out, once a day's journey by horse-drawn vehicle is now a drive of half an hour.

Gasoline from coal, cheaper, and, possibly better than gasoline from petroleum, is promised.

Low cost, practical cars—$150 to $200—will also be on the market in the not distant future.

The Diesel type of automobile engine is on the way. Possibly a new and more powerful fuel, and new type and more efficient engine will be introduced.

The Germans have developed a new alloy which will speed up machine production and greatly increase the output per man hour. That will mean lower cost automobiles.

The day is not far away when city workers, even in the more humble stations will refuse to submit to life in tenements in densely populated areas where noises ever constant and near, disturb rest. They will travel over smooth roads, in low-cost cars, to and from homes on shady lanes outside the cities.

* * * * *

CUT STONE SECRETARY IS OPTIMISTIC

Everything points to 1930 as a better year for the building trades in Chicago than 1929, Robert E. James, secretary-manager of the Cut Stone Contractors' Association of Chicago, declares.

"More figuring has been done recently on new projects than for a long time," said Mr. James. "I believe that April will see a renewed activity in the construction field and that May and June will see still greater activity.

"Although the average person or firm is apt to be cagy, it appears evident that the propaganda emanating from President Hoover to keep industry moving is having an effect in stimulating building.

"Chicagoans are going ahead with plans for stores, office buildings and other commercial projects. The situation is far more encouraging than it was last year."

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The Best the Market Affords
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---if electricity were free.... it still would cost money

Suppose it were possible to manufacture electricity without cost, would it make very much difference in your electric light bills?

No—nor in the company's profits either, for the reason that the cost of electricity lies not so much in its manufacture, as in its delivery.

Were it possible for the consumer to buy electricity by the yard and take it home under his arm, then electricity would be available at a small fraction of its present cost.

But while chain stores for electricity are not practical, the electric light and power companies have devised chain systems of distribution which greatly reduce operating expenses.

These chain systems might be likened to the inter-connection of great railway systems, which permit one road to use the lines and equipment of another in given territories, without the necessity of erecting and maintaining facilities of their own.

As a result of the adoption of a similar plan by the electric light and power companies, the cost of electricity to the consumer has steadily declined, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of the raw materials entering into its production has steadily increased.

INTERSTATE
Public SERVICE Company

No dollar you spend buys more than your electrical dollar.

Pioneer Conditions At Bedford

FACTS concerning pioneer conditions and customs are always read with interest. While forty years seem only a short span, yet when we recognize that the past half century has witnessed a revolution practically in everything that relates to commercial and social life, we read of the conditions and customs back there with more than ordinary interest.

In the early nineties a trade edition of the "X-Ray," a Bedford publication, by Fred Way, was issued. It was a very creditable edition, from a historical and mechanical view point. Mr. Chas. Hartley, Bedford real estate dealer, loaned us a copy of the paper, from which we copy the following story:

Just after the war of 1812, in which the infant Republic of the United States, for the second time, had scored a magnificent victory over British arms on land and on sea, there began on the part of her younger citizens a restless movement toward the great West.

The rising generation, filled with the vital ambitions of a hopeful and energetic people found the opportunities of the crowded East too limited to encourage them to remain, and in the vast stretch of territory that was bathed with the fires of the setting sun, in fancy, they saw the promised land overflowing with milk and honey.

The adventurous spirits who had penetrated the trackless forests, and who had traversed the boundless prairies to the Father of Waters, and beyond, on returning to civilization were enthusiastic in their description of the fertile soil and wonderful resources of the new country.

It stirred the blood of the younger men who had descended from a race of pioneers who were accustomed to the task of subduing savage nature, and as a result a great tide of emigration flowed over the West and dropped its human flotsam and jetsam here and there over that portion of the continent that lies between the Mississippi and the Atlantic.

It was this tide that brought to the rugged hills and fertile valleys of old Lawrence county as hardy and as worthy a band of pioneers as ever blessed the land with their presence. They were mostly from the New England States, and the strong tinge of Puritanism and spirit of "Old Ironsides" that characterized them caused the rough and broken land of this section to remind them so strongly of their own stern New England hills that they pitched their tents and at once began the task of cleaning off the forest preparatory to building their homes.

The fact that they suffered privations and hardship can hardly be realized when one gazes upon the works that live after them.

The first settlement of this county was made in 1810, but it was not until 1818 that the popu-

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BLOOMINGTON - - - INDIANA

lation was large enough to permit the organization of the county. In this year it was organized and was named Lawrence in honor of Captain James Lawrence, a naval hero of 1812, who was killed while in command of the United States battleship, Chesapeake, in a battle with the British Frigate, Shannon off the coast of Massachusetts June 1, 1813.

In the valleys the pioneers of the county found a wealth of fertile farming lands, while the hillsides afforded splendid pasturage. They cultivated the bottom lands and grazed cattle and hogs on the pasturage, and by thrift and industry soon converted the county into one of the most prosperous farming communities in this section.

The original county seat of Lawrence was located in 1818, at a point on White river, four miles from the present city of Bedford, and was called Palestine. It grew to be a prosperous community, but the malarial exhalations from the river and swampy lands that surrounded it made such inroads upon the public health that the State General Assembly was appealed to for relief.

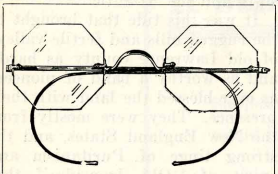
In 1825 the Legislature appointed five commissioners to "re-locate the seat of justice of the county of Lawrence," and they selected a tract of 200 acres which had been donated for that purpose and it is upon that tract that the major portion of Bedford is now built. It was made obligatory upon the commissioners who had been appointed by act of Legislature to lay out the new town, that it should be made "nearly as similar as may be with the town of Palestine," and that real estate owners in the old town "should have the privilege of exchanging the same for other lot or lots correspondingly situated in the new town."

The first court house was a log building, erected in 1825. It stood in the center of the public square. In 1834 it was torn down and substituted by a brick building, and in 1872 the latter was replaced by the present structure of oolitic stone, taken out of the quarries of this county and constructed at a cost of about $100,000.

While being primarily a stone producing section the county is rich in other mineral weath. Coal is found in abundance, and is mined to a considerable extent. Iron was at one time taken out and shipped to Shoals, Indiana, but this industry was abandoned because of the expense of shipping it to the furnaces. It is more than probable that as the city of Bedford develops, and as the industrial enterprises of the town expands some means will be devised by which the iron will be melted into pigs at a cost which will allow of a profit to the person who invests his capital in iron furnaces.

Lime is produced in large quantities throughout the county, and is quite an important industry. The county has a splendid school system. It has a scholastic population of 5,160, the pupils being taught by 66 teachers. There are 14 graded township schools within her borders, and all of them are as well conducted as are any in the State.

In the county are several thriving towns, among them being Mitchell, a handsome little city on the B. & O. and Monon railroads. She has a population of 2,000 and possesses a splendid municipal electric light plant and waterworks. The city contains numerous handsome public and private buildings, and is an important commercial, industrial and railroad center. One of the neatest



Frank D. Hope

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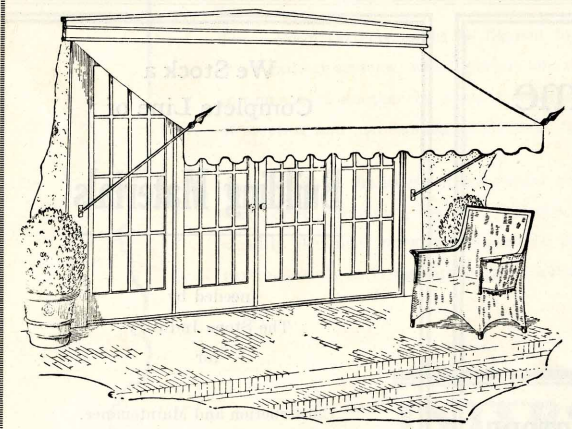

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Distribution of Buff and Gray Stone

PERHAPS not many quarrymen and general workers in stone have a very definite idea of color formations of stone. Most of us recognize that gray, buff, variegated, etc., are just a matter of nature and let it go at that. For the one who wants a better understanding of the subject we are giving the following article on color distribution from Bulletin 811-C, Government Geological Survey, Indiana Oolitic Limestone:

The distribution of buff and gray stone is not monotonously uniform, as it would be if the oolitic limestone were equally permeable and equally subjected to oxidation. If that were the case, the boundary between the buff stone above and the gray stone below would be practically horizontal and at or slightly below ground-water level. The conditions causing divergence from this ideal relation are explained in the following paragraph.

Where the oolitic stone lies directly beneath soil or only a few feet of cap rock, its upper layers are all buff. Where creek beds, and therefore ground-water level, are well below the base of the oolitic stone and its top is covered by little or no cap rock, its entire thickness is buff. Where the lower part is well below ground-water level it is gray, except perhaps for a little development of buff stone along the walls of pronounced fissures. Where the cap rock (Mitchell limestone), is thick and its contact with the oolitic stone is tight and impervious, the buff stone is limited to the vicinity of fractures or mud seams, along which the descending water succeeded in penetrating the oolitic formation, and the presence of the buff stone indicates the extent to which oxidation has been able to spread laterally during the downward course of the water. The buff portions, which are extremely narrow at the top, spread downward and may coalesce, leaving residual masses of gray stone at the top. This position of the gray stone may at first glance appear to have no relation to water level and to contradict the statement that the gray stone normally underlies the buff stone; but where this abnormal position exists oxidation has been slower than usual, and the gray masses represent the portions that have been the

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and best edited weekly newspapers in the State, the Mitchell Commercial, is published there, and is a vigorous factor in promoting the interests of that thriving little city.

Williams, Huron, Tunnelton, Limestone, Leesville, Ft. Ritner, Springville, Heltonsville, Lawrenceport and Bryantsville are other thriving little towns. Several of them have flourishing factories and excellent railroad facilities.

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Your HOME

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BUILDING MATERIAL

HIGH CLASS MILL WORK

most protected from oxidation. Occurrences of this kind yield a relatively large quantity of variegated (buff and gray) stone.

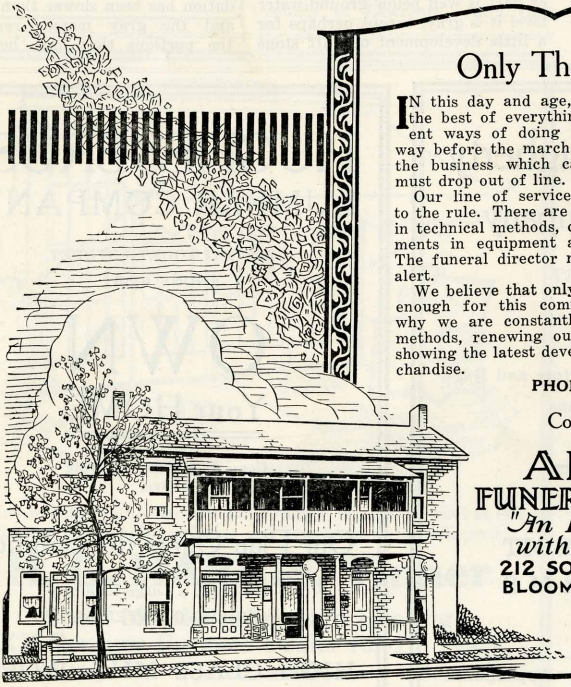
As the quarry advances into the hill and the covering of Mitchell limestone becomes thicker, the proportion of gray rock will become greater, and by the time the mud seams fail to reach down to the top of the oolitic limestone the quarry will be almost entirely in gray stone. If underground quarrying or mining is to be adopted at some quarries in the future to avoid the handling of excessive waste, gray stone is to be expected in increasing quantity until it becomes the only quarry product.

This fact also emphasizes the growing importance of a detailed survey to determine the available supply of the different grades of stone. The district of course still has a long period of life, but the supply of certain grades of stone is far from inexhaustible, and some quarry companies will sooner or later be confronted with the problem of determining how long their present properties will last and where equally good undeveloped ground may be located. Geologic mapping and experience in utilization of the stone have already proved that some areas of the oolitic limestone formation are inferior to others in the quantity or quality of stone yielded, but the information has not yet been put upon a quantitative basis.

Changes in demand, such as the present call for variegated and "rustic" or coarse-grained buff stone, as well as for "old Gothic," a mixture of off-grade, rather coarse-grained stone of either buff or gray color, increase the quantity of marketable material and correspondingly prolong the life of the district; but these grades constitute only a small proportion of the present output and do not materially lessen the need for a detailed survey. For such a survey detailed data on the kinds and variations of stone in every quarry and in every drill core will be necessary, and all drill records should be carefully preserved. Some companies have already done considerable prospecting with the drill, but no systematic correlation of their drill records has been made public. It will be to the mutual advantage of these companies eventually if they cooperate in contributing their records to a study of the entire district.

* * * * *

The French postal ministry has ruled against the use of publicity slogans on black rimmed envelopes. Recently a girl received notice of the death of her father and across the envelope was stamped: "Drink X and X special for life and health."



Only The Best

IN this day and age, people insist on the best of everything. Old, inefficient ways of doing things must give way before the march of progress, and the business which cannot keep pace must drop out of line.

Our line of service is no exception to the rule. There are constant changes in technical methods, constant improvements in equipment and merchandise. The funeral director must keep on the alert.

We believe that only the best is good enough for this community. That is why we are constantly improving our methods, renewing our equipment and showing the latest developments in merchandise.

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ALLEN FUNERAL HOME

"An Institution with an Ideal"

212 SO. WALNUT ST.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

IN FIELD OF SCIENCE

TIRE CHANGES OR REPAIRS MADE QUICKLY WITH NEW HYDRAULIC JACK

Another labor-saving device is being added to the modern automobile in the form of a hydraulic jack system controlled from the dashboard and designed so as to be ready for instant use. According to Barney Goldman, the inventor, the device, known as the superior four-wheel hydraulic jack, is a set of four hydraulically operated jacks, one for each wheel and attached to the axles of the car. The pumping mechanism controls both raising and lowering the jacks.

* * * * *

Impervious asphalt sheathing paper takes the work out of gardening. This paper is applied between rows when the seed is planted. It keeps down weeds, warms the soil, keeps the ground moist, increases beneficial bacterial action, speeds seed germination and eliminates all need of cultivation. The paper is held in place after laying with loose soil or clods. In short, you can have a garden and also enjoy other pastimes because vegetable production via this new system demands but little time.

* * * * *

GIANT ENGINES FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC

The ne plus ultra in modern transportation equipment was recently added by the Southern Pacific in the acquisition of ten giant multi-wheeled, oil burning locomotives, the only type of this design in the world.

These engines embody many features new to railroading. The cab, for example, is placed in the front for ease of operation, control and visibility. These new locomotives which, with the tender, weigh 906,900 pounds, are equipped with sixteen drive wheels, grouped in series of fours. In all, 34 wheels are required to carry the engine and tender. Another important feature is the elimination of the smoke nuisance and quick firing by the installation of oil burning equipment. No coal is required.

According to officials of the Southern Pacific, these new units will be used for the hauling of passenger and freight trains routed through the mountains of California.

* * * * *

NEW EASY-TO-OPERATE TIRE PUMP

A British inventor, who likes his rowing exercises, produced a tire pump which enables the maximum amount of air to be forced into an automobile tire with the minimum amount of effort. The seat slides forward and backward on runners just as the seat on a racing boat does, enabling the operator to get a long, strong pull on the pump handle. As the work is distributed over the leg and back muscles, as well as those of the arms, the pump is pleasant and not fatiguing to use. The invention is appropriately called a Situflator.

There are 8,000 harbor craft in the waters around New York city.

Frank Burns

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Ice Boxes

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To Brighten Every Room in Your Home
Hundreds of patterns to help you to carry out any color scheme that you may have in mind. Come in any time. We are glad to show you and you are not obligated in any way.

Our Paint Department is rendering valuable service in helping you develop your color ideas. Hi-Grade Products that are fully guaranteed in every respect.

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Wholesale and Retail
PHONE 3894

SMILES

Revised Version. — Sonny — "Must I sleep in the dark?"

Mother—"Yes."

"Oh, then, let me say my prayers over again—more carefully." —Detroit News.

* * * * *

Bobby: Tom Gray's been turned down by three girls in succession.

Nobby: By Jove! He'd better look out, or his luck will change. —Answers.

* * * * *

Cue for Applause. — Salesman (showing customer some sports stockings)—"Just the latest pattern, fast colors, holeproof, won't shrink, and it's a good yarn."

Customer (politely) — "Very well told, too." — Wall Street Journal.

Sorting 'em Out—"Ah," said the guest as they approached the house. "I see your son and daughter awaiting us on the porch." "No," said the host, "the girl in the short frock is my mother and the young fellow in knickers is my wife."—Capper's Weekly.

* * * * *

Flapper: And next week I'm off to Paris to get my clothes.

Grandmother: Yes, Yes. I wondered where you'd left them.—Tit-Bits.

* * * * *

Chilly Treatment. — Facetious One—"Why so g l o o m y, o l d chap?"

Gloomy One—"Just heard my uncle has cut me out of his will. He's altered it five times in the last two years."

"Ha! Evidently a fresh-heir fiend."—Muskogee Phoenix.

* * * * *

No Rest for the Wicked—She—"The world is full of rascals this morning, the milkman gave me a counterfeit half-dollar."

He—"Where is it, my dear?"

"Oh, I've already got rid of it—luckily the butcher took it."—Detroit News.

* * * * *

"How did you cure your wife of her antique craze?"

"Oh, I just gave her a 1907 model car for her birthday."—Pearson's.

* * * * *

Clark: Does your wife really obey you?

Darke: Sometimes. When I say, "Go ahead and never mind now," she always does.—Answers.

* * * * *

Tag! He Was It.—Physicians at Community hospital yesterday removed part of a knife blade from the spinal cord of William Clark, Negro. Clark told hospital authorities he was stabbed by his wife while both were in playful moods.—Wilmington (N. C.) Star

* * * * *

Why Dads Go Broke.—"The wedding reception beggared description," says a report in a local paper. Not to mention the bride's father.—Passing Show.

* * * * *

"Before long," we read, "girls will be as truly feminine as ever they were." It rather looks as though the girl of the next generation will never be the man her mother was.—Humorist.

* * * * *

Defeating the Doc.—Patient—"I say, doctor, don't you think it would be a good idea if I were to pack up and go to some place where the climate is warmer?"

Doctor—"Good heavens! Isn't that just what I've been trying to prevent?"—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

* * * * *

"C" As In Seize

Teacher—Now, Percy, what is the third letter of the alphabet?

Percy—I dunno.

Teacher—Yes, you do. What is it that you do with your eyes?

Percy—Mother says I squint.—Pathfinder.

* * * * *

Styles may change but we never expect women to go back to cotton stockings.

* * * * *

It's fortunate that the women

Arthur Day

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

302 North Walnut Street
Phone 4363

New Funeral Chapel
Corner Eighth and Walnut

20th Century Ambulance Service Without Charge

BLOOMINGTON, -:- INDIANA

who are worried about the wrinkles in their face can't see the wedges in their neck.

* * * * *

Only those who are "indispensable" dare take long vacations, and even they often find they are not seriously missed.

* * * * *

Lucky Fellow

"A knot in your handkerchief?"

"To remind me to get tickets for the theatre and meet my wife there tonight."

"Which theatre?"

"Bother—I have forgotten!"—Lustige Sachse.

* * * * *

All Set

"Before I give my consent to the marriage," thundered the old man, "I must ask what income you will be receiving."

"Six hundred pounds in all," the young man answered without hesitation.

"Then, with the 500 I allow my daughter, you will have——"

Quickly the young man shook his head.

"Oh, I have been reckoning that in!" he explained.

—London Answers.

* * * * *

Like Fire and Brimstone.—Villager—"I like your preaching, preacher. I learn a lot from your sermons."

Preacher—"I'm very glad to hear that."

"Yes; until I heard what you had to say on Sunday I always thought Sodom and Gomarrah were man and wife!"—Tit-Bits.

* * * * *

"The London taxi-driver is an excellent weather prophet," says a writer "No change," is his usual slogan.—London Opinion.

* * * * *

Dentist: Now I'm not going to hurt.

New Patient: You can cut out the backchat, old man—I'm a dentist myself!—Pearson's.

* * * * *

Anxious Visitor: Do you really think you can make me well, doctor?

Medical Man: Without a doubt. Your case is just my specialty, I've treated a patient for over twenty years who has exactly the same ailment.—Answers.

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It will pay any worker of Oolitic Limestone to become acquainted with policies and plans I have to offer.
DISABILITY FROM ACCIDENT — $100.00 Monthly Indemnity for Total Disability for Life. $40.00 Monthly Indemnity for Partial Disability for Two Months.
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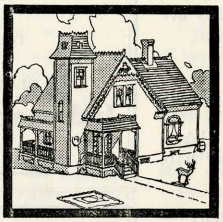
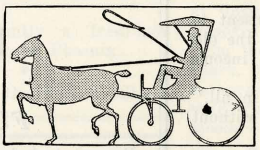
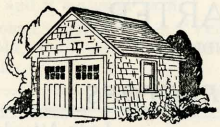


THE OUT-OF-DATE HOME GOES THE WAY OF THE

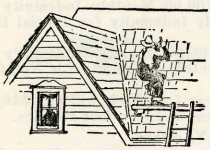


HORSE & BUGGY



A NEW GARAGE

This 2-car garage is neither ready-made nor 'ready-cut', but is built to your order of CERTI-FIED MATERIAL. Always a good investment—a garage provides space not only for your car but for the children's outdoor play-things; for garden tools. Ask us to submit a design that will harmonize with the architecture of your home.



A NEW ROOF

A colorful new roof of modern design can be laid right over your old roof—quickly and at small cost. Let us give you an estimate on reroofing your home.

ACUTELY conscious of fashion's change in dress and cars—we sometimes fail to heed its dictates as they apply to our home. Yet it may only require a new coat of shingles—or a new remodeled entrance to completely rebeautify the exterior of an old house. Let our Home Improvement Department suggest a few simple and inexpensive changes that will add beauty to your home—show you how the use of Certified Material in making these home improvements will increase the resale value of your property.

We make no charge for these remodeling suggestions and you will be agreeably surprised at the small cost and short time required to make them. Call us on the phone today—or, better yet, mail the coupon below for FREE booklet. No obligations on your part.

Clip and Mail Coupon Today

Please send your FREE booklet giving full details of your Home Improvement Plan.

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Contractor Preferred_____

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"Complete Home-Builders' Service"

TRUE THRIFT MEANS THE SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT OF ONE'S AFFAIRS

(By S. W. STRAUS, President American Society for Thrift)

"If there is any term that could be used as a substitute for the word 'thrift' I would say it is 'personal management.' "

This is an extract from a letter recently received by the writer and is of value because it brings out an important aspect of true thrift. Too many persons think of thrift only in terms of saving money. It would be well if more of us became imbued with the thought that thrift is really a matter of personal management.

The writer's attention recently was called to the incident of a family which is operated exactly as a business even to the point of annual reports by the husband and father in which he sums up the various points of progress made by the family during the year.

The American Society for Thrift has worked out a plan which should prove helpful in personal or household management. On a printed sheet are horizontal lines for the different days of the month. Across these horizontal lines are vertical columns representing the various items of expense such as food, clothing, rent, insurance, recreation, sundries, savings, etc. Each of these columns is divided into two parts, one called "anticipated" and the other "actual."

In the "anticipated" columns there is to be written down the amount of contemplated expense for each day of the month for the various items. In the "actual" column are spaces in which are to be set down the sums actually spent each day for each different item. In this way, a person can budget his entire month's outlay, setting down for each day the actual or pro rata amount of expense. In following out this plan every reasonable effort should be made, of course, to keep the "actual" expenses below, or at least not above, the "anticipated." These sheets, incidentally, may be obtained without cost by any of the readers of this paper who will write to the American Society for Thrift, 9 East 46th Street, New York City.

But whether you adopt some such plan as this or proceed along some other line, it should be borne in mind always that to be thrifty is simply to manage one's affairs in such a manner that one continually is moving forward on the path of progress.

* * * * *

NEW SAFETY CONTEST STARTED IN NEW YORK

A Safety Contest which began March 3, to last twelve weeks, is being conducted in the metropolitan district of New York, open to all employers in the district engaged primarily in manufacturing, installation or operation activities. Under the auspices of the Merchants' Association of New York, entrance blanks have been sent out to all eligible firms, announcing the safety contest and inviting entrance. All contestants are to report weekly all accidents occurring and causing lost time during the period of the contest, the relative standing of the contestants to be computed upon the basis of frequency of reportable accidents in relation to their man hours of exposure.

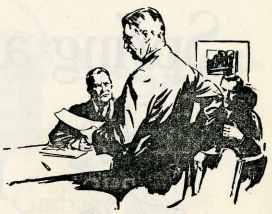
In cooperation with this intensive drive for establishing higher standards of safety in industry, the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York will conduct a sub-contest along the same lines and under the same rules among its own members. Practically the same conditions will apply to this sub-contest, except that the contestants will be further classified as to groups, on a basis of comparable hazards, and by the number of employes.

"Safety a Fact—Not a Byword" has been selected as the slogan for this safety drive, which has been approved by a statement issued by Governor Roosevelt calling attention to the increasing number of industrial accidents and industrial accident deaths in New York State, and asking the industrial and commercial industries of the city of New York to get behind this combined safety drive.

A Pass Christian (Miss.) little woman, sixty-two, has preserved some of the finest specimens ever taken from the Gulf of Mexico. She is Mrs. Hannah Alford Sprinkle, a taxidermist forty years. Her grandfather, father and husband were all sea captains and she was reared on an island in the gulf.

* * * * *

Corrosion of metals is said to cost the United States $1,000,000,000 annually.



You can work longer and better when you ***pause and refresh yourself***

Coca-Cola Bottling Works

Bloomington - Indiana

OVER 8 MILLION A DAY BA-103

IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

Political Announcements

Lawrence County

For Judge

We are authorized to announce the name of Ray R. Boruff as a candidate for Judge of the Fortieth Judicial circuit, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Justice of Peace

We are authorized to announce the name of J. V. Stapp as a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Shawswick township, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce the name of Flavie Beasley as a candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence County, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce the name of A. Jay Lee as a candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence County, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce the name of Frank Swango as a candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence County, subject to the Democratic Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Trustee Marshall Township

We are authorized to announce the name of Charles Rollins as a candidate for Trustee of Marshall Township, subject to the Democratic Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Trustee Marshall Township

We are authorized to announce the name of Thomas Hawkins as a candidate for Trustee of Marshall Township, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Prosecutor

We are authorized to announce the name of Edward Massman, Jr., as a candidate for Prosecuting attorney of the Fortieth Judicial Circuit, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Prosecutor

We are authorized to announce the name of Roscoe D. Moore as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the Fortieth Judicial circuit, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For County Surveyor

We are authorized to announce the name of Walter Malott as a candidate for Surveyor of Lawrence County, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For County Treasurer

We are authorized to announce the name of Rex Jackson as a candidate for County Treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Prosecutor

We are authorized to announce the name of Cullan B. Barnes as a candidate for Prosecutor of the Fortieth Judicial circuit, subject to the Democratic Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce the name of August Splitgerber as a candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence county, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce the name of Jesse M. (Buck) Buchanan as a candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence County, subject to the Republican Primary Tuesday, May 6.

For Sheriff

We are authorized to announce the name of Fred Crane as a candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence County, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

State Senator

We are authorized to announce

---ready for

Spring and Easter

with

New Suits

Distinguished for their vigorous patterns, classical color blends, superb tailoring, new masculine styles and moderate prices.

$19.45 and up

We are proud to display so large an assortment of fine suits in the most popular colors of this season. Handsome he-man fabrics in a satisfying variety of patterns and plain shades. All are exceptionally well tailored, quarter lined with silk sleeve linings, in the correct style ideas for men and young men.

New Arrivals for Easter

Mallory Hats	Plain Colored Ties
Fit-Rite Caps	"Shiek" Trousers
Arrow Shirts	Sleeveless Sweaters
Polo Shirts	Slipover Sweaters

The Eagle

Clothing Company

West Side Square *Bloomington, Indiana*

Back Yards Face Radburn Streets

HOME owners who object to being bathed in gasoline fumes from passing motors as they take the air on their verandas, and mothers who shiver with visions of accidents until their children return from school, will be interested in what is going on in Radburn, N. J.

For the houses in Radburn are turned inside out so the porches front on the gardens and the streets in Radburn are laid out so the pedestrian can pursue his way without thinking of his accident insurance.

And if anyone gets a bad break in this made to order town it will be the hired girls who will have to look out on traffic tieups as they stir the soup, but the home owner, who after all is the one who paid for the house, will be sitting on the edge of a quiet garden.

For Radburn has been raised directly from a real estate deed with no mistakes of early settlers to make the task difficult. It has been financed by New York capitalists and is being built by the famous City Housing Corporation that has been engaged for some years in practical demonstrations of how to increase the efficiency of American homes.

Rockefeller Is Financier

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is one of the outstanding men who has agreed to underwrite a large part of the total capital required to build this little city, and Felix Warburg, Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt are among the stockholders of the limited dividend corporation.

Nor is Radburn a dream of the rich for the housing corporation already has distinguished itself in a garden community it developed in Long Island City. The 1,250 acres that will comprise the town will be opened for both residential and industrial purposes, the homes, of course, being separated

---

the name of John C. Sherwood as a candidate for State Senator from Lawrence, Martin and Orange Counties, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

State Senator

We are authorized to announce the name of Oscar Ratts as a candidate for State Senator from Lawrence, Martin and Orange Counties, subject to the Republican Primary, Tuesday, May 6.

For Commissioner

We are authorized to announce the name of Theodore C. Pentzer for Commissioner of First District, subject to the primary election to be held Tuesday, May 6.

Monroe County

For State Representative

I am a candidate for Representative of Monroe County in the legislature subject to the May primary.
CLAUDE G. MALOTT

For County Clerk

I will be a candidate for Clerk of the Monroe Circuit Court, subject to the Republican primary in May.
FELIX (STAR) BROWN

For County Clerk

I am a candidate for Clerk of the Monroe Circuit Court, on the Republican ticket, subject to the May primary election.
HORACE BLAKELY

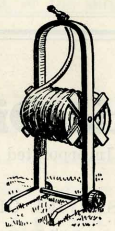
Season-able

Sugges-tions

Wittana Brighton Garbage Pails

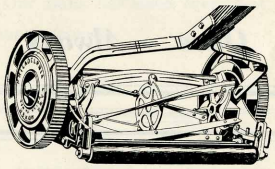
"NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED AS THE BEST"

Goodyear Rubber Hose



Fully Guaranteed for Two Years

Eclipse



Phila-delphia

LAWN MOWERS

Both of these mowers have proven themselves for more than a decade.

Hoosier Hardware Co.

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

from the commercial districts, in accordance with the most advanced principles of zoning. It is estimated that the project will cost $70,000,000 and that it will take ten years to complete the work. The homes will be designed mostly for small salaried workers who may ply their trades in Radburn, nearby industrial towns or even in New York, which is only thirty-two minutes distant. The American Radiator Company has completed a $100,000 warehouse and distributing center in the new town.

Walks Connect Homes

And in this city, which ultimately will have a population of 25,000 people, a network of garden walks connect groups of houses and traverse the entire community without crossing a vehicular traffic street. And these pleasant foot paths are reached from the garden doors of these houses that are built around short closed streets so that only the few automobiles going directly to these houses will ever pass their doors.

Radburn was laid out by expert city planners who hold that there should not be through traffic on every street and if a town is "raised up" from the beginning, with short auxiliary streets, such as Radburn has, traffic can be regulated for all time to come and residential streets need not be so wide. The main arteries of vehicular travel in Radburn will be amply wide and adequate, says the housing corporation, for the thousands of people who are expected to go through Radburn, which is strategically located between the growing industrial towns of Hackensack and Paterson, with combined populations of 155,000.

A through street entirely encircles this model town and cuts through its center; but pedestrians do not have to cross it as they go under it via a tunnel. Thus, school children, no matter on what street they live, can go to and from their studies in perfect safety, which certainly will make for the peace of mind of Radburn mothers.

Backs Front on Streets

The backs of the Radburn houses front on the auxiliary streets on the theory that the noises, dirt and fumes from modern traffic is objectionable to the home owner, and that a few feet of front yard do not remove him far enough from this confusion. Therefore, the Radburn houses are turned around so the living rooms, dining rooms and porches look out on generous gardens provided by the Radburn plan and the kitchens look out on the "stub" end streets.

There was a time when it was delightful to sit along the street. Years ago the street was a parkway with an occasional horse and buggy passing by. Housewives took their sewing to the front windows and neighbors called pleasantries to each other from the porch steps. Now anything one might say would be drowned out by an automobile siren or thud of a passing truck. Now the street is a service alley even in most residential districts, and householders are drenched in gasoline fumes irritated by noise and worried about the safety of their children.

Cities must have traffic because

ACME Quality PAINT

Has been handled by us for 10 years and has stood the test. You don't have to go away from home to buy drugs and sundries at low prices.

L. A. SMALLWOOD
Oolitic, Indiana

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Oolitic Oil Co.
Incorporated

CITIES SERVICE OILS AND GASOLINE

Once -- Always

JOHN L. LANTZ
Candidate for
SHERIFF
of Lawrence County

Subject to the Republican Primary Election May 6, 1930

EX-SERVICE MAN

Be Prepared For the Next Great Upward Move of Business

Conditions the past few months have had a tendency to produce doubt as to a rally in business in the near future. We recommend those of pessimistic inclinations to read the following timely article from the Manufacturers Record:

Many people in times of unsettled business are likely to overlook some of the facts that always guarantee, and always will guarantee, a vast expansion of business activity. We are prone to forget that this country, with Europe on one side and Asia on the other, with Canada north of us and South America to the South, has a strategic geographical advantage which no other country on the face of the earth possesses. At the same time, it has a variety and extent of resources not duplicated elsewhere on earth. Populated, as it is, by 122,000,000 of the most active, virile men and women on the face of the earth, with resources so boundless as to stagger the imagination, we can hardly begin to estimate the magnitude of the development that is ahead of us.

Consider for a moment the facts which we have often published, but which can to advantage be iterated and reiterated, that with only six per cent of the world's population we are producing and consuming at home more than one-half of the basic raw materials. Here are 122,000,000 people with over 75 per cent of the automobiles of the world, and more automobiles this year than the entire world had four years ago; with an output of steel, of iron, of coal, of oil, of natural gas, and of many other wealth-creating resources beyond what all the other countries of the world are producing and consuming.

What an illimitable field is here opened up for study! How vast are the potentialities of the country! How vast will be the development ahead of us! We have but halted for a few moments, as measured in the life of a country, while waiting to catch breath for the next great upward move.

The far-seeing business man looks ahead, and while courage and optimism concentrates his thought upon getting ready to secure his full share of business. In nautical language there is an ebb tide, a flood tide, and slack water. The ebb tide has ceased to run. We have been having slack water for some little time. But now slack water we believe is passing away with the incoming of the flood tide, which is already in evidence here and there.

* * * * *

Bahia, a Brazilian city built on two levels, now has two large high-speed American elevators to transport "commuters" from one level of town to the other.

---

the modern activities of the modern home owners make it necessary. They won't carry home parcels and so the parcels must be delivered. But the quiet of olden times is gained by the simple device of turning houses around, and 25,000 people will be living this way within the next ten years in New Jersey.

Has Stood the Test

You praise the bridge that carries you safely across the stream, or the ship that lands you safely in port.

The same praise is due a good Bank like ours, that has safely weathered the financial flurries all these years and has been able at all times to protect its depositors and care for all needs of its customers. It is a record of which we are proud. Our Bank has stood every test and invites your patronage.

4% INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Peoples State Bank

ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA

Indiana Limestone Company Baseball Season Opens May 13

At a recent meeting, held by the baseball enthusiasts of the INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY employes, at Bedford, the following officers and managers were elected, and seedule of games arranged:

	First Half			Second Half		
	May	June	June	July	Aug.	Aug.
Dickinson vs. Steiglitz	13	3	24	15	5	26
Johnson vs. Whiting	15	5	26	17	7	28
			July			Sept.
Steiglitz vs. Whiting	20	10	1	22	12	2
Dickinson vs. Johnson	22	12	2	24	14	4
Whiting vs. Dickinson	27	17	8	29	19	9
Johnson vs. Steiglitz	28	19	10	31	21	11

All games to be played at Dickinson Park. Games start promptly at five o'clock P. M. Games are seven innings. Pennant winner of First Half plays Pennant winner of Second Half a three game series for League championship. If you care to see some good Base Ball, attend these games.

Team Managers: Dickinson—Walter B. Todd; Whiting—Claud Swango; Steiglitz—Fred Wellman; Johnson—Dale Adams.

You no doubt have a favorite team: Lend it your moral support by rooting regularly.

INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY BASE BALL LEAGUE

John Donavon—President; Fred Wampler—Secretary.

The new grand stand, erected this spring, at Dickinson Park, by the Industrial Club, will be large enough to seat about 800 spectators. Before the season is opened dressing rooms and showers will be constructed under this Grand Stand.

The INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY is furnishing new uniforms for the players, also all the necessary paraphernalia to be used in these league games.

Beautiful Blue Serge Suit

16 oz. weight for

$22.50

Fine Graduation Suit

Globe Clothing Company

Northeast Corner Square Bloomington, Ind.

Telephone 1102

W. S. Armstrong Sons

OVERLAND AND GENERAL HAULING

BEDFORD, INDIANA

"The Stone City"

Covered Vans

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Quarries & Mills, published monthly at Ellettsville, Indiana, for April, 1930.

State of Indiana, County of Monroe, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. B. Harris, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the Quarries & Mills, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Editor, Managing Editor, Business Managers is W. B. Harris & Son, Ellettsville, Indiana.

2. That the owners are: W. B. Harris & Son, sole owners.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: No bondholders.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustees or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

W. B. HARRIS,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1930.

FLOYD C. BROWN,

My commission expires Sept. 18, 1930.

* * * * *

Lawrence Owens, Manager of the Bedford Electrical Repair Shop, has moved to 710 15th St. Day phone 271-w; night phone, Oolitic, 59-R4. Mr. Owens is one of the best informed electricians in this section, and work entrusted to him has the assurance of being properly done. Armature rewinding, motor repairs, industrial wiring, etc., done promptly at reasonable prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Electrical work is complex, and requires to be done by one who knows, or results will prove very unsatisfactory and often times injurious to the motor. Go to Owens, who knows.

* * * * *

Old medicinal gardens of Japan date back at least to 702 A. D.

Among Those Present in Business

SHAKESPEARE said there are seven ages of man. An executive of a large company speaking from wide experience handling men in various parts of the world, paraphrases Shakespeare and says that in business there are seven types of man. No doubt, starting from the lowest and working up, you will recognize the different types.

Class One—which holds those who have no place in business at all. They "yes" you to death and do as little as possible, and are a shade less valuable than men in

Class Two—who always do things wrong no matter how carefully they are instructed. These unfortunates are simply incapable of following instructions. Too, they require constant following-up and supervision to make certain they are on the right track. If they do not understand instructions they seem not to have sufficient wisdom to return for a clearer explanation. Their future is hopeless until they learn how to concentrate, as do men in

Class Three—who have the ability to accomplish promptly what they are told to do, if all details regarding each step are explained to them. But these do not report back. Therefore they require following-up, and their earning power cannot be as great as that of men in

Class Four—who are individuals with the same capacity for following detailed instructions as those in Class Three, but who, after accomplishing an objective, report back to the executive who gave them full instruction. They do not require following-up, but they are less valuable men than those in

Class Five — men who accomplish promptly what they are told to do — by themselves, with no further instruction, overcoming all obstacles and details in connection with the assigned job. These aggresive men fail to report to their superior what they have done and, consequently, they require following-up. Because it takes just as much time to follow-up as it does to issue instructions, individuals of this type are not worth as much to the organization as those in

Class Six—men who also accomplish promptly what they are told and accomplish it over all obstacles and details as do those a step below them, when finished, report the result of their work to the executive who ordered it. These men, requiring no follow-up, are extremely valuable as right-hand men to those leaders in

Class Seven—who are the rare men with a faculty for taking perfect grasp of the obvious. These constantly see what should be done and, without being told, go ahead and do it. Because they are on their toes, keep their superiors informed about what they have done, and require no following-up, they represent the big money class.

* * * * *

American airplanes carried more than 2,500,000 passengers in 1929.

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Assortment Clothing and Furnishings

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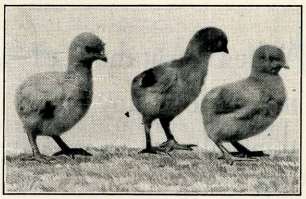

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S. C. Reds, Light Brahmas, Ringlet Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes.

Come and see the chicks and the breeding stock. I challenge comparison with ANY COMPETITOR.

Custom Hatching and Custom Brooding.

Ray S. Thompson

Fancier - Breeder

GOSPORT, INDIANA

FOURTH ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 7)

confronted with the mental question as to whether or not we are, perhaps, pursuing the most logical tactics in putting this issue across and getting the import and application of safety where it rightfully belongs—to the workman. Knowing that approximately eighty per cent of our accidents are due to human fallacy, while only eleven per cent are the direct result of mechanical operation, it would seem that the human side of business and industry represented a fertile field in which to change our tactics.

* * * * *

REDUCING AUTO ACCIDENTS

Certain Eastern states have reduced automobile accidents about 20 per cent through license laws requiring examination of all new drivers, and enforced by a centralized state motor vehicle bureau, according to Sidney J. Williams, Director of the Public Safety Division of the National Safety Council. So far only 17 of the 48 states have passed such laws, and all but five of these are in the East.

There is certainly something amiss when any person, irrespective of his mental and physical qualifications, is allowed to operate a potentially deadly vehicle upon the public highways. This condition has been unquestionably responsible for many of the 30,000 annual deaths in automobile accidents.

Hundreds of thousands of new cars go into use each year. Speed ranges are constantly rising. Traffic congestion becomes more and more a problem. It is the height of folly, under such conditions, to allow irresponsible, incompetent drivers to use our highways where they menace the life and property of every other motorist.

* * * * *

The time is here to paint up and the best paint on the market can be bought at the drug store of L. A. Smallwood, at Oolitic. We refer to the Acme brand. Has stood the test in this nelghborhood for 10 years. Priced right and guaranteed.

NEW BALTIMORE LIBRARY OF BUFF LIMESTONE

Bids will be received about May 1 for the new Enoch Pratt Free Library, to be erected at Cathedral, Mulberry and Franklin Streets, Baltimore. This building will be three stories, and Buff Indiana Limestone has been specified for the exterior facing.

* * * * *

INTERNATIONAL FIRST AID CONTEST

The Ninth International First Aid Contest is to be held in Louisville, September 16-18.

* * * * *

WORK SOON ON $1,000,000 HOSPITAL

Work will soon begin on the new $1,000,000 hospital to be erected by the Jewish Memorial Hospital Association, at Kansas City. The building will be six stories and basement, with a maximum capacity of 150 beds.

* * * * *

Enrollment in Chicago high schools for the second semester increased more than 9,000.

When you think of insurance in any form think of

Walls & Walls

Hodge & Walls Building

Bedford, Indiana

The

Long Studio

East Side Square

Portrait
Commercial
Kodak

PHONE 753-W BEDFORD, IND.

TALKING ABOUT YOUR FRIENDS

When people get together someone often asks, "What do you think of So-and-So?" referring to an absent person known well to the group.

I have overheard and indulged in a good deal of such conversation, and have wondered whether it was legitimate to say things about an absent friend that I would be unwilling to say to his face.

Others have also been disturbed by the practice of this popular indoor pastime. Art Young confesses in his book that most of what we say about our friends and acquaintances would be considered unkind, not to say insulting, if said to their faces. But he justifies the practice by observing that "Everybody ought to be willing to be a subject of discussion. To analyze conduct, without malice, is no crime even though it is done behind the back."

One of the compensations of being talked about is that we often say nicer things about our friends to others than we do to them. Direct compliments to friends become sickly sweet, and so we speak them behind their backs.

* * * * *

AN APRIL MORNING

One more in misted April
The world is growing green,
Along the winding river
The plumey willows lean.
Beyond the sweeping meadows
The looming mountains rise
Like battlements of dreamland
Against the brooding skies.
In every wooded valley
The buds are breaking through
As though the heart of all things
No languor ever knew.
The golden wings and bluebirds
Call to their heavenly choirs,
The pines are blued and drifted
With smoke of brushwood fires.
And in my sister's garden
Where little breezes run,
The golden daffodillies
Are blowing in the sun.

—Bliss Carman.

* * * * *

Perhaps the most remarkable phase of industrial development of the country at the present time, but pre-eminently relating to the South, is the development of the natural gas industry. From West Virginia to Texas movements are under way involving in the aggregate hundreds of millions of dollars for piping natural gas to different localities, and it looks as though a network of gas lines would be extended practically over the South to an extent equal at least to oil pipe lines which have been such a dominant feature in transportation of oil of late years.

* * * * *

Part of a 9000-ton shipment of Florida Portland cement has left Tampa, Florida, for Cristobal and Panama City, Panama. The cargo, shipped by the Florida Portland Cement Company, Tampa, included 10,000 sacks consigned to private interests for commercial work and 80,000 sacks to the United States Government for construction work on the Panama Canal. Officials of the company anticipate the commercial shipment will open a new field and create an active demand for the Florida product in Latin-American markets.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

As submitted to the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States Treasury Department as of March 27, 1930.

Resources	Loans & Discounts	$1,828,686.10
	Overdrafts	1,916.78
	U. S. Gov't Bonds, State, Co. & Municipal Bonds & other Bonds	1,245,609.81
	Banking House, Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	179,033.31
	Real Estate Owned, Other than Banking House	3,055.78
	Cash & Due From Federal Reserve & other Banks	587,487.05
	Redemption Fund with the U. S. Treasurer	6,000.00
	Other Assets	179.76
		$3,851,968.59
Liabilities	Capital Stock	$ 120,000.00
	Surplus & Undivided Profits after all deductions	239,538.72
	National Bank Currency—issued by this bank through the U. S. Treasury Department	120,000.00
	Deposits—Demand, Time, Certified checks & Cashier's Checks	3,372,429.87
		$3,851,968.59

When You Think of a Bank—"Think First" STRENGTH — SAFETY — SERVICE
Bloomington's Bank Since 1871 *"We Appreciate Your Business"*

PERRY STONE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1866

ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA

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In the Heart of the Oolitic Belt

"Superior Buff" Oolitic Limestone

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Block Sawed

Buff Variegated Gray

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SHAWNEE ORIENTAL
Economical---Just the stone for those appreciating a trace of colors.

SHAWNEE CARRARA
A dense cream white Indiana Limestone particularly adaptable for monumental buildings.

This Company proposes to merit and retain the confidence and patronage of the trade that made possible its development and expansion.

Block, sawed, planed and turned Indiana Limestone for the cut stone trade. Cut Ready to Set for the Larger Operations.

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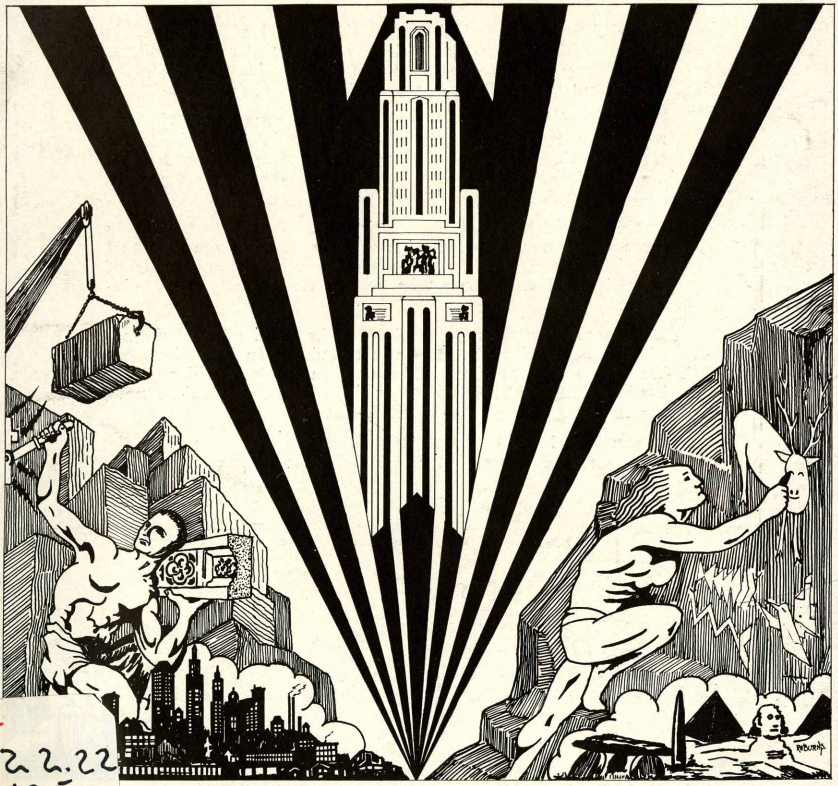
INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE INDUSTRY

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —



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v.1 no.11

Volume 1, No. 11 **MAY 1930** $1.00 per Year

Co-operation

Are you doing your part in making this district a better place to live in?

A great many architects and builders come to the district annually to inspect the quarries and mills and to visit French Lick. This District should be an exhibit of beautiful homes of Indiana Limestone.

Though keen observers believe that the amount of stone used in private residences could be made as great as that used in all public buildings and though this use of stone is increasing rapidly, the percentage is still almost negligible.

Make an estimate of what it would mean to you to have the payroll of the stone industry doubled. Include in this estimate the effect of this increased payroll on other businesses as well as on the stone industry. Can you afford to miss an opportunity to help make such an increase a reality?

In this district homes can be faced with Indiana Limestone at an average cost, over a period of years, little, if any more than that of brick or even wood and the greater sale value and pride of possession will much more than compensate for any slight increase.

Banks, apartment houses, schools, churches, and public buildings of all types are now almost invariably built of Indiana Limestone. We believe that the time will come when the same will apply to homes. Build for the future. Though the first cost is a little more, the maintenance cost will be much less.

If you can't build, boost! A word from you may turn the scale. Remember, every foot of stone sold helps the "home town."

..... think it over

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SARE-HOADLEY STONE COMPANY
Bloomington, Indiana
J. W. Hoadley, President and General Manager
T. J. Sare, V. Pres. Albert Hoadley, Sec.-Treas.

HOADLEY BROTHERS STONE COMPANY
Bloomington, Indiana
John W. Hoadley, President and General Manager
W. B. Hoadley, V. Pres. Albert Hoadley, Sec.-Treas.

THE CARL FURST COMPANY
Bedford, Indiana
Carl Furst, Pres. Philip C. Furst, V. Pres. & Treas.
Wilbur V. Glover, Sec. Glen C. Frank, Supt.

THE EDWARD EDINGER COMPANY
Main Office: Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Mr. Edward Edinger
Bedford, Indiana, Office:
Room 405 Citizens National Bank
Mrs. Clara Edinger Downing

HELTONVILLE LIMESTONE COMPANY
Bedford, Indiana
C. D. Donato, President A. R. Wallis, Vice Pres.

BEDFORD STONE VENEER COMPANY
PEMBERTON & MITCHELL
Office: Bedford, Indiana

SWENSON STONE COMPANY
Office: Bloomington, Indiana
Quarry and Mill: Stinesville, Indiana
Branch Plant: Kankakee, Illinois
Frank B. Harris, General Manager

MUTUAL OOLITIC CUT STONE COMPANY
Bloomington, Indiana
G. Anderson, President Thos. J. Roberts, V. Pres.
Theo. J. Louden, Sec. W. H. McKnight, Treas.
John G. Wilson, Mill Superintendent

ELLETTSVILLE STONE COMPANY
Mill and Quarry: Ellettsville, Indiana
Parks Nutter, General Manager

HARDING & COGSWELL
Office: Ellettsville, Indiana
P. M. Cogswell, Pres. Mrs. A. G. Harding, V. Pres.
W. G. Cogswell, Sec'y-Treas. R. C. Digel, Estimator
Alex Muir, Supt. Cut. K. B. Summit, Supt. Planers

INGALLS STONE COMPANY
Bedford, Indiana
Lewis Ingalls, Pres. Robert Ingalls, V. Pres.
A. M. Oakley, Treas. H. A. Becker, Sec.
Robert Ingalls, In charge of Quarries
R. A. Pearson, In Charge Cut Stone Department
Frank Becker, In Charge Drafting Department
C. F. Owens, In Charge Estimating Department
E. H. Bartlett, Purchasing Agent
O. C. Sappenfield, Traffic Manager
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K. E. Graham, 1015 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
H. M. Benzel, Bona-Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
E. M. Haas, Newman-Stern Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
H. C. Quackenbush, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago Illinois

QUARRIES AND MILLS

INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

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VOLUME I ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 11

What's the Matter With Business?

ON May first the 18th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States began at Washington. Over three thousand members of the organization were in attendance. Prominent leaders of every line of business and manufacture, from every section of the country were present. The convention lasted four days. This organization is vital to the best interests of the country, because it unifies and correlates in its efforts to make for good business and prosperity.

The keynote of the meeting was sounded when President William Butterworth, of Deere & Company, stated that "we are all, in a very real sense, partners in this great enterprise which we call American business. And so it is that enlightened self-interest very distinctly tends to a sane social point of view. This is clearly manifest in the attitude of American business toward the American standard of living. It is obvious that an impoverished public cannot buy, and it is equally obvious that business cannot exist if it cannot sell."

"An Impoverished Public Cannot Buy." Very truly Mr. Butterworth said something.

In this great review of business conditions President Hoover said to the members assembled at the annual dinner:

"Our credit machinery has proved itself able to stand shock in the commercial field through the Federal Reserve System in the industrial field through the bond market and the investment houses, in the farm-mortgage field to some extent through the Farm Loan System; and in the installment-buying field through the organization of powerful finance corporations."

Felix McWherter, of Indianapolis, Chairman of the Special Committee, which for two years has been working on State and local taxes, in a very blunt statement said:

"As a nation we are spending too much, that we are raising our public funds from a muddled system of taxation, riddled with inequalities and unnecessary complications."

An impoverished public! Installment Buying Field Financed by Powerful Finance Corporations! Spending too much! Too much taxes from a muddled system!

There you are.

Of the various contributing causes for the present business conditions, we take it that responsibility in a large measure may be laid to "an impoverished public," "installment buying," "spending too much," "too much taxes."

We are all bought ahead. Our money is spent before we get it, and when the pay envelope reaches us, there is not enough to go round. The theory, "make more and spend more" looks good and sounds good coming from a high-powered salesman, but it doesn't work out well in every day practice.

Impoverished! Ask Henry Ford; General Motors; John D. Rockefeller; Krohler; — the constant stream of cash that reaches these concerns tells the story. There is money enough to go round if it was spread out, but it is all hitch-hiking in one direction, and finds rendezvous in the strong boxes of a dozen or so big fellows, and never gets back into the common current of business.

"Powerful Finance Corporations." A few years ago auto dealers depended on the local banks to finance them. The manufacturers demanded that a certain number of new cars be placed on the market. With a tighter grip on their cash, the local banks were unable to finance the dealer, and with a large percentage of the money and credit in the hands of these manufacturers, they easily organized finance companies themselves. Realizing that the placing of so many new cars on the market was overloading the country with used cars, the manufacturers have organized an Auto Chamber of Commerce to junk a lot of used cars.

We realize that the auto is as much a necessity now as food and raiment, but the rapid depreciation and "trading in" for a new one, accounts for a lot of "impoverishment," that could and should be eliminated.

While business is slowly improving, and large contracts for stone are being received, residence construction is lagging. Instead of paying rent, make the old car do, save a little here and there, and get up a home for yourself, and thus help the construction interests.

We realize we are on dangerous ground in giving this sort of advice, but we consider every man can help a little to make times better, and its our duty to do it.

John Hoadley, Sr., Pioneer in Stone Industry

ONE of the first men to enter into the Oolitic Limestone industry was John Hoadley who in connection with his sons and grandsons have been prominent in developing the business from its incipiency to the present extensive proportions. In fact the name suggests the industry, and some of the largest undertakings in the production and fabrication of stone have been accomplished by the Messrs. Hoadley.

While John Hoadley was rich in experience and broad in grasp and conception, he could have had but meagre idea that he was laying the foundation for business interests for his posterity to reach into the millions of money, yet such has proven to be the case. Mr. Hoadley was a very capable, keen manager of business with well defined ideals of commercial honesty and reliability, and these characteristics have been passed on prominently down through his line of posterity.

John Hoadley was born at Barnsley, England, 1827; son of John William Hoadley, a mechanic of that place. He was a devoted member of the Methodist church, and laid the foundation for a family of future Methodists. John William Hoadley came to America in 1835, when his son John was eight years old. They settled in Wisconsin.

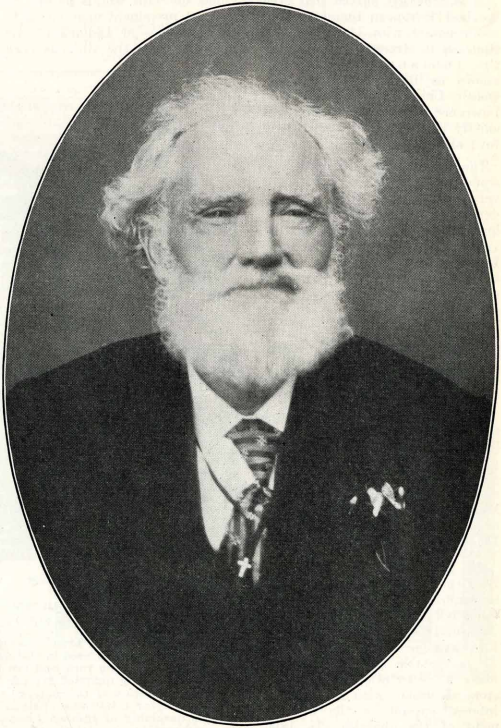
In 1857 John Hoadley came to Monroe county. Finding conditions favorable for the erection of a grist and saw mill at Mt. Tabor, he erected a mill at that place and for some time engaged in that business. During those years Mt. Tabor was the most flourishing community in Monroe county.

Mr. Hoadley was married to Mary E. York and to them were born the following children: Belle, Albert, Elmer, Minnie, Rose, John and Bert.

In 1875 Mr. Hoadley moved to Stinesville, and engaged in the stone business. For some time his energies were devoted to the production of tombstones and monuments, using a very fine limestone, almost the texture of marble, procured from a ledge at the Big Creek quarry a mile west of Stinesville. About that time the Big Creek quarry was producing considerable stone which was shipped out over the Pennsylvania railway, the company having constructed a bridge over White river. The first stone ever quarried in the Oolitic Limestone field came from this Big Creek quarry, John Matthews, James Highet and General Love having opened the place, the stone being hauled to the Monon railway by oxen.

About 1880 Mr. Hoadley and his sons erected a large mill at Stinesville and engaged in the cut stone business, operating a quarry in connection. John Hoadley & Sons were among the first mill and quarry owners to engage in the cut stone business. They succeeded well, and the sons and grand sons have been prominent in the industry ever since.

In 1917, at the ripe old age of 90, honored and respected, Mr. Hoadley was gathered to his fathers beyond.



JOHN HOADLEY, SR.

Mill Erected 1816 of Indiana Limestone

THE use of limestone for building construction has been continued for thousands of years. The world famous Egyptian Pyramids are constructed of limestone and have stood for centuries as monuments to the enduring qualities of this stone. Many of the great European Cathedrals, The English House of Parliament, and other famous buildings have been built with limestone and for hundreds of years have proven the advantages of this material as an ideal and permanent facing.

It is generally agreed that even the best European limestone does not compare with Indiana Limestone as to strength and durability. Indiana Limestone, also known as Bedford Stone and Oolitic Limestone, is quarried in Lawrence and Monroe Counties chiefly around the Cities of Bedford and Bloomington.

The history of the Indiana Limestone industry dates back to the very early days of Indiana as evidenced by the illustration of the building erected in 1816, the year Indiana was admitted as a State. Dr. Winthrop Foote, who settled in Lawrence County in 1818, was one of the first to recognize the commercial value of the great limestone deposits in the Bedford-Bloomington district. He acquired considerable land upon which many of the most productive quarries were later located.

In 1832, Dr. Foote interested a stone-cutter by name of Toburn to locate in Bedford. Toburn was probably the first regular stone-cutter to come into the district and numerous examples of his handiwork still remain in and around Bedford including the Foote Vault cut in 1840.

In 1852, the New Albany and Salem Railroad was completed through Bedford. Davis Harrison, the Civil Engineer in charge of the construction, settled in Bedford and becoming convinced of the marketable value of the stone made a systematic study of the stone deposits. Also he began to interest capital in the development of the quarries. In 1866, Nathan Hall opened a quarry and is credited as being the first person to ship stone out of Bedford on the railroad.

In 1878, the old Chicago City Hall was built of Indiana Limestone. After this, progress was more rapid and from a small beginning the business developed into a great industry of nation-wide distribution and importance in which the Indiana Limestone Company is not only the largest unit but also is the largest organization in the world producing building stone.

This old mill stands as one of the most prominent monuments to the endurance of Indiana Oolitic Limestone, and the site has been visited for many years by thousand of tourists, and hence has done its part toward advertising the stone. The mill. combined with the wonderful spring, has been a source of attraction ever since the state was admitted, many notables of this and other countries having journeyed to see the place. In the early day of its construction, with the country sparcely settled, and no great local demand for the product of the mill, it required an extra amount of courage on the part of the Messrs. Bullitt to undertake the erection of such a structure.

Additional importance is added to this wonderful mill now, by reason of its location in one of the prettiest parks of the state.

The Long Studio of Photography, Courtesy Indiana Limestone Company

Grist Mill Erected 1816
Spring Mill Park Near Bedford

Built of Indiana Limestone by Thomas and Cuthbert Bullitt.
The Indiana Limestone used in the construction of this building more than a century old is outcrop rock and has been exposed to the elements for centuries before being quarried for use in the building. No evidence is shown of any deterioration of the material after all these years of exposure to the severest weather conditions. This is one of the most extraordinary proofs that the durability of Indiana Limestone when used for construction is unsurpassable. No deterioration in stone exterior after 114 years.

Jasper Gyger Pioneer Quarryman of Bedford

WHEN we consider the wonderful development of the stone industry the past 40 years, it is interesting to study the type of men who carried on handicapped with crude equipment compared with present day machinery, laying the foundation

The Long Studio

JASPER GYGER

for a production that reaches up to nearly fifteen million cubic feet of stone annually. In the development of the business, with out the guidance of experience, initiative and ingenuity were required of the pioneers, and hence an analysis of the type of men who went before, in a field uncharted by precedent, may prove profitable to the men who are now confronted with the problems of greater production in this super-man-machine era.

The early development embraced men deeply devoted to the undertaking, courageous, daring, yet patient and ready to meet obstacles as they arose. Such a man was Jasper Owen Gyger. As quarryman and citizen he is spoken of in the highest terms. We herewith present his picture and a brief resume of his life:

Jasper Owen Gyger was born in Avoca, Lawrence county, Indiana, June 11, 1866, to Finley and Nancy Ann Bebbett Gyger, passed away February 15, 1930, at the age of 63 years, 8 months and 4 days.

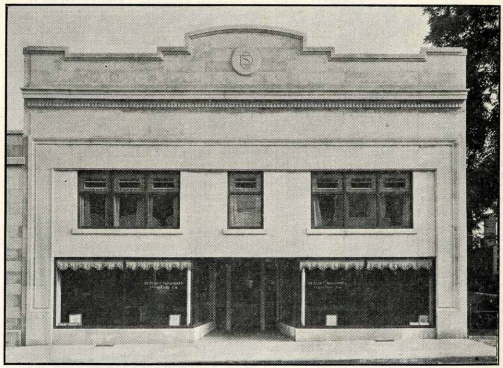
He was probably the oldest actively engaged high stone man in the city. Having been born and reared in the stone district he became interested in the workings of the industry in his early years. When only a lad of sixteen he assisted in surveying the site of the old Hoosier quarry, carrying the chains for Mr. Harrison, the surveyor. He mastered full details of the work and gradually arose in the employ of the stone operators.

He was the superintendent of the old Bedford Steam Stone Works for thirty-nine years. In the merging of the stone companies of this district into the Indiana Limestone Co. he automatically came into the employ of the new company, being placed as superintendent of the Thornton and Blue Hole mills.

He was always honorable and upright in his dealings and always was accorded the utmost respect by the men with whom he was associated. He was friendly and just to the men under him, who repaid his consideration with a lifelong devotion, and who, with the family, unite in deploring his loss. He was a devoted member of the First Baptist church.

He was married to Miss Nellie Sinex in 1884 in Avoca and to them were born five children. He was a father in the true sense of the word, one to whom the children could go for counsel and one who spent his whole life in laboring that they might have all of the comforts and pleasures of a good home, and might be reared to become good and useful citizens in their community. He was a loving husband as well as parent, and his devotion to his family has been marked and makes all the more poignant their grief at his passing.

He is survived by the widow, children, Muriel and Grover, at home; Mrs. Gladys Black and Opal Gyger, living near the home place; and Jack Gyger, of Evansville; and five grandchildren, four brothers, Nat and Huber Gyger, of this city; Joseph Gyger, of Ottawa, Ill., and Robert Gyger, of Brandenton, Fla.; four sisters, Mrs. Fred Bridwell and Mrs. Elmer Miller, of Beford; Mrs. Walter Houpt, of Avoca, and Mrs. Ellis Spoonmore, of Indianapolis.



The Long Studio of Photography

Beautiful front of Schloot & Dougherty's new building. Design and workmanship up to the highest type of the crafts. Finest grade of Oolitic Limestone from quarries of Indiana Limestone Company.

Dickinson Park - - Sponsored by Bedford Industrial Club

THE Bedford Industrial Club, organized in 1925, has become one of the leading organizations of our community and is ever alert to any suggestion that may help in the improvement and progress of our city.

The membership is made up of superintendents, foremen, overseers, and department heads of our own famous Limestone Industry. These men are capable of carrying out in a very efficient manner, anything of benefit to our community. This fact is evidenced by the big things already attempted and accomplished, such as: Annual Picnics, the Benevolent Association, and Dickinson Park which is now in the making and promises to be the finest park in southern Indiana.

Too much credit cannot be given the Indiana Limestone Company for the untiring support, both financial and moral, that has helped make it possible for the club to function and carry on.

One of the most important and helpful activities of the Club was the formation of the Limestone Employee's Benevolent Association. This Association was incorporated under the laws of the state of Indiana, in May, 1927, and has as its purpose the relief of its members in case of sickness, injury, or direcalamity, over which they have no control.

Membership in the Association is restricted to Limestone workers in Lawrence and Monroe Counties, who are employees of the Indiana Limestone Company, Bedford Cut Stone Company, Reed-Powers Stone Company, and J. P. Falt Stone Company. The Association has a membership at the present time of 2,250. The dues are twenty-five cents per week and are collected by deductions from the employee's checks by the companies affiliated with the Association.

Since the organization of the Association approximately $62,000.00 has been paid out in sickness, accident, and emergency relief cases.

The Annual Picnic for employees and families of the Indiana Limestone Company was started four years ago, and has proved the biggest and best of its kind ever attempted in the city; the first Picnic being held at Tarry Park and the last two have been held at Dickinson Park. Last year approximately 5,000 people attended. Part of that number were brought here from Monroe County by a special train of eight coaches which was run over the tracks leading into the Park past the Highway Mill. These picnics are looked forward to very eagerly each year by the employees and their families and friends, and a spirit of friendly rivalry is paramount in all the games and contests.

The Park projects, brought up at one of the meetings of the club, was considered a very urgent need, and a committee was appointed to look over suitable sites for a Park location. The present site, just west of the "Dixie" at the top of the Salt Creek Hill, was considered the logical spot, and the committee secured from Mr. A. E. Dickinson, permission to use any or all of the 600 acres for a Park site for the employees of the Indiana Limestone Company.

The first call for volunteers to clear brush and briars, etc., resulted in 106 men putting in an appearance on June 16, 1928. Armed with tools and implements of every description and under intelligent supervision, the work of clearing the hillside was started, and from then on, daily groups of volunteers worked unceasingly at their tasks and today the Park is showing wonderful progress. Two old school buildings in Englewood were purchased by the Club, torn down, removed by trucks to the present site, redesigned and erected. Later on these were veneered with Limestone and the floor covered with hardwood. This now forms the beautiful Club House in which most of the Club meetings are held, and where so many parties and social gatherings have been enjoyed. About one mile of good road has been built in circular shape and is being added to day by day. When completed, this will make a beautiful drive. Some of the finest views in this part of the State can be obtained from the high points in the Park.

After a considerable amount of hard work and the kind assistance of the Indiana Limestone Company and the city of Bedford, the group of volunteers have completed the ball diamond on the crest of the hill and just recently a very substantial Grand Stand has been erected with a seating capacity of 725. This diamond and Grand Stand are now in constant use by the ball teams of the various mills and quarries and drafting rooms, etc., and the public generally are invited to any of these games free of charge. A fine dressing room with showers is now under construction beneath the grand stand. The view of the surrounding country at this particular time from the top of the Grand Stand is well worth the time and effort it takes to get there.

Scattered around in the shade of the trees just west of the ball diamond will be found the beautiful stone band stand erected by employees of the Struble Mill, and numerous stone benches, tables, Dutch ovens, and children's play ground, where everything possible has been placed to furnish safe amusement and recreation for the children.

Two tennis courts have already been laid out and work on same will begin immediately. A nine hole golf course is also included in the program for the near future, this may eventually develop into a municipal golf course if the necessary assistance can be obtained to finance and lay out the course.

A beautiful all stone entrance of Gothic design is under way for the entrance from the "Dixie," plans and schedules are about ready and the material is being donated by the Indiana Limestone Company. All the planing, cutting and carving and setting of same will be done free of cost by volunteers who are anxious to make this Park a credit to the community.

The Company is furnishing a caretaker to look after the Park, transplant trees, and to help beautify the Park in every way. Comfortable living quarters for the caretaker have been provided by the Industrial Club in the basement of the Club House. A very efficient water system has been installed in the Park. Up to the present time, approximately $4,000.00 has been spent by the Club for labor and material, other than the labor and material so kindly donated by the various members and the Indiana Limestone Company. Most of this money has been derived from members dues and also from donations from employees, and officials of the Company, and in order to keep the good work moving without delay, it is necessary to have sufficient funds available at all times, therefore a committee of three have arranged for a Benefit Show to be given at the Von Ritz Theatre June 4-5-6 with beautiful Norma Shearer in "Her Own Desire" and a wonderful comedy, "Jungletown Night Club" which will be well worth seeing. Tickets are 35c and 10c for children, and can be purchased at the following stores:

Sherwoods Drug Store, Lamberts Drug Store, Jim & Jacks Clothing Store, Crowders Drug Store, The Leader Store, Becovitz Store and Beddoes Drug Store.

In addition, the regular captains have been appointed to see every employee in their plant.

The committee is desirous of making this a complete financial success, and hope that all who have the interest of the Park at heart will help by purchasing their tickets from the captains or at one of the stores above mentioned, since this is the only way the Club will benefit from the sale of tickets. **Remember the Club does not receive any per cent of the tickets bought at the box office.**

Several organizations, clubs, etc., and industrial plants having used the Park for picnics and outings have expressed a desire to contribute something for the use of the Park, but this is against the rules to charge for the privilege, so this may be the opportunity they have been looking for, and every ticket purchased from the agents or stores will be appreciated and considered by the committee as a donation.

Any further information can be obtained from:

William McPike, Business Phone 909, Residence Phone 1329W.

Office, Drafting Room, Quarries, Mills

Hunter Bros. Stone Company is having a nice run of business. Among other jobs on hand is the 20 story Munderline Girls' College, at Chicago also the LaGrange Church, of Chicago. A fine grade of gray stone is being used in both of these buildings.

* * * * *

Percy Cogswell, President of Harding & Cogswell: "Business been a little off color; coming better now."

* * * * *

The new mill of the J. M. Hoadley Co., adjoining the Monon yards, and the Mutual Oolitic Co., at Bloomington, is now receiving the finishing touches, and will be ready to start about June first. The mill is of steel and glass, 150 feet square, and is one of the best mills in the field. It embraces two cranes, five planers, two diamond saws, gangs, etc. The machinery is all of the best and most modern type and electrically equipped. In conversation with Mr. J. Mason Hoadley he said the new plant was starting off with some orders, and he looked for the fall business to be good.

* * * * *

Reed-Powers, Bedford: "Our business holding up fair," said Mr. Powers, "and indications are for a normal fall demand. Work has been coming out slowly, but more promising now. Our Ridge quarry at Ellettsville is developing very satisfactory."

* * * * *

Mrs. Thompson, A. J. Thompson Co., "We figgered this spring till our heads swam. Some of the jobs have pried loose and we are fairly busy."

* * * * *

The new addition to the Indian Hill plant is completed, and the mill now is one of the largest in the district. A new stone office has just been completed — large and convenient. A fine balustrade is being constructed in front. To the question how is she going, Supt. Charley McHenry said, "Great, plenty of business and prospects good." The elder Mr. Hagen, of the company, is now enjoying a vacation in Cuba, and will round up in California as the last lap before starting home.

The Victor Oolitic is running about normal. A dozen channeling machines are at work on one floor, the ledge showing a fine quality of stone, and plenty of it. The equipment of the Victor Oolitic is one of the largest in the field.

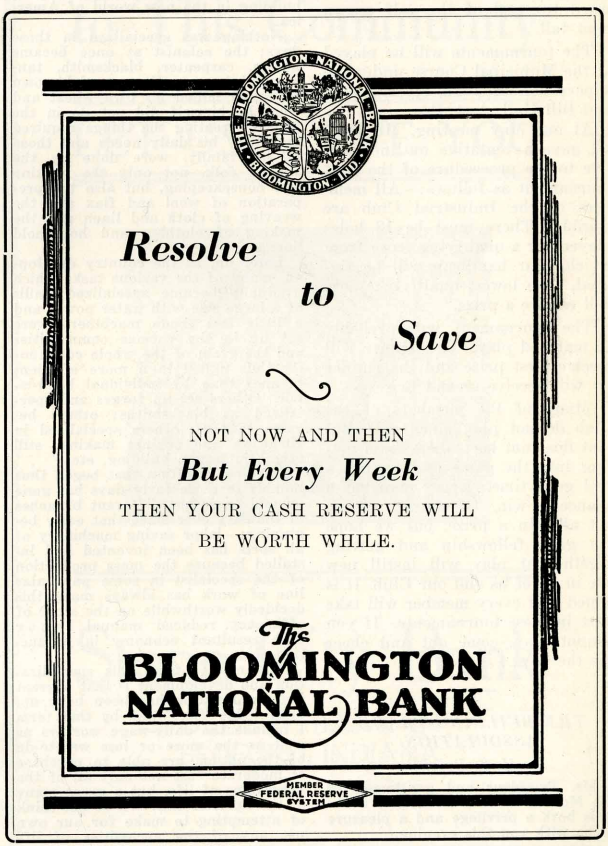
* * * * *

The B. G. Hoadley, Inc., plant is having a fine block trade, with fair mill output. Mr. John Hoadley, Superintendent, has our thanks for a list of 50 subscribers to Quarries and Mills, the same being sent to their patrons. In his letter ordering the subscriptions, Mr. Hoadley says: "We like the publication, and believe our customers will appreciate it." It is needless to say that the publishers appreciate this substantial support.

* * * * *

The Monon Stone Company has several good orders, among them being the Attica State Prison, Attica, New York, Healy building, Atlanta, Ga., Chemistry building, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. When our representative called he found Vice-Pres. Samuel Fagan away in the East looking for more work; Supt. Howard Fagan up at the mill, but Mr.

(Continued on page 26)



Monthly Dinner Monroe Industrial Club

THE regular monthly dinner April 14th of the Monroe Industrial Club, was one of the most interesting held this year. The attendance was large with a number of guests. Al Herman, the jeweler, furnished the music, fully demonstrating his ability as an artist on the piano. The address of the evening was delivered by Mr. H. S. Brightly.

The Club has added another attraction for its members in the nature of a golf tournament. There will be a series of three tournaments. The first will be played May 29th, 30th and 31st. The second will probably be around the fourth of July, and the third toward the end of the golf season next fall.

The tournaments will be played at the Municipal Course under the supervision of John Stelzel, Pro., and Bill Hall, Asst. Pro.

At our May meeting, Mr. Stelzel gave a tentative outline relative to the proceedure of the first tournament as follows:—All members of the Industrial Club are eligible. There must be 18 holes played for a qualifying score from which your handicap will be figured. The lowest qualifying score will receive a prize.

The tournament will probably be matched play. The winner will receive first prize and the runner up will receive second prize.

Many of the members of the Club do not play much golf, but that does not keep them from getting into the game and having a real good time. Every man has a chance to win. Of course, we can not all win a prize, but we hope the good fellowship and getting together at play will instill new life in all of us and our Club. It is hoped that every member will take part in these tournaments. If you cannot play, come out and cheer for the boys.

THE BUILDING TRADE ASSOCIATION

By H. S. Brightly

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Monroe County Industrial Club: It is both a privilege and a pleasure to be with you this evening.

I have been asked to tell you something about the purpose of our Association, its aims and objects. Before doing that I want to take you around back of this trade association by asking the very pertinent question. Why a new Association? Why any Association? What for? And first endeavor to answer that rather basic question. This will take us a long way back historically speaking. We must start way back before the dawn of present day Industrialism and trace in brief outline at least the history of Industrial Development in America.

Let us start with the early settlers, the colonists of this great country of ours, who by the sweat of their brows hewed out from the forests the shelters and furnishings they needed and practically all the equipment they required in developing this new country and laying the foundation for the nation they were building in the new world of America.

Nothing was specialized in those days; the colonist at once became mason, carpenter, blacksmith, tanner and farmer. He ground his own corn and milled his own wheat and what he himself did not do in the way of creating the things required to satisfy his daily needs and those of his family, were done by the women folk, not only the cooking and housekeeping, but also the preparation of wool and flax and the weaving of cloth and linen and the making of clothing and household linens.

Later on, as the country developed, many of the various tasks which gradually became specialized; mills of a large size with water power and a little less crude machinery were set up in the various communities and the grain of the whole community thus milled in a more efficient manner than by individual hand-labor. Others set up forges and specialized as blacksmiths; others became tanners; others specialized in furniture and cabinet making; still others in wagon building, etc.

This specialization that began thus humbly in those early days has gone on and on in the different branches of industry ever since that early beginning:—labor saving machinery of all sorts has been invented and installed because the mass production of the specialist in some particular line of work has always made this decidedly worthwhile on the score of efficiency, reduced manual labor with resultant economy in production costs.

The result of all this specialization and development is that a great industrial nation has been built up, until today "we," and that term I include the daily-wage workers as well as the more or less well-to-do of the nation, are able to purchase at moderate cost not only all of the necessities of life, but a great many of the luxuries also. We do not think of attempting to make for our own use any of the necessities of life that can to so much better advantage and at infinitely lower cost, be produced by machinery in factories, especially built and equipment for that one specific purpose. This, as you know, has even gone so far as to include many of the food stuffs in package form ready prepared that in former times would have been produced by the housewife.

We are unquestionably living in a great age of specialization. This specialization has gone still further. It has reached out way beyond the field of production into the channels of marketing and trade-development of all sorts.

It has been found both foolish and costly for individual producers in the same industry to carry on individually a great many activities that could best be carried on collectively by the entire industry, and which if carried on individually, would mean a great deal of costly duplication of effort. A dozen or more concerns, often a hundred or more, would be attempting to do the same sort of a thing, with the net result that the things accomplished by them collectively, regardless of the greater aggregate total expenditure, would not be done as thoroughly as if done for them by a single organization. That, gentlemen, is the basis of the Trade Association as it's known in America today. An organization to do the things for industry which can best be done collectively, especially in the line of trade development, which, taken broadly, embraces not only promotional activities such as advertising and publicity, but also scientific research and all such activities that lead to an improved product, lower production costs and better marketing facilities.

Some years ago I listened to a very scholarly address on business development by Sir George Foster who at that time was a member of the Canadian Legislative and as I recall was either the Secretary of Commerce or held some such high office in that country. In the course of his address he divided all human endeavor and activity into four classes which he termed, "The Growers," "The Seekers," "The Makers" and "The Helpers."

In The Growers, he included all of the agriculturists of the country. In The Seekers. he included the miner, the research worker and all who either went down into the bowls of the earth to seek and bring forth metals and other materials or into the laboratory to seek new processes or formulaes. In The Makers, he included all of those in industry who are engaged in the production of something needed by mankind, whether it be bricks, locomotives, or watches. In the last class, The Helpers, he includes all others that were not engaged in "growing," "seeking" or "making" but were in some way helping one or more of these other workers to do their job more

(Continued on page 28)

Crushing Strength of Oolitic Limestone

THE crushing strength of the Indiana oolitic limestone, as shown by laboratory tests, has a considerable range and is dependent on the degree of seasoning and the degree of cementation or development of crystalline matrix. Data on crushing tests are also dependent on the testing machine used. The tests made at the Bureau of Standards illustrate the range in crushing strength under uniform conditions of 72 samples of stone selected by a number of different companies to illustrate the different grades quarried by them. These were dry samples crushed on bed. Specially hard, thoroughly crystalline stone is the strongest, but the other grades offer little choice, so far as crushing strength is concerned. Even the lowest strength recorded is well above the requirements of ordinary usage.

Differences in strength may be shown by cubes from the same sample block. A dry cube compressed "on bed," with the load applied perpendicular to its bedding, is supposed to offer the greatest resistance to crushing, and this relation is verified by a majority of the samples tested; but several wet cubes in similar position offered greater resistence than the corresponding dry cubes. A few cubes on edge, some of them even wet, showed greater crushing strength than the corresponding dry cubes.. The results of the tests show considerable variation in crushing strength within a single block of stone, and it is a mere chance whether the stronger or weaker cubes have been tested on bed or on edge, dry or wet. This difference in strength of some sets of cubes more than offsets the weakening due to wetting. On the whole, however, the cubes on bed, whether wet or dry, show greater strength than those on edge.

Owing to the method of quarrying many large blocks and practically all columns are likely to be placed in a building on edge, and for this reason the crushing strength of cubes on edge deserves particular attention. Very few of the tests, however, show less than 5,000 pounds per square inch, and unless the stone is intended to bear an unusually heavy load there is little or no reason for emphasizing crushing strength in its selection.

Occasionally stone of different kinds in old and even rather new buildings has spalled along the joints, and the spalling might without due reflection, be attributed to incipient crushing, but in the great majority of such buildings the load on the stone is altogether too light to have had appreciable effect, and the true cause is likely to be faulty construction, whereby the load is concentrated upon a small part of a stone, or

(Continued on page 25)

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The Carl Furst Company

Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen . . . . .

Indiana Limestone

BEDFORD : INDIANA

Fundamental Facts For Construction Industry

By Dr. Alanson D. Morehouse, Chief Construction Section, Division of Distribution, U. S. Bureau of the Census

THE first Census of the Construction Industry ever undertaken by the United States Government is now under way as a part of the 1930 decennial census. It is being taken at the urgent request of the contracting group of that industry, as for many years, leaders in the industry have realized the necessity of obtaining more complete and accurate statistics of their business in order to promote efficiency in the conduct of the construction industry. While in the past they have been largely forced to use estimates and general assumptions, it is now expected that essential facts will be available for this purpose as a result of the census. It will be particularly pertinent information at this time when President Hoover is emphasizing the importance of public construction as well as private construction, as "the balance wheel of American industry," in securing and maintaining general prosperity throughout the nation. The figures obtained will also furnish the basis for further statistical research of even a more intensive nature.

Construction statistics have previously been gathered by various private agencies to serve certain particular purposes, but a comprehensive census, such as that now contemplated, is, of course, not feasible for such private agencies to undertake. Statistics on building permits, in cities where such permits are required, have been gathered for years but they have fallen far short of giving a complete picture of the situation. Public buildings for federal, state, county, and municipal governments and quasi-public or community buildings such as churches, colleges, institutions, etc., more often than not, do not require permits, also a great amount of building construction has been done outside the corporate limits of cities, in which case no permits are required. Engineering construction such as railroad work, sewers, waterworks, and the like, are not covered by permits. Other private agencies for many years have been gathering statistics on the values of contracts awarded, but such statistics have not completely covered the United States nor have they covered much of the smaller construction work.

As a result of the present census, information will be available, concerning the approximate number and kind of general contractors, sub-contractors, and operative builders throughout the United States and the total value of work performed by them in the various states and cities during the year 1929. General contractors will classify themselves as building,

(Continued on page 27)

Picnic Days
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Limestone Industry Shows Improvement

AMONG business gains reported by many industries for the first quarter of 1930 one of the most positive was in the native limestone industry of Indiana, indicating that one measure of Hoosier prosperity was far ahead of other states.

Earnings of the Indiana Limestone Company, according to announcements by Lawrence H. Whiting, chairman of the board of directors, were $287,000 above records of a year ago for the first four months of the current year beginning December 1. The first quarter of 1930, the company reported, was the best in volume of business of any in the company's history.

Shipments and unfilled orders for the products of the Bloomington-Bedford district of Indiana, according to the business statistics, were greatly in excess of 1929. The Indiana Limestone Company, largest of the corporations operating mills and quarries, paid its sixteenth consecutive quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent. to preferred stockholders of record May 20, payable June 1.

Indiana's limestone industry gives employment to more than 9,000 skilled workers and represents investments in mills and quarries of more than $50,000,000. Approximately 30,000 citizens are dependent on the industry for their livelihood.

The construction industry of the nation, which is looking forward to a year in which between $5,000,000,000 and $9,000,000,000 will be spent for new buildings, will contribute materially to the prosperity of Indiana through use of Indiana limestone. Many government buildings and skyscrapers of the larger cities specify limestone as the basic building material.

In the last few weeks, the Indiana Limestone Company has received contracts to supply building material for several of the nation's largest building projects. One of these has been a contract for 450 carloads of limestone placed by the Empire State Building Corporation, which has started construction of the world's tallest office building on the old site of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York city. Another contract is one calling for 667 carloads of limestone for construction of the new West Virginia State Capitol. Another has been an order for 600 carloads of limestone placed by the federal government for the new postoffice building in Baltimore. Builders of the new forty-eight story Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York have placed an order for 200 carloads of select silver gray limestone. Many scores of carloads of limestone will be supplied by the Indiana quarries for the United States government's projects of federal buildings to cost $500,000,000 at Washington.

National construction records

(Continued on page 17)

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Building Stone Association of Indiana, Inc.

ON the evening of May first the Building Association of Indiana gave a dinner at the Hotel Astor, New York City, at which a large number of cut stone contractors were guests. The newly organized association gave the dinner as a good-will get-together affair, with the view of promoting the interests of the Indiana Oolitic Limestone industry.

Mr. M. J. Morgan, of the Bloomington Limestone Company, was toastmaster. Mr. J. G. Ray, President of the Independent Stone Company, and Vice-President of the Association, was introduced, and set forth the purposes of the Association. Mr. W. H. Johnson, President of the Bloomington Limestone Company, briefly outlined the policy of the association members when he stated that they were all engaged in quarrying, cutting and selling Indiana Limestone and that it was the duty of everyone to boost the sale of Indiana Limestone regardless of where it was quarried by whom or where it was to be used. The association was organized, he said with this one idea in mind, that of furthering the uses and sales of Indiana Limestone and not primarily the stone from anyone's quarry, but from all quarries. It was all good stone, he declared. He stated that it was the hope of the association that it become national in scope with branches in the larger cities in charge of a competent stone booster and promoter who would work with local associations of cut stone contractors in furthering the uses of Indiana Limestone. This could be accomplished, he said, if the local associations would co-operate in the common purpose of boosting the stone industry in general.

Mr. H. S. Brightly made the principal address of the evening in which he said the purpose of the dinner was to get acquainted and inform the guests of what the association represents in the way of production-capacity and equipment.

In closing his address he said: "The total production of Indiana Limestone in 1928 was 14,500,000 cubic feet, and that based upon a careful analysis of capacity the Building Stone Association of Indiana, Inc., has a quarrying production capacity of 10 1-2 million cubic feet, a sawing capacity of nearly 5 million cubic feet, and a finishing capacity of close to 2 1-2 million feet."

Members of the new association include the following firms engaged in quarrying and finishing stone in the Bedford-Bloomington district of Indiana: Bedford Cut Stone Company, Bloomington Limestone Company, Edward Edinger Company, Carl Furst Company, B. G. Hoadley Quarries Company, Independent Limestone Company, Indian Hill Stone Company, Empire Stone Company, Matthews Brothers Company, Monon Stone Company, Mutual Oolitic Cut Stone Company, Shawnee Stone Company, Swenson Stone Company, Victor Oolitic Stone Company, H. A. Woolery & Son, and Harding & Cogswell, Inc.

Representatives of the companies of the association attending from the Indiana Limestone district, were:

H. S. Brightly, Secretary, Director and W. Sidney Whyte, Field Representative, Building Stone Association of Indiana, Inc. Bloomington, Indiana.

John Edgeworth, D. F. Brooks, A. Rollins, Victor Oolitic Stone Co., Bloomington, Indiana.

W. H. Johnson, M. J. Morgan, George J. Helmstadt, Bloomington Limestone Co., Bloomington, Indiana.

Carey Matthews, Empire Stone Co., Bloomington, Indiana.

J. G. Ray, Sholto J. Douglass, Independent Limestone Co., Bloomington, Indiana.

J. L. Torphy, W. P. Mahan, W. L. Drayer, Shawnee Stone Co., Bloomington, Indiana.

Thomas J. Vernia, Thos. J. Vernia & Co., Inc., Chicago.

Dinner Committee—M. J. Morgan, Chairman; J. Sholto Douglass; L. N. Dunihue; John Gostley; Arlando Marine.

* * * * *

BANK NOTES COATED WITH TIN WILL NOT TEAR OR BURN

Bank notes which will not tear, burn or wear out can now be made by a process evolved by a Swiss scientist. It consists in coating the paper pulp to be used with tin. The metal is fused at a suitable temperature, then applied to the pulp with an atomizer. Previous efforts to metalize paper have injured the fiber, but this process is said not to harm the pulp.

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Limestone Used In Indiana Buildings

The government building program has been given impetus by the recommendation of President Hoover, through the budget bureau, of the construction of many new government buildings in the smaller cities of the country.

Among those recommended in Indiana are: Muncie, $180,000; Lebanon, $90,000; Vincennes, $145,000; Auburn, $115,000; Greenfield, $100,000; Warsaw, $95,000, and Decatur, $85,000.

An additional $100.000 also is allotted to South Bend, where, under appropriations heretofore made, a $1,000,000 building is to be erected.

Many buildings, under legislation enacted two years ago, are now under construction in various parts of the country. The new legislation will greatly enlarge the building program that is already well under way.

In Washington a new building for the internal revenue bureau will be completed in June and work is progressing on the monster structure that is to house the Department of Commerce. Indiana limestone is being used in the construction of these two buildings and the other structures that are to be erected in Washington.

Many of the buildings to be erected throughout the country also will use Indiana limestone, so that vast sums in addition to that to be expended directly on Indiana buildings, will go to Indiana labor.

TO REMOVE RUSTY SCREWS

If you have trouble removing rusty screws from wood, heat the end of the screw by applying a hot piece of iron and you will have no trouble removing the screw.

"I heard that Bobby Peterkin's wife is tight."

"Tight! Why man, she uses barbed wire for a clothesline, so the birds can't sit down."—Texas Ranger.

Algeron (reading joke): "Fancy this, Percy—'A chap here thinks a football coach has four wheels.' "

Percy: "Haw, haw! And how many wheels has the bally thing?"
—The Log.

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DISABILITY FROM SICKNESS — $100.00 Monthly Indemnity for Confining Sickness for Life. $40.00 Monthly Indemnity for Non-Confining Sickness for Two Months.
Can write you accident policy for one year for $2.00, will pay $10,000 for loss of Life. Have all kinds of Sickness and Accident Policies.

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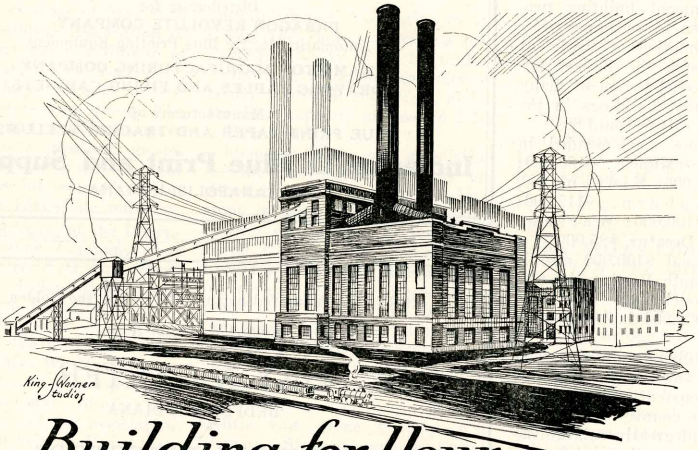

Building for Your FUTURE NEEDS

The Interstate is a citizen of each town it serves. Like other good citizens this company pays taxes, feels a civic pride in the prosperity of each community and responsibility to help each community become a bigger and better place in which to live and work.

The Company is constantly extending its facilities and keeping pace with local developement, so that a continuously larger number of residents may be served.

As new industries move into this territory and new businesses begin to operate, the Interstate must be able to furnish an increased amount of electrical energy. Its service facilities must be large enough to keep ahead of the demand.

The Interstate believes in Southern Indiana, its industries, its businesses and its men and women.

Our service is at your command, night and day, the year round, and we are constantly striving to better this service in each of the 285 communities we serve.

Interstate Public Service Company

Limestone Industry Shows Improvement

(Continued from page 13)

for March, showing the position of the building industry in Indiana, reported a noticeable gain for the state over February. The value of new building projects started in Indiana in March was $2,163,188, according to the survey published by S. W. Straus & Co., while in February the total was $1,880,000. Evansville reported a 40 per cent gain in construction volume for the month. Other cities reporting gains were East Chicago, Ft. Wayne, Gary, Hammond, Kokomo, Logansport, Muncie, Shelbyville. South Bend and Terre Haute. The construction volume for Indianapolis was approximately the same.

In the real estate market, some Indianapolis firms reported for the last week an improvement in trading. Several large deals were consummated and the volume of transactions on small properties was the largest for any time this year, according to the Indianapolis Real Estate Board.

An optimistic summary of business conditions in the United States, issued by the national business survey conference, received attention at the opening session today of the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Reports received from midwest cities, especially Chicago, indicate that bankers and industrial leaders are optimistic in their views on the outlook for the next few months.

Significant phases of the present situation as noted by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the chamber and chairman of the conference, are:

"1. That large American industry is fully carrying out the construction program forecast last December when the conference met.

"2. A manifest adjustment of production of goods to current consumption.

"3. Continued cautious merchandising policies in retail distribution."

The conference has been informed of the prediction of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company, of Chicago, that business will be back to a normal basis by the end of the year. This bank, said to be the largest in the country outside New York, seldom attempts to peer into the future. When it does its findings are based on exhaustive research and its conclusions therefore are vitally important.

"The construction industry: For the first quarter of 1930 building contracts awarded show for commercial buildings $207,000,000, against $244,000,000 for 1929 and $200,000,000 for 1928; for industrial building, $146,000,000 for 1930, against $175,000,000 for 1929 and $126,000,000 for 1928, for public works and utilities, $303,000,000 for 1930, against $196,000,000 for 1929 and $242,000,000 for 1928 but for residential building, $243,000,000 for 1930 against $465,000,000 for 1929 and $707,000,000 for 1928. Total building contracts for all classes

(Continued on page 25)

Frank Burns

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Nesco Oil Stoves

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Buy Rugs at Our Store and Save Money

Very Complete Line of
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PHONE 753-W BEDFORD, IND.

Building Improvement in Chicago

ON May 9th the National Syndicate Service, of Chicago, issued the following bulletin:

Building has shown a seasonal improvement in the past month, according to a survey today by the Indiana Limestone company, based on reports from several hundred cities and towns.

"Stirrings of new activity in the business world have been felt with the advent of spring," says President A. E. Dickinson. "The timidity that characterized the building industry earlier in the year has been materially overcome. A good revival seems near at hand.

"In the first third of 1930 approximately one and three quarters billion dollars has been spent on new construction in the United States.

"Contracts awarded for public works and utilities showed more than 50 per cent increase over the first four months last year, exceeding records of the past five years. Hospitals and institutions showed 75 per cent increase over the same period last year, while memorials, churches and religious structures registered a 50 per cent increase. That is the cheerful side of the picture.

"Residential construction has lagged seriously. In Chicago, however, it showed good activity during April. This was likewise true of residential buildings in the middle Atlantic and southeastern states.

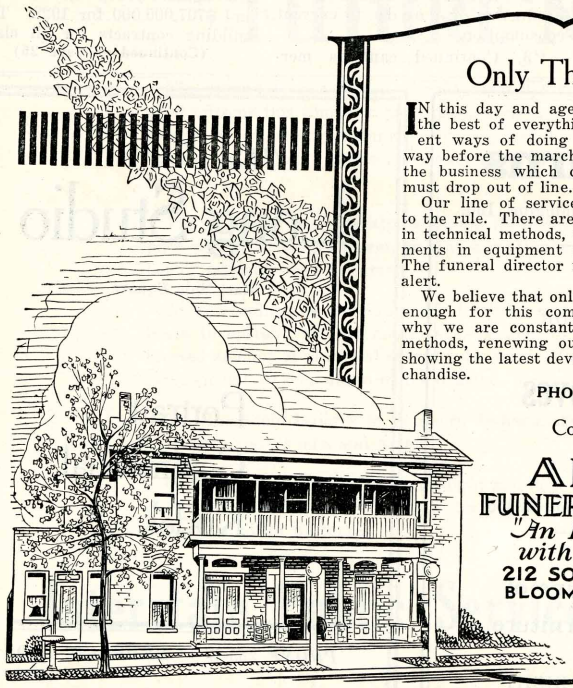
"New England states have been very active in both residential and commercial construction. Public works and residential building take the lead in New York. The northwest is still slow, though showing some gain in residential and public works. Commercial, residential and public works have registered marked progress in the southwest.

"Of twenty leading cities, New York represents the first in valuation of building permits, with Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Seattle, Boston, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Cleveland, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Houston, Atlanta, Buffalo, Kansas City, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Minneapolis, following in the order named."

* * * * *

Fond Mother: "When I was your age I never stayed out later than eleven."

Daughter: "Yes mother, but the speakeasies don't close at ten like the saloons used to do."—The Widow.



Only The Best

IN this day and age, people insist on the best of everything. Old, inefficient ways of doing things must give way before the march of progress, and the business which cannot keep pace must drop out of line.

Our line of service is no exception to the rule. There are constant changes in technical methods, constant improvements in equipment and merchandise. The funeral director must keep on the alert.

We believe that only the best is good enough for this community. That is why we are constantly improving our methods, renewing our equipment and showing the latest developments in merchandise.

PHONE 4270

Compliments of

ALLEN FUNERAL HOME

"An Institution with an Ideal"

212 SO. WALNUT ST.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

SMILES

He: "Say, you're quite an amateur at kissing."

She: "Think so? Well, it took a lot of practice to get that first time effect."—Drexel.

Doctor: "Let me feel your pulse Meek Sixteen: "Oh, doctor! That's the way you all begin!"—Gargoyle.

"Conductor! Help me off the train?"

"Sure."

"You see, I'm stout, and I have to get off the train backwards, the porter thinks I'm getting on and gives me a shove on again. I'm five stations past my destination now."—Brown Jug.

Hi: "Let's get drunk."

Ho: "I can't. I promised my girl friend I wouldn't."

Hi: "Then I'm off for a big night, you sweet child."

Ho: "Would it suit you just as well to get tight, my girl friend didn't mention that subject."

"Madam, your husband was killed in a train wreck?"

"Oh, my! Oh, my! Now who'll dry the dishes?"—Penn State Froth.

Two Irish women were discoursing one day in the following manner:

"Good morning, Mrs. Finnegan; and how is iverything?"

"Shure, Mrs. Murphy, and I'm having a grand time of it between me husband and furnace. If I keep me eye on one—the other is shue to go out.'—Buffalo Bison.

Chief of Police: "And what was the prisoner doing?"

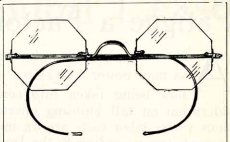
Constable: "He was having a heated argument with a cab driver."

C. of P.: "Well, that doesn't prove he was drunk."

Constable: "But there weren't no cab driver there."—Jack-o-Lantern.

Yank: "Why do youse guys say 'you all?' "

Bama: "For the same reason you all say, 'youse.' "—Rammer-Jammer.



Frank D. Hope

OPTOMETRIST

Eyes Examined and Glasses Accurately Fitted

Reference Cheerfully Given

114 North Walnut Street

BLOOMINGTON -:- INDIANA

Florsheim: "Do you believe in the transmigration of souls?"

Walkover: "It's easier to buy a new pair of shoes."—Lampoon.

"How come, Esther, that you were born in Wisconsin?"

"Well, you see, sir, I wanted to be near my mother at the time."—Buccaneer.

The Bloomington Baking Co.

APPRECIATES THE PATRONAGE OF THE EMPLOYEES IN THE STONE INDUSTRY AND RECOMMENDS

MILK MAID BREAD

AS THE MOST HEALTHFUL AND STRENGTHENING BREAD ON THE MARKET.

PREPARED UNDER THE MOST APPROVED FORMULAS AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

We Invite Your Inspection

ASK YOUR GROCER for MILK MAID.

Fatigue a Factor

AN economic factor, known as man power fatigue is now being taken into consideration on tall building operations where labor costs are an important item according to the Dow Service Building Report.

The Structural Steel Board of Trade recently approved a rule that no structural steel maker employed for example to rivet beams and girders thirty or more stories above the street level, need climb more than 15 stories. The owner or contractor for a building is obligated under the ruling to provide elevator facilities for workmen up to within 15 stories of the point where the steel is to be set. The Board goes on to say "that anyone who has tried climbing 20 to 30 stories without resting appreciates what this man power fatigue amounts to, especially since no one, having performed a like feat, would have physical stamina left in sufficient quantity to go to work immediately, much less attempt to work far out on the scary end of a girder dangling several hundred feet high in the wind.

"In order to enforce this transportation requirement and not for the purpose of making a profit, members of the Structural Steel Board will insist hereafter in making a charge of one-half hour's climbing time per man on any operation where such transportation is not furnished by the builder to within 15 stories of the derrick location."

"This may seem like a radical action, but a study made recently showed that men climbing these heights not only consumed from one-half hour to one hour in higher buildings, but after having made the ascent and regardless of their physical condition, they were materially exhausted and not in a condition to work, which increases the accident factor."

ANCIENT CITY REVEALED BY PUMPING OUT WATER

Modern hydraulic - engineering methods have been applied in excavation work at Kish, where the Field Museum-Oxford University expedition to Mesopotamia has found many valuable relics. A motor-driven pump, connected with extensive pipe lines installed over a large area of the ancient city site, has been put into operation to clear away the huge volume of subterranean water encountered fifty feet below the present-day water level, and enable the scientists to reach depths heretofore unattained by explorers.

The root system of a mature Sequoia gigantea, familiarly known as big tree, is said to spread over an area of two to three acres.

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PRICES 4c to 65c THE ROLL

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Rogers Paints —Varnish — Lacquer and Enamels

Carter & O'Haver

SOUTH SIDE SQUARE *BLOOMINGTON, IND.*

Explains Long Term Ground Lease

(By HERBERT BECKER, Vice President Chicago Title and Trust Company)

(Through courtesy of the Associated Builders of Chicago, and the National Association of Real Estate Boards)

WHAT is probably the longest term lease ever made is the one dated December 1, 1853 which provides that the property shall revert to the owner "at the second coming of Christ, or in 999 years." People who are accustomed to signing leases on houses and flats for one, two or three years may be surprised to know that a great deal of property is rented for periods that the landlord could not possibly outlive."

The long term lease provides a manner in which to realize steady income on property when you don't want to sell it, and such income is usually net, for the lessee usually pays the taxes. The long term lease was used by the ancient Greeks and Romans, the gold mines in ancient Thases and the silver mines of Laurium being under "perpetual" leases granted by the Anthenian government.

In Maryland the law still allows perpetual leases to be made. The perpetual lease which runs forever, differs from the long term lease in that, as the name indicates, the long term document runs for a specified period of years.

In England the practice of making long-term leases began about the time of the Norman conquest. Indeed, a 999 year lease recently expired on London land which was made in the eleventh century, during the reign of William the Conqueror.

The ninety-nine year lease is probably the most frequetly used long term lease at present. No one knows how the ninety-nine year period came to be indicated. some scholars think that there may have been an ancient English law for bidding the making of a lease for 100 years and that, therefore, medieval lawyers did the best they could and adopted the ninety-nine year plan.

Nine hundred ninety-nine year leases are now often made by railroads, one railroad leasing to another its right-of-way for 999 years. There is a bit of interest lore about the 999 year period. It is said by historians that the great jurist and law writer, Lord Coke, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in his writings on leases, stated that a lease for 1,000 suggested fraud and might therefore be held void. Hence the law-evading lawyers of that period made the leases for 999 years.

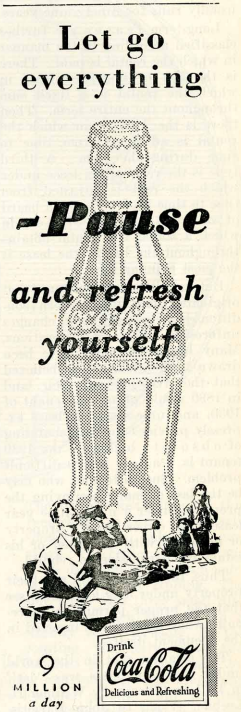
The long-term lease has many advantages: An owner of valuable land which is ripe for development may not have the means of properly improving his holdings. Yet he can make a long-term lease to a responsible person who will improve it and make his property yield a steady income in the form of ground rent.

Then again the owner of land may prefer not to sell his property for fear he might not make as good an investment with the proceeds of the sale. He can make a long-term lease, be assured of a fixed income, and not worry about the problems of re-investment.

Or he may have a very valuable tract that does not attract buyers. By making a long-term lease that will pay an annual rental of five or six per cent on the value of the land, the owner is doing as well as he could in any other sound investment. Thus, the long-term lease is advantageous in times of money stringency, as it is often possible to find a tenant when one cannot find a buyer.

By means of the long-term lease, the owner can usually find a lessee who can improve his land, since a tenant is relieved of the necessity of raising enough capital to purchase it. And from the owner's point of view, the long term lease may save him from paying a large profit which might become due upon a sale.

The advantages to a renter under the long-term lease are as numerous as the benefits to an owner. A lessee who is in business needs capital for his business. If he can make a long-term lease, he does not have to deplete his funds for the purchase of land. In times of money stringency obviously a long-term lease is an enormous advantage to a lessee who must expand, for he does not have to go



THE COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.
TELEPHONE NO. ADDRESS
BS-18
IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Bloomington, Ind.

into a tight money market for the purchase price of the property he needs for such expansion.

There are many different kinds of long-term leases. Modern times have brought the sky lease, or lease of air-rights, and the cooperatively owned apartment lease, which usually runs for ninety-nine years.

Long-term leases are further classified according to the manner in which the rental is paid. There is the flat or ungraded lease in which the rental is a fixed sum throughout the entire term. Then there is the lease in which the rental is advanced from time to time during the term. A third type is the revaluation lease under which the rent is adjusted from time to time by decision of a board of valuators. But the lease in which a stated flat rental obtains throughout the life of the lease is the most popular form.

But as with many customs that originated long ago, modern conditions have brought about changes unforeseen by past generations. Many long-term leases have been drawn by gentlemen who believed that the structures on their land in 1890 would please the tenant of 1930, and unless such a lease expressly provides for the rebuilding of obsolete buildings, the 1930 tenant is faced with a difficult problem. Such a tenant, who may be the last of many occupying the property under a ninety-nine year lease, must either buy the property or negotiate with the owner or his estate for permission to rebuild.

Thus, those who would put their property under long lease must see that the proper permission to rebuild when necessary is inserted in the document itself.

The smallest plot in the world under long-term lease was "let" in 1921 in Chicago by William H. Loehde, et al., to John Dariotis. This property is located at Elston, Belmont and North California Avenues, and is approximately 160 square feet. It is improved with a building covering about 130 square feet and the net ground rental started at $60 a month for the first year and is graded up to $100 a month up to 1956, and this will be the rental for the remainder of the term—which is a nice little income to have coming in regularly.

The six leases for the land and buildings occupied by the Marshall Field store in the block bounded by Washington street, Randolph and State streets and Wabash avenue, for a term of ninety-nine years, from October 1, 1924, probably call for the greatest amount of annual rental in the United States. The annual rental ranges from $768,000 to $982,000 or a total term rental of more than eighty-eight million dollars, in addition to which $8,770,600 was paid for the buildings.

The new One La Salle Street building, the Board of Trade building, the La Salle hotel and the Congress hotel are all under 99-year leases.

In New York City, all of Park avenue, one of the finest residential streets in the world, is under 99-year leases made by the New York Central Railroad, owners of this property.

Seeds of the California big trees have been sent to President and Mrs. Hoover and have been planted in the White House grounds.

Eight ambulance airplanes now operate through the Sahara desert.

Has Stood the Test

You praise the bridge that carries you safely across the stream, or the ship that lands you safely in port.

The same praise is due a good Bank like ours, that has safely weathered the financial flurries all these years and has been able at all times to protect its depositors and care for all needs of its customers. It is a record of which we are proud. Our Bank has stood every test and invites your patronage.

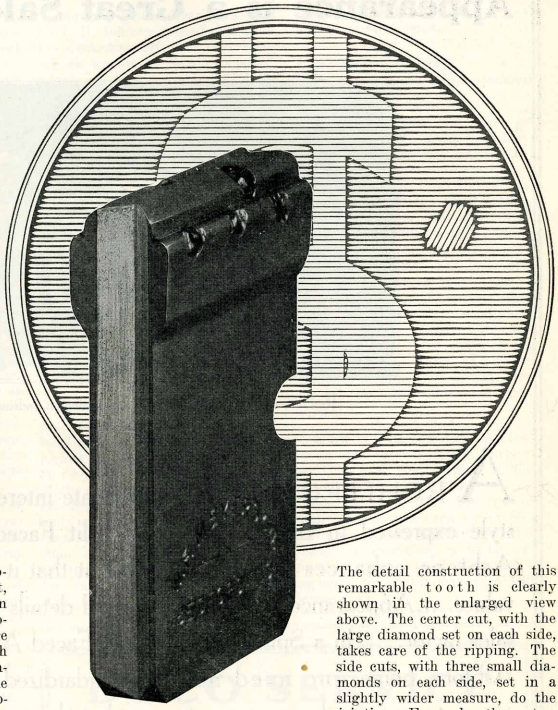
4% INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Peoples State Bank

ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of DIAMOND SAW TEETH in the WORLD

More Hours *of* Better Sawing



MEYERS IMPROVED RIP-JOINT TOOTH

Foerster Patent

The new Meyers Improved Rip-Joint Tooth, Foerster Patent, is more economical in operation than any other tooth yet produced, because it gives more hours of better sawing, with less replacement cost. Combining ripping and jointing in one operation, it cuts faster, produces more cubic feet and uses at least 15% less horse-power or amperage per day. It is so fundamentally practical that no other tooth approaches it in lasting qualities, speed in cutting, sharpness of arris and smoothness of cut. It even more firmly establishes the reputation of Meyers products for mechanical perfection and efficient, economical performance.

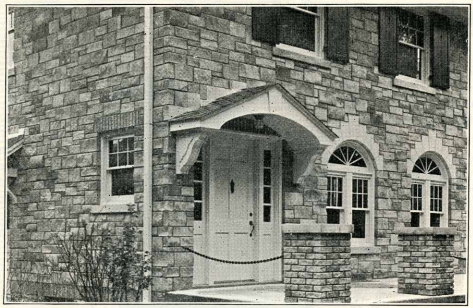
The detail construction of this remarkable tooth is clearly shown in the enlarged view above. The center cut, with the large diamond set on each side, takes care of the ripping. The side cuts, with three small diamonds on each side, set in a slightly wider measure, do the jointing. Formerly these two operations could be handled on one blade only by alternating the ripping and jointing teeth under our basic patents. The Foerster patents unite the two operations in one tooth. Reasonable first cost, combined with increased speed, lower power cost, better quality and longer service, makes this tooth a real economic factor in the sawing of stone.

We feature also the Meyers No. 1 Premier Jointer, 8 diamond; Meyers No. 2 Premier Jointer, 10 diamond; Meyers Three-Way Tooth, 3 diamond; Meyers Ripping Teeth for all types of saws; and Meyers Drag Saw Teeth. In fact, we manufacture any type of diamond saw teeth used in the stone and marble industry; also diamond core drills. Special attention to orders for either new teeth or resetting. Two complete plants for testing and reworking blades. Emergency delivery on new blades when needed. Write, wire or telephone according to the urgency of your need.

W. F. MEYERS COMPANY HOME OFFICE AND MAIN PLANT BEDFORD, INDIANA, U. S. A.

Complete Service Plant, 2830 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Appearance is a Great Sales Factor



Residence at 426 East 2nd Street - Bloomington, Indiana
Constructed by Pavil M. Wilson

ARCHITECTURAL style expressed in Split Faced Ashtone enhances property values.....Appearance is a great sales factor.....In a Split Faced Ashtone home one need not revert to meaningless ornament to create interest.....The purpose of Split Faced Ashtone is so evident that it needs no ornamental details to dress it up..... Split Faced Ashtone is supplied in standardized units, cut to lengths ready to lay up the same as brick.

Bloomington Limestone Co.

Bloomington, Indiana

New York Toronto Chicago Cincinnati
Kansas City Detroit

Crushing Strength of Oolitic Limestone

(Continued from page 9)

more likely whereby too little allowance is made for the expansion of stone exposed to much direct sunshine.

The effect of fatigue on the crushing strength of Indiana oolitic limestone is being tested at the Bureau of Standards, but no results are available yet.

The transverse breaking strength of a stone, like the crushing strength, should be well in excess of the load that is intended to be placed upon it. Transverse cracks in buildings, however, are seen altogether too frequently, not only in the Indiana oolitic limestone but in the strongest granite, and again the conclusion must be drawn that faulty construction or the uneven settling of buildings is usually to blame. Strong stone with no load on it has been cracked owing to the uneven settling of foundations or of soft ground. Stresses due to such causes evidently accumulate during some time and finally act so suddenly that the strain exceeds the resistance of the stone.

Tests made at the Bureau of Standards show that the transverse breaking strength of the Indiana oolitic limestone varies in general directly as the crushing strength. On the whole, the strength of pieces tested parallel to the bedding. Exceptions to this general rule can not be explained without inspection of each piece before and after testing, but it is fair to assume that, as the stone differs in strength from place to place, the exceptional results are due to the chance selection of relatively weak pieces for testing at right angles to the bedding.

It is noticeable that where the curves representing transverse strength at right angles to the bedding differ from the corresponding curves for crushing strength they conform to one or more of the other curves for crushing strength. This fact further emphasizes the original variations in strength in different parts of the same sample block, variations that more than offset the influence of soaking in water or in some samples, variations in the direction of application of load.

Hopkins quotes a series of tests by T. H. Johnson intended to show the weakening effect of tool dressing on the stone. His results, which are interesting but of little value, showed that tool-dressed small samples had less than two-thirds the strength of sawed samples and that the sawed samples were resonant when struck by a hammer, whereas the tool-dressed samples gave a dull sound; but as the two sets of samples came from different quarries the differences may have been mainly inherent in the stone. It is very improbable that the effect of modern tool dressing penetrates more than a small fraction of an inch below the surface of the stone. This amount may be enough to weaken small test pieces but is of no consequence in even the smallest commercial blocks.

From what has been said in the preceding pages, it is obvious that hard and fast rules can not be too rigidly applied in the acceptance or rejection of any particular grade of stone without causing needless waste of good material and unnecessary increase in the time required for quarrying the stone and completing a building. On the other hand, some limit to the variations in color, composition, texture, and structure of a stone must be established if the appearance of the stone in a building is to be reasonably uniform or if differences in color and texture are to be gradual and confined within certain limits.

* * * * *

Limestone Industry Shows Improvement

(Continued from page 17)

show $1,100,000,000 for the first quarter of 1930, against $1,256,000,000 for 1929 and $1,485,000,000 for 1928.

"Automobiles: In the first quarter of 1930 the total production of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada totaled 1,045,000, compared with 1,546,000 in 1929. The 1930 production was larger than 1928 or 1927. The rate of activity thus far in April has been slightly larger than in March. Demand appears good for some of the lower-priced cars, and slow for many of the medium-priced cars. Export business continued subnormal.'

* * * * *

Work is being pushed vigorously on construction of the Carpenter Dam near Hot Springs, on the Ouachita River, for the Arkansas Power & Light Co. The power plant will have a capacity of 80,000 horsepower. Remmel Dam already in operation, is being expanded from 13,000 horsepower capacity to approximately 25,000 horsepower.

DUCO SERVICE

1111 North Walnut Street

Bloomington **Phone 3428**

Have your car finished by the oldest Best Equipped Auto Paint Shop in Monroe and adjoining counties. Quality Work at Low Prices. Fenders—Pans—Gas Tanks and Bumpers Refinished for $6.00 to $8.50. Also Fender Straightening and Car Laundry.

WE USE IVORY SOAP EXCLUSIVELY

IDEAL LAUNDRY

PHONE 6120 BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Office, Drafting Room, Quarries and Mills

(Continued from page 7)

Franklin Brodix, President of the company, was down from Chicago, and gave us the glad hand. "Business is gradually improving," said Mr. Brodix, "and by fall should be up to normal." Mr. Brodix complimented Quarries and Mills, and said that it possessed a human-interest touch that he liked, and it was one of the monthlies that he took home.

* * * * *

Our representative hit the plant of H. A. Woolery & Son just at the noon hour. The boys were eating dinner, lined up on stools around the drafting tables, Mr. H. A. on stool enjoying his luncheon. True to his spirit of hospitality nothing would do but we must share his lunch. The books of the company contain a fair supply of orders, and prospects for a good fall business. The company is erecting a four gang mill at their quarry.

* * * * *

The new quarry of the Carl Furst Co., is a producer. Supt. Jackson: "I have opened several new quarries; none of 'em finer than this one."

* * * * *

The Carl Furst Company Quarry is operating full force and has recently added four channelling machines and a large steel derrick to their equipment at this quarry. During the past sixty days this Company has booked orders for two hundred fifty car-loads of block stone in addition to shipments into their own mill.

* * * * *

Last month was the second best April in the history of the Indiana Limestone company, showing only a slight difference from April, 1927, Lawrence H. Whiting, chairman of the board, just announced.

"In addition April rounded out the best first five months of any fiscal year, being $360,360 ahead of the same period a year ago," he said. "This is in spite of the fact that the winter months usually are dull throughout the building industry."

The company's fiscal year begins in December.

DEATH OF MRS. THOMAS L. ROBERTS

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Roberts, wife of Thomas L. Roberts, Vice-President of the Mutual Stone Company, of Bloomington was instantly killed near Martinsville in an auto accident Sunday, May 11th, and Mr. Roberts suffered a broken knee cap. His car was struck when a crash came from two other cars, one attempting to pass the other. Mrs. Roberts was loved by a large circle of neighbors and friends, and the loss falls very heavy on Mr. Roberts. The stone men and friends generally deeply sympathize with him.

(Continued on page 30)

Chas. Gilbert Shaw

PHOTOGRAPHER

In the House of the Seven Gables

Bloomington, Ind.

One block East of the square on Sixth Street

MAKER OF FINE PORTRAITS

Commercial Pictures and Reproductions from other Pictures.

Telephone 5808

Arthur Day

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

302 North Walnut Street

Phone 4363

New Funeral Chapel

Corner Eighth and Walnut

BLOOMINGTON, -:- INDIANA

Fundamental Facts For Construction Industry

(Continued from page 11)

highway, grading, waterworks, dredging, railroad and the other contractors. Similarly subcontractors will indicate whether they are engaged in carpentering, concrete, heating and piping work, electrical work, masonry, plastering, sheet metal work, marble and tiling work, or other trade. Questions regarding the number of skilled and unskilled workmen on the pay rolls, and the total annual pay roll, will have a direct bearing on the matter of employment in this great industry which ranks second among all industries in the United States. It will also indicate the seasonal character of construction work of various kinds. The trend toward rental rather than the ownership of construction equipment in the endeavor for greater efficiency and lower unit costs will also be disclosed, as well as the various items of expense, such as rent, liability insurance, bond premiums, and all other overhead expenses. This "cost of industry" will be of value to each individual concern engaged in any particular type of construction, enabling them to compare their overhead expenses with the average overhead of concerns in their line, thus informing them as to whether or not they are in line with their fellow contractors and spurring them on to greater efficiency in their methods.

Although only contractors whose gross business during the year 1929 exceeded $25,000 are required to fill out the report-blanks, it is estimated that upwards of 150,000 contractors or contracting firms will be canvassed. Initially this work will be conducted by mail, the report-blanks being sent directly to the individual contractors. It is possible that later on the assistance of the special field agents of the Census of Distribution may be required in order to complete the canvass. All contractors whose gross business for the year did not reach $25,000 are requested to note that fact on the report and return it to the Bureau of the Census in order that their names may be removed from the card files so they will receive no further requests for information during this census.

Replies to the inquiries are required by Act of Congress. All information furnished by the individual contractor will be held in strict confidence. It will not be used as a basis for taxation, but only for statistical purposes. Only employees of the Bureau of the Census, sworn to secrecy, will be permitted to examine the reports, and the information when analyzed and made available will not disclose, exactly or approximately, any of the figures in any individual report.

* * * * *

Radio advertising on Sunday is barred in Germany.

Where beer was brewed mushrooms now grow, in a Madison (Wis.) brewery.

A school to teach the principles of breeding silver foxes has opened in Munich.

WHEN YOUR SAVings are safe, earning interest steadily and ready for you in case you need them, they are

IDEALLY INVESTED

That is why it pays to put them in a Savings Account in this strong, 30-year-old bank which, by conservative management under State Government supervision and Capital and Surplus of $300,000.00, affords unquestioned safety for them.

And here, while earning 4% interest per annum year in and year out, they are available any time.

CITIZENS

Loan & Trust Co.

100 South College

Blooomington, Indiana

"A ROLL OF HONOR BANK"

Monthly Dinner Monroe Industrial Club

(Continued from page 8)

efficiently and at a lower-cost.

The railroad operator who hauls the grain and the metal ore to the mill or factory or hauls the finished product of industry to the market is a helper; so is the storekeeper and merchant, and so are a vast army of those engaged in various lines of business activity today. He pointed out how very necessary and in fact vitally important were these helpers to industry of all sorts in America today, and of what ever-increasing importance to our economic life these various sorts of helping activities constituted.

The Trade Association, gentlemen, is just another great and very important branch of "Industry-Helper" activity, embracing within its function, as I have already mentioned, all of those trades "developing," "marketing" and "service" activities that can best be done collectively for the whole industry by one organization.

The new Building Stone Association of Indiana, Inc. is just that sort of an organization, its purpose being to create by all appropriate means a greater demand and wider market for the product of this industry, Indiana Limestone, better specification and construction standards, reasonable and economical building code requirements, better marketing conditions, to develop new uses for the material where the opportunities for these present themselves, and to service the industry along technical and other lines.

As many of you may know, we had such an organization some years ago in the former Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association, which unfortunately for all concerned, was dissolved shortly after the merger by which the Indiana Limestone Company was formed.

Properly organized trade associations in the various branches of industry have, by their activities in behalf of the whole industry which they serve, saved millions of dollars to industrial America, which in the last analysis, means a great saving to the users or consumers of these products. It is unthinkable that any great industry today would attempt to operate without a well organized and properly financed trade association, to carry on for it those activities that can best be handled by such an association.

Just as an instance of what can be done by an Association, I might cite these few cases. The American Institute of Steel Construction just recently, by securing changes in the requirements of the Building Code of the City of New York alone, have been able to affect perfectly sound economics in design that will mean an annual saving to owners erecting buildings in that city of around $30,000,000.00.

The National Retail Credit Association have by their activities saved merchants from losses that would have totalled a huge sum.

The National Association of Dyers and Cleaners have done a great technical job for their industry.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association have also done a great job for that industry in the establishment of Uniform Grading Rules, elimination of unnecessary sizes, simplification and grade marking and the curtailment of uneconomic grading practices.

These are but a few examples of what can be accomplished by a Trade Association.

Now in closing, just one other thought. Please don't confuse our new Building Stone Association of Indiana, Inc. with the older Cut Stone Association; there is no duplication of effort here; their purposes and functions are entirely different; the efforts of these two organizations are cooperative and in no way competitive. The Cut Stone Association of Indiana is for the purpose of securing plans and making these readily available to the Cut Stone Contractors for figuring; in other words to facilitate the "bidding operation" on Cut Stone contract work, and as far as they can go assure equitable practice; whereas, the work of our Building Stone Association both goes way back of that in first promoting the use of the product in building construction, and later follows after it in servicing the industry as well as the architectural and building professions in connection with the employment of this stone for all types of construction usage. Thus each organization has a specific purpose and field of operation.

* * * * *

STONE AND CEMENT CLEANER

For cleaning stone and cement, the following solution has been found effective: Acetate of soda, 9 oz.; powdered alum, 4 oz.; oxalic acid in crystalline form, 2 oz., and water 1 gal. Dissolve the chemicals in the water and scrub the surface with the solution, after which it is washed off with clean water.

* * * * *

"Well, I got the wife a little machine of her own to run around with."

"Ford, Packard, or Buick?"

"A Hoover."—Malteaser.

White Seal Ready Mixed House Paint

White Seal House Paint is made to fill the popular demand for a dependable house coating at a moderate price. It is a paint of unusual merit and far superior to the usual medium priced coating.

The pure pigments used and the correct proportions in which they are ground are such that we can and do readily guarantee this paint to give satisfaction from every standpoint.

Curry Coal & Supply Co.

L. J. FOWLER, Proprietor

Eastern and Native Coal - Building Material

One Block West of Square — Telephone 2600

306 W. Kirkwood Ave. — ***Bloomington, Ind.***

Wrecker Service and Repairing

DAY and NIGHT

BRYAN SPARKS

Fourth and Rogers — Bloomington, Ind.

Phone 5916

INDIANA FURNISHES HALF OF ALL BUILDING

The National Syndicate Service, of Chicago, reports the following statistics on Stone:

Total shipments of limestone in the United States now constitutes 57 per cent of all building stone shipped.

These figures, based on latest official government reports, show an increase of 35 per cent over ten years ago, according to the Indiana Limestone company.

Practically 50 per cent of all the building stone shipped is dug from the hills of Indiana, an increase of 27 per cent over ten years ago, and 82½ per cent of all the limestone shipped comes from the Hoosier state. Approximately two-thirds of the Indiana limestone used for construction is shipped from the quarries of the Indiana Limestone company. This is 28½ per cent of the total of all building stone shipped, and 51 per cent of total limestone shipments.

The economy and practicability of limestone for fine buildings of all types is indicated, it is declared, by the fact that the cubic foot volume has increased two and one-half times in the last ten years. The cubic foot volume of of Indiana limestone has more than tripled in the same period.

* * * * *

WILL FLORIDA BECOME A SOURCE OF RUBBER SUPPLY?

An Associated Press dispatch from Fort Myers quotes Thomas A. Edison as expressing the belief that "an ample supply of rubber can be produced in this country. Mr. Ford is now working on a large scale the planting of goldenrod at his plantation in Florida." Mr. Edison said further:

"I am working on machinery to extract commercial rubber from goldenrod. When the machinery is ready we will start large scale planting. Goldenrod is a wonderful plant. We have discovered a variety which growes ten feet above a man's head, but by cross breeding we will produce a plant carrying eight per cent fine grade rubber that will be practical for an emergency crop."

OUR LIMESTONE

We can't see the "big idea" of building the proposed memorial to George Rogers Clark, at Vincennes, of Massachusetts granite. True, the Boston postoffice was built of Indiana limestone, but that was perhaps not nearly so inappropriate as would be the construction of an important historical shrine in Indiana from anything but Indiana limestone. For was it not through the limestone country of our state that Clark made his famous march to free the Northwest Territory form British domination? Did he not come along a river that for ages and ages had carved its channel through limestone cliffs? Massachusetts granite for a memorial in the Indiana limestone country? It seems to this magazine too absurd to require a registration of any lengthy protest — especially in view of the fact that the designing architect had Indiana limestone in mind at the time he drew his plans for the memorial in question.— Fort Wayne News-Sentinel.

* * * * *

A glass factory in Lenigrad has made glass from nepheline, an aluminum silicate which, it is said, does not require mixture with soda and sulphate as is the case with quartz.

A Mighty Good Bank To Deal With

One customer tells another and that's how most of our depositors come to us.

Some of our customers have banked with us for a half-century and their fathers banked here before them.

We value these old connections—we appreciate the business of our hundreds of good customers—we solicit any banking business of a sound nature—we pledge the same Strong —Safe Banking Service for the future that this Bank has extended to the people of this Community during the past sixty years.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $360,000.00

RESOURCES MORE THAN $3,750,000.00

A Member of the Federal Reserve System—The Strongest Banking System in The World.

A National Bank for Fifty-Nine Years

First National Bank

ESTABLISHED 1871

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

210 N. Madison St. Phone 4484 Bloomington, Ind.

BUCHANAN MACHINE WORKS

J. L. BUCHANAN, Prop.

- ***General Repair and Machine Work*** -
Blacksmithing and Gas Welding

Office, Drafting Room, Quarries and Mills

(Continued from page 26)

The Shawnee Stone Company's Central Mill is running to capacity getting out the stone for the restoration of the World's Columbian Exposition Fine Arts Building, Chicago, Illinois, of which approximately three hundred and fifty cars have been shipped. Mr. Drayer, Vice-President reports a recent substantial improvement in block and sawed orders which indicates an improvement in trade conditions throughout the country.

* * * * *

The quarry recently opened, just north and adjoining Bloomington, by the Bloomington Limestone Co., known as the New Johnson, is producing a very fine grade of buff stone, easily worked and beautiful. Mr. William A. Hubbard, Sales and Publicity Manager of the Co., informs us that they have recently signed up some large and very desirable orders, and gives it as his opinion that the future for the stone business promises normal to heavy production. The quarries and mills of the company are running full capacity.

* * * * *

Dick Hall, Superintendent of Carvers, Bloomington District, Indiana Limestone Co.: "We are getting busy, and the prospects for future business looks good."

* * * * *

Eugene H. R. Perry, President Perry Stone Co., "We are repairing our plant, ready to help take care of the boom when it gets here, little late arriving, but on its way."

* * * * *

Ross Chambers, of Hutchison, Kansas, sends us a newspaper clipping giving an account of the recent laying of the corner stone of the new Reno county courthouse. A drawing also enclosed shows the structure to be of modern design. W. E. Hulse & Co., Architects, Hutchison, Kansas. The stone in the building is variegated and is being furnished and fabricated by the Bloomington Limestone Co., at their Indiana Oolitic mill at Ellettsville. Verily, Ellettsville is of record on the map East, West, North and South.

* * * * *

Senator W. B. Hoadley, Manager Walker Brothers Stone Co.: "Plenty of business — going full capacity."

* * * * *

Mr. Anderson, President Mutual Oolitic: "Business improving, booking some orders."

You make no mistake when you go to the Bloomington Duco Service, 1111 North Walnut street, to get your car finished up in good shape. Wendel McNay, the proprietor, has had years of experience in this work, and knows exactly how to make your car look like new.

Everett Sparks

Removed from Morton Street to

Corner Seventh and College

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, PHONE 2870

Federal Tires on Payments

Vulcanizing and Tire Repairing a Specialty

Our guarantee is backed by years of experience and study of Tires. Ask your neighbor. He knows.

Only Dependable Help Employed in Our Plant

Ask your Grocer for

Bloomington Packing Company Products

Modern In Every Respect

A DESERVING HOME INSTITUTION
ALWAYS OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Pays the Local Farmers Highest Prices for Livestock
It Pays to Trade With Home People

Bloomington, Indiana

COST OF HOMES DECLINES

It is cheaper to build homes in all sections of the United States than it was a year ago, the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards finds, after conducting a survey of conditions in the nation. The association asked for reports from Boston, Long Island, Atlanta, Cleveland, Denver, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Dallas, and Chicago. Conditions in these nine cities are taken as being representative of the entire country.

The ill-wind of the recent stock market crash has blown some good in that it has made thousands of homes available at purchase prices that will never be equalled again; and the recent business depression has made labor eager to undertake home construction on terms favorable to the individual builder, association officials declare.

* * * * *

Everett Sparks, one of the best known tire and vulcanizing men in Monroe county, or Southern Indiana, has moved from Morton street, Bloomington, to the corner of 7th and College avenue, and invites all his old friends, and a host of new ones to call at his new place. His equipment is complete for vulcanizing, and the class of work he turns out has stood the test for years and made a record for him that stands at the top. He is thoroughly square, and employs help that is dependable. He has studied tires for years, and his advice in their repair is worth while. He still sells the Federal tire, in his judgment the best tire on the market. He will sell you the Federal on terms, with a guarantee that you can depend on. You are safe when you patronize Sparks.

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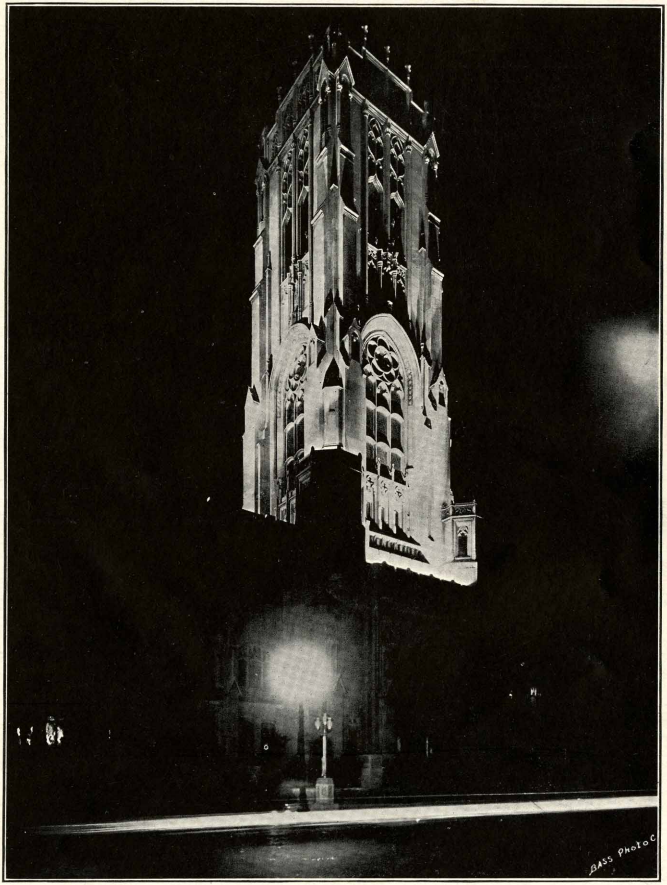

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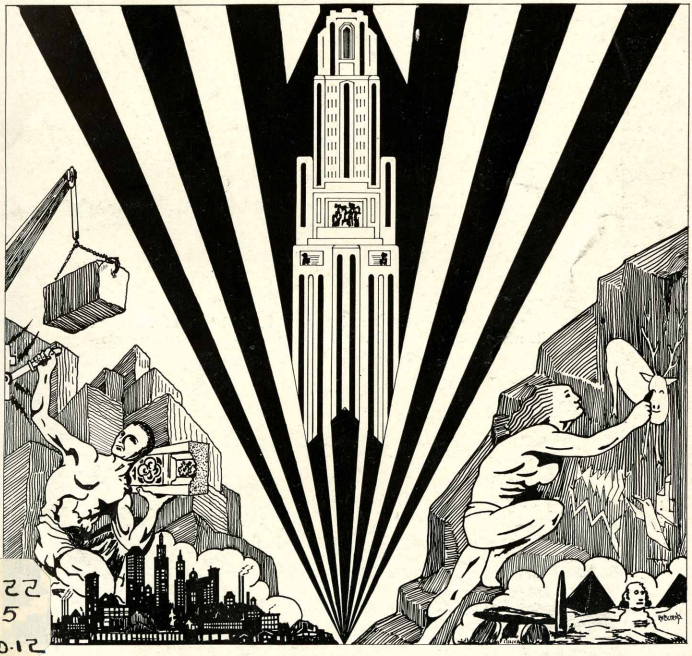
INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE INDUSTRY

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —



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Remodeling

Today's business is largely judged by the building that houses it. Gone are the days when musty antiquity lent prestige to business transactions.

To hold present day business confidence commercial, financial and industrial concerns alike must be housed where the last note of modernity is ringing loudly.

For any real business institution to hold out to the world an address in a building classed as an "old timer" is to step out of the march of progress and to get lost in the by roads of oblivion.

Owners, architects and builders throughout the country have found by experience that the best way to modernize an old building is to reface the exterior with Indiana Limestone.

The cost is reasonable, in many instances it being only necessary to add a stone veneer to the existing walls.

There are many out of date commercial buildings everywhere that could be brought up to date quickly and economically by the use of Indiana Limestone.

The Indiana Limestone Company will be glad to send a copy of its new folder entitled "New Buildings for Old" to anyone interested in modernizing out of date buildings.

..... think it over

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INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

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VOLUME I ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 12

What Of The Future?

THE National Crusade on Illiteracy makes the statement that there are five million persons, men and women, in the United States, who can not read or write.

The American Society of Thrift makes the statement that there are two million men past the age of 65 in the United States who are partly or wholly dependent on others for their support.

Associating these conditions it is reasonable to assume that illiteracy and inability to provide a competency for old age are linked together, and are vital to the industrial and economical interests of the country.

Mrs. Stewart, Secretary of the Crusade on Illiteracy, in writing on the subject, says:

"The toll taken by unemployment enters into the picture. More and more the need for knowledge of the English language is necessary in connection with operation of the almost human merchanical equipment of the present day. Ability of the operators of these machines, or even of those occupying humble positions as helpers around these machines to read, spells protection for their own lives, for the lives of others and for the property of their employers. The positions are few indeed in which the ability to read at least a few words is not an essential."

Continuing, Mrs. Stewart said, "Some Insurance companies, I am told, refuse to issue policies to illiterates. In one instance an insurance agent found a prospect anxious to take out a policy but unable to sign his name to the application. The company held that the policy could not be issued. With customary initiative, however, the agent taught the applicant to write his name legibly and the policy later was issued.

"By way of contrast, I made a study of a certain county in which the percentage of literacy was high and found in banks in that county carried deposits gratifyingly high, economic conditions of the locality being taken into consideration. In a county where illiteracy was widespread, I found just the opposite situation as to bank deposits."

The crusade is carried on with cooperation of state boards of education, local school authorities, civic associations, religious bodies, commercial organizations and individuals, and great progress is being made. Large business organizations realize that intelligent, thrifty employees are reliable and trustworthy, and many of these organizations encourage their men to take stock in their companies, and every bank in the country emphasizes the importance of starting a savings account.

Under the new order of affairs, with labor receiving adequate wages, the standard of life is on a higher plane than under the old regime, and the future ages will see little of illiteracy, and fewer old men dependent on others.

The habit of thrift and economy are the remedy. Systematic saving is the means by which to provide a competency for old age. Some interesting figures have been worked out showing how one may become financially independent at the age of sixty-five. It is to be assumed that most persons are able to maintain an income until they reach this age at which time most of them feel that they would like to retire and take life easy for the rest of their days. It is true, of course, that no rule or formula can be laid down that will apply to all cases but it would seem that a plan which calls for a modest amount of saving during one's productive years and provides an income of $100 a month after the age of sixty-five, would come close to filling the requirements of a vast number of people.

It would require the sum of $30,000 invested at 4% to provide a $1200 annuity. If one should begin saving at twenty-one years of age it would only be necessary for him, according to the American Society for Thrift figures, to lay aside $259.34 a year to achieve this wonderful independence at sixty-five.

The following figures will show the age at which one may begin saving and the amount necessary to be saved each year until one reaches the age of sixty-five in order to have an income of $1200 a year thereafter:—twenty-five—$315.70; thirty—$407.32; thirty-five — $534.90; forty — $720.36; forty-five—$1,007.16; fifty — $1,498.24; fifty-five — $2,498.72 and sixty—$5,538.82.

These estimates are based on savings being deposited in a bank or invested at 4% compounded annually. It is more than likely that during at least a number of years the average man could increase his savings above the schedule here referred to. It is also possible to get better than 4%. This would mean either that one would not have to wait until sixty-five before retiring or that one would have a larger income than $100 a month after reaching that period in life.

New Baltimore Post Office of Indiana Limestone

Another Prominent Federal Building Added to the Hundreds Already of Indiana Limestone Construction

ACTIVE work is now proceeding on the $535,000,000 building program of the Federal Government as authorized by the Keyes-Elliott bill recently passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the President. It is of vital importance to American industries that this vast expenditure will be made within the next seven years for new Federal buildings throughout the country.

As a part of this great building program a large Post Office building will be constructed in Baltimore, Md. This new Baltimore Post Office will be faced with Indiana Limestone and the Indiana Limestone Company has been awarded the contract to supply all of the limestone used in its construction. This is a contract of major importance as hundreds of carloads of Select Buff cut stone will be required.

Indiana Limestone has been approved by the U. S. Government as a most suitable and desired material for the construction of Federal Buildings in Washington and throughout the country. The ten great departmental buildings of the Triangle in Washington are all to be of Indiana Limestone and some including the gigantic Department of Commerce Building are under construction or already completed.

More than two hundred and fifty post office buildings faced with Indiana Limestone have already been erected during the past fifty years. Also, Indiana Limestone trim has been used in combination with other materials in the construction of double this number of post office buildings. With the greatest building program ever launched by the Federal Government now in progress, the Indiana Limestone Company with its nationally known quarries, almost unlimited capacity and proven standards of service, expects to figure largely as indicated in the building of the new Baltimore Post Office.

The new Baltimore Post Office will be six stories in height, with basement and sub-basement, occupying an entire city block. The exterior of the building, designed in a modified classical style as illustrated, will have a base of granite with Indiana Limestone above. Limestone trim will be used in the walls of the interior courts.

The large size of this new building permits the housing of other Federal departments as the Post Office will occupy only the first two floors and the basement. The third floor is assigned to the Third Army Corps. The fourth and sixth floors will provide for other Federal officials located in Baltimore. The fifth floor will contain three courtrooms with their customary suites of offices for Judges, Attorneys, Marshalls, Clerk of Court, U. S. Commissioner, etc.

Additional large contracts are anticipated in the near future from other Federal construction work and also from other projects as the use and popularity of Indiana Limestone in all classifications and types of structures are steadily increasing.

NEW BALTIMORE POST OFFICE BUILDING

James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, United States Government

N. P. Severin Company, General Contractors

This six-story building will cover the entire block now occupied by the old Post Office, facing on Calvert, Fayette, Lexington Sts., and Guilford Ave. The main entrance to the lobby will be from Calvert St., with an additional entrance from Fayette St.

James S. Williams Pioneer in Stone Development

ONE of the outstanding pioneers of Monroe County, a real builder of a new territory, was the Hon. James S. Williams, of Stinesville. Mr. Williams moved to Monroe County in the year 1850, when the ox-team was the common means of travel, and

JAMES S. WILLIAMS

settled in Mt. Tabor, Bean Blossom Township. Here he engaged in the mercantile business and taught school until 1854 and in that year he was married to Louisa J. Ashbaugh. After the L. N. A. & Chicago R. R. was completed he moved to Stinesville with his stock of merchandise and continued the business. Later he moved to a farm north of Stinesville where he lived for many years. He was one of the first stone operators and did his part toward making Monroe County oolitic stone famous. In the days when the stone was blasted out of the ledge, hauled in wagons and worked by hand; a laborous proceeding compared to the modern facilities for working stone, Mr. Williams opened the Big Creek Quarry in 1860 and continued operating in a modest way until 1886 when he developed the Stinesville and Bloomington Stone Co., southwest of Stinesville, equipped with all modern machinery. In 1891 he sold this quarry to Pickle and Malone of St. Louis, and it was later acquired by J. Hoadley and Sons Stone Co., who in turn sold it to the Indiana Oolitic Stone Company.

Mr. Williams made three separate and distinct modest fortunes out of the stone business in his busy and eventful life, but his kind-hearted generosity toward his neighbors and friends soon dispelled each fortune and he died poor in worldly possessions in the year 1915. He was a staunch Democrat and his wise counsel was much sought. He was a member of the Monroe County Bar and in his early days was a partner in the law firm of Millen and Williams. At one time he had the distinction of being the oldest member of the Monroe County Bar, with Judge Miers second and Rufus H. East, now departed, was the youngest member. Mr. Williams was a lifelong member of the Christian church, I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M., K. of P., the Masonic Fraternity, G. A. R., and 32nd degree Mason.

It is fitting that such a man, who gave his life to the cause of the stone industry and the upbuilding of his native town of Stinesville should be buried within its confines. On the hill side over looking the town that he loved so well in life, marked by a Monument of oolitic stone, lies the remains of this kindly, generous neighbor, this man whose life was full of good deeds, whose sterling honesty gained the love and respect of all who knew him.

* * * * *

Sales of Indiana Oolitic Limestone 1929

According to statements by the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, the sales of Indiana Limestone by the producers of the Bloomington-Bedford District, Monroe and Lawrence counties, for the year 1929, amounted to 14,009,850 cubic feet. The value was $17,419,-183, being about 2 per cent less in value, than in 1928, and 3 per cent less in quality.

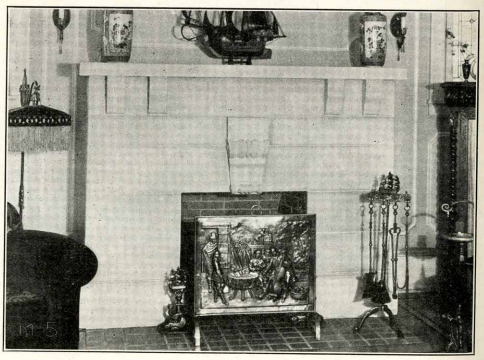
Cubic feet of rough blocks, 5,345,390, valued at $2,931,816.

Cubic feet of sawed stone, 4,-361,670, valued at $3,697,731.

Cubic feet of semi-finished, 174,-390, valued at $375,720.

Cubic feet of cut stone, 4,128,-400, valued at $10,413,916.

Used for concrete, road metal, flux, glassmaking, etc., 414,140 tons, with a valuation $250,000.



Mantel—Indiana Limestone—Cut and Carved by the John A. Rowe Rustic Monumental Works, Bedford, Indiana

The Long Studio

Superintendent Gangs Matthews Bros.

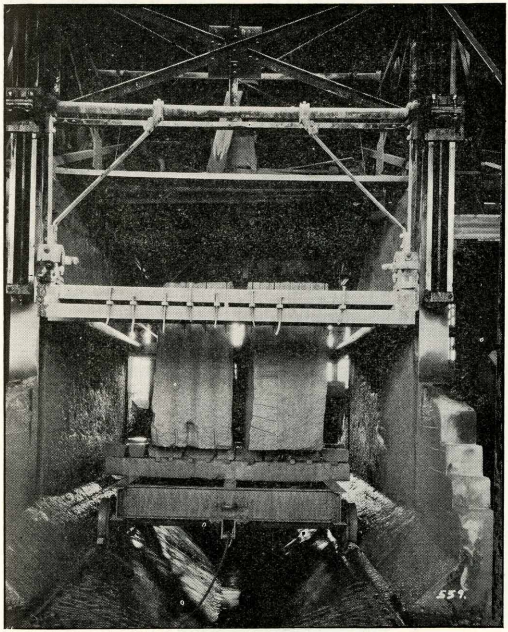
By James H. Matson

BELOW we present the story of Mr. James H. Matson, Superintendent of Gangs at the large mill of Matthews Brothers Company. Mr. Matson has worked for this company all his life, commencing his service as water boy at the age of twelve years. His natural tendency was to "hang around the gangs," and within a few years he became a "tender," as gang parlance goes. Giving close attention to every phase of the work he was not long in reaching a foremanship, and for 25 years has been Superintendent of Gangs. A feature that has made Matthews Brothers Company one of the strongest stone companies in the field, is the few changes they make in their organization. As a result the various departments are under the supervision of competent men who have been with the company many years. By this system there is little friction, and the highest character of work is produced.

Mr. Matson says:

There are several things that contribute to the successful operation of the gang saw end of a cut stone plant. In our plant we have six gang saws, one diamond drag and a double blade diamond ripper. For a cut stone plant of our size of fifteen planermen this is strong on capacity—a very good thing I think.

JAMES H. MATSON



MODERN GANG SAW

The Long Studio

First, the gang saws proper are kept in good repair. They are divided up—three gangs to a unit, one Hanley Pump to a unit, one sawyer to each unit, with one Head sawyer. We have a range in length of gangs from eleven to eighteen feet, namely, two eleven, three thirteen and one eighteen, which makes the length of the gangs very good. With the aid of the Drag which saws twelve feet, we can saw in length anything that can be run on the planers. The eighteen ft. gang saws eight feet high, therefore for the height or width we have about all we can run on the planers. For the size of the planers, the gangs are well balanced. With plenty of tickets and stone on hand, and with this outfit, the planermen need not wait for stone.

Of course, in addition to sawing for planers, we are called on to do custom sawing, and Ashlar sawed four sides that goes from gang to building. Also there are a lot of calls for rough chat finish and chat sawing. When we have a shot sawed job we use one end of the mill for the shot sawing and the other end for the smooth, and as soon as we have the shot job out we clean our wells, spreaders,

(Continued on page 6)

Meeting of Monroe Industrial Club June 11th

THE regular meeting of The Monroe Industrial Club was held at the Graham Hotel, Wednesday, June 11, 1930, at 7:00 P. M. To start the very delightful evening off right a very delicious fried chicken and fish dinner was served. There was a good number of members and guests present. The dinner music was furnished by the Allen Orchestra. Several very pleasing numbers were played.

Kenneth K. King, of the Bloomington Limestone Company was our new song leader. He directed the singing in a novel manner leaving the members to choose their own songs.

Dr. Roubedeaux, Chairman of the Golf Committee, reported on the plans for the July Golf Tournament, which will take place the week end directly after the fourth of July. Every member is entitled to play, so come out and qualify. The winners of the last tournament were announced as follows: Billy Munn, winner; Ray Inman, runner up, and Percy Cogswell, the low qualifying score. Each received a very suitable present. There will also be presents for the winners of the July tournament.

Rev. W. E. Moore, of the First Christian Church, was introduced by Mr. Chester Carter, President. Mr. Moore spoke on the accomplishments and failures of this life. He illustrated his talk with many good jokes which made it very interesting, but the serious side was clearly understood by all.

The Club had Mr. Allen Carter, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, to thank for the "Aerial" speaker of the evening. After much travel over the roads and airways about Bloomington he finally succeeded in capturing Col. Reg. Robbins, the man with the big cabin Ford monoplane about town the last week. Col. Robbins presented a very interesting talk on the Safety and Convenience of Air Travel. At the request of the members he gave a short synopsis of the winning of the Fort Worth endurance record. Mr. Robbins also answered several questions on aviation that were asked by members present.

Mr. Alex Thompson closed the meeting with a Scotch joke on aviation, leaving all happy and acclaiming the meeting a success.

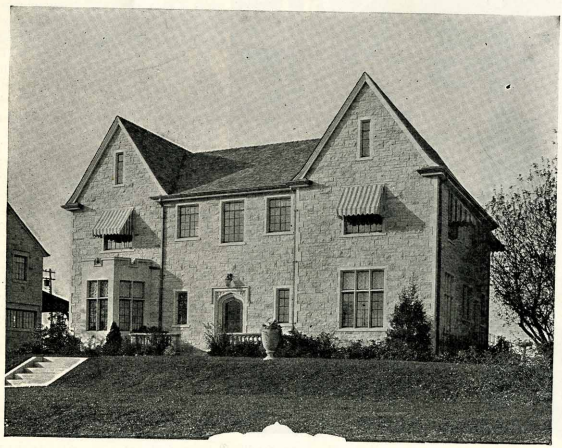
Superintendent Gangs

(Continued from page 5)

and sides of gangs thoroughly and fill up with chat again.

The Drag saw I consider one of the handiest tools in the mill. In sawing off ends of blocks, ripping large stones, checking, sawing angles, ends off of columns and a number of other things that save work and stone for hurry up jobs the drag is most always brought into play. A number of times the mill is filled and I can put a block on the drag and saw it and have it on the planers before the gangs come down. There is never a time that I do not have all the work the drag saw can do.

Of all the things most essential to the successful operation of the gang saw is the necessity of having plenty of tickets. When we do not know where the next load of stone is coming from and are just marking time it is a waste of time and money. When a mill foreman has plenty of tickets, he can fill the gangs, keep the drag and rippers going and be happy. Personally, there is no work in a plant that I like better than when we are working at full capacity.



Residence for Kenneth Cline, East First Street, Bloomington, Indiana.

Bloomington Limestone Company's split faced Ashtone, combined effectively with a small amount of well designed cut stone trim, comprises the major part of the wall surfaces of this English home of tranquil loveliness.

Sidewalks Along Highways Pedestrian Protection

A TOTAL of 526 people were killed and 3,753 people were injured in automobile accidents during the months of March, April and May, as shown in a recapitulation of the records in the Automobile License Department of the Secretary of State. The report has just been tabulated and given to Otto G. Fifield, Secretary of State.

Of the total number of persons killed during the past three months 41 were children under four years of age; 75 were between the ages of five and fourteen, making a total of 116 children under 15 years of age, a total of 347 between the ages of 15 and 64, with 63 over the age of 65.

At the recent meeting at Indianapolis by mayors, chief of police and city attorneys, a model ordinance of state wide uniformity was sought.

A model ordinance, applicable to all Indiana cities, has been worked out by Frederick E. Schortemeier counsel for the Auto Association. It is based on the Hoover code promulgated at Washington as the working basis for uniformity of traffic regulation.

Although Mr. Schortemeier found, in an examination of various ordinances, that most Indiana cities have some of the features of the model code, a great lack of uniformity exists. Some of the salient features of the proposed new code would make it mandatory to make left turns from the middle of the street, rather than swinging to the right first, as some ordinances direct.

Another clause would prevent turning from alleys against the stream of traffic, such as is permitted in some cities. Double parking, which is a continued embarrassment to traffic regulation in many cities, would be banned under the model code. Another feature is the restriction of parking in narrow streets, a hazard which exists in nearly all cities and which is now uniformly regulated.

In view of the fact that 31,000 persons are annually killed in the United States by motor vehicles, the American Society of Municipal Improvement proposes that sidewalks be constructed for pedestrians along the highways.

An investigation made by the society shows that the laws of practically all states make no provision for constructing the walks at state expense.

West Virginia is the exception as its laws permit state expense for sidewalk construction wherever the safety of the public demands it. Illinois and New Hampshire can use state money for grading the walks only, several more states can build walks on bridges and through congested districts, while many permit counties and towns to build walks on state right-of-ways. Massachusettes and Westchester county, N. Y., are already taking steps to provide walks.

Of the 31,000 people killed in 1929, 65 per cent. were pedestrians, it is reported. Many of these were struck while walking along highways, especially at night. In addition to the actual saving of life which highway sidewalks would effect, the pleasure and right of walking beside roads once used entirely by pedestrians would be returned to them, the report declared.

* * * * *

Daily News Building Wins Design Award

For their work in designing the Daily News building, Holabird & Root have been awarded the gold medal of the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Howard L. Cheney, president of the chapter has announced.

* * * * *

The naval parity agreement is a masterpiece of diplomacy, so ingeniously constructed as to be entirely unsatisfactory to everybody. —Judge.

* * * * *

Golf will reduce a man to shame when nothing else will.

The Long Studio

Staircase, Indiana Limestone Company, Office Building, Bedford, Indiana. Architect, Granger & Bollenbacher.

Early History of Oolitic Stone Industry

Official Statement by W. S. Blatchley, State Geologist

So far as has been ascertained by geologists and scientists, the peculiar and superior formation known as oolitic stone (fine grained limestone) is only found within a small belt of country not to exceed thirty-five miles in length and five miles in width, practically all in Monroe and Lawrence counties, Indiana. Bloomington is about the exact center of this famous stone belt, and Monroe county was the pioneer at developing the industry of quarrying this valuable geological formation. The first attempt was not far from 1850, when General Love opened the first quarry of the entire belt, near Stinesville, this county. Today, this stone and celebrated "Bedford stone" (substantially the same) are known the world over, especially in the building circles of the United States, for there are thousands of structures of various kinds and sizes constructed from these wonderful formations.

During the days of the Civil war, in 1862, near Ellettsville, this county, the next quarry was operated by that pioneer stone master, John Matthews. It must be remembered that this industry did not jump into great prominence at first, because of the crude appliances and tools then extant for bringing forth this rich treasure from the earth. Then hand drills were used on the ledges, and stone was blasted out with powder and handled by hand-power derricks. It was not until 1873 that the first stone channeling machines were brought to this wonderful stone belt by John Matthews. This machine—a wonder in itself at the time—completely revolutionized the methods for quarrying and transporting stone, yet for all that advancement, it remained still to provide some better methods for transporting the stone from the quarries. The hand and horse-power derricks only carried a block of stone containing about eighty cubic feet, weighing 15,000 pounds, and no railroad company would allow more than one hundred and twenty-five cubic feet loaded on any one car. But with the modern equipment blocks of stone weighing more than forty tons and containing four hundred and fifty cubic feet are quarried and the stone cars today transport as much as seven hundred cubic feet of stone each. Again, since the introduction of improved machinery, better channeling machines, steam drills and powerful derricks with wire cable, the developement of this great industry has been rapid and indeed wonderful.

(Continued on page 16)

39 Years of Service to This Community

LET US SERVE YOU

Stone City Bank

OLDEST BANK IN BEDFORD, INDIANA

FOUNDED IN 1890

Chain-Home Threatens Industry

THE Chain-Home plan of Sears-Roebuck is attracting much attention from the building industry of the country, and the proposition threatens the best interests of builders and the dealer division of dealer supply concerns. The matter is discussed at length in the National Builders' Supply Bulletin, in which the following facts are presented for public consideration:

"Sears-Roebuck, according to the initial announcements, will establish construction offices in 48 cities in the Middle West and the East. In each of these cities will be a staff of building superintendents who will supervise the construction activities as general contractors. Wherever possible they will engage local contractors to do the construction work. Where this is found impossible they will build up their own construction forces.

They will have an assortment of 100 different small house plans, designed by their own architects, from which the prospective home builder may make his selection. The materials for these will be so standardized that it will be simply a matter of ordering from the central warehouses so much or many of each for the construction and equipment of the house. The lumber will arrive from the mills ready-cut to size for placing.

But the big argument to the home purchaser will be the terms. Sears-Roebuck will put into the house three dollars for each dollar the purchaser advances and give him 15 years in which to pay out the mortgage in monthly payments, upon what will be virtually a rental basis. They estimate the installments to run about $8.40 per $1,000.00 monthly.

Moreover they will argue to the prospect that this ready-to-place method of handling materials will mean a saving of from 20 to 40 cent in cost.

One will not need a club to pound into the most skeptical contractor or dealer head the undeniable fact that such terms are going to exert a strong appeal upon the prospective purchaser.

Opposing the Sears-Roebuck plan isn't going to register popularly with the rank and file of would-be home owners. And don't deceive yourselves that Sears-Roebuck hadn't thought that all out long in advance. Were it possible to block the chain-home movement tomorrow it might only prove a boomerang upon the contractors and dealers for the public would instantly charge collusion in an effort to wring greater profits out of the home.

One might just as well face the facts of this situation at the outset. That is the only safe and sane basis from which to proceed.

And it all resolves itself into the conviction that the one and only way to meet the chain-home is to do it with a proposition equally or more inviting, backed with the established reputation of contractor and dealer.

Public sentiment may have considerable influence according to local conditions. If Sears-Roebuck goes into a lumber district with frame houses they may expect to be opposed because their entry will affect the local lumber interests. But in a section where lumber is imported anyway that antagonism is not so likely to be ex-

(Continued on page 11)

THE BLOOMINGTON NATIONAL BANK BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Resolve to Save

NOT NOW AND THEN
But Every Week
THEN YOUR CASH RESERVE WILL BE WORTH WHILE.

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The Carl Furst Company

Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen . . . . .

Indiana Limestone

BEDFORD : INDIANA

Plant Office: BLOOMINGTON, IND. Chicago Office: TRIBUNE TOWER

MONON STONE COMPANY

FRANKLIN T. BRODIX : President

Quarrymen and Cut Stone Contractors

INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE

Chain - Home Threatens Industry

(Continued from page 9)

perienced. Lumber, at best, will be the greatest sufferer of all the materials. This is inescapable, as the lumber men know. There is, of course, always the long-shot possibility that sentiment against the chain-store may result in an uprising that will eventually force legislation in the different states which will impose such burdens that these outside interests cannot continue successfully to operate.

So far the movement has taken concrete form in only one state, or at least has been reported from but one state, Wisconsin. There the Northwest Construction Company, reputed $30,000,000 chain-home-building division of Sears-Roebuck, has established headquarters at Madison, the state capital, and is to open branch offices immediately, according to report, in the leading cities of the state. Green Bay, Oshkosh, Appleton and Fond du Lac are named.

Contractors in these and other cities have been approached and asked to sign agreements to handle the construction work for the company. It is not apparent as yet how successful the company has been in enlisting contractor support, but at the recent convention of the Master Builders' Association at Madison the movement was roundly denounced. Various Wisconsin newspapers have assailed the movement but the newspapers attitude is more or less uncertain and generally can be influenced. It is too early to reflect the public feeling which seemingly as yet is passive. Six months at least will be necessary for this to crystallize.

The Sears-Roebuck goal for this year, under their new plan, is announced as $100,000,000 worth of home building. Last year they built $38,000,000 worth of ready-cut homes, so the figure set is not exhorbitant. But it will mean a big gouge into dealer and contractor business. Back of the movement is a capitalization variously reported from $250,000,000 to $400,000,000.

Emotion Charts Lives of People, Says Dr. Emerson

Emotion, not knowledge, saves people and determine the course of their interests and lives, asserted Dr. Charles P. Emerson, dean of the Indiana University school of medicine, in his address "emotion as the Cause of Illness," in the "Science and Man" lecture series at the Indiana University extension center Tuesday night.

Emotion is the force that controls what we wish to receive from our experiences, Dr. Emerson said. Emotions do things to us physically. Our streams of consciousness is accompanied by a stream of physical manifestations

Medical developement in the last twenty-five years, through the concentration of physicians, psychologists and bacteriologists on the diagnosis of diseases, reveal emotion shocks lower the resistance of the body in combating disease, Dr. Emerson asserted. People who are afraid of catching a disease he said, are more apt to contract

(Continued on page 14)

Picnic Days
of good old
Summer Time
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Kodak Days

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BEDFORD INDIANA

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INDIANA Theatre at Bloomington Indiana

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Vonderschmitt AMUSEMENT Enterprises

Blames Children's Ills Poor Body Posture

IMPROPER bodily posture, induced by ill-fitting shoes, were blamed for mental fatigue, inertia, temperament, anemia, constipation, adenoids, and general run down condition in children, by Benjamin Sinbac, authority on children's foot health at the Health and Educational Exposition

Weak feet, said Mr. Sinbac, can be corrected in almost every instance but when neglected deformity will follow. He quoted Dr. Winnett Orr's statement that children afflicted with weak feet need more care than those afflicted with flat feet.

He cited statisties to show that in an examination of the feet of grade school children in New York City it was found that 64 per cent of the boys and 87 per cent of the girls wore faulty shoes. In a similar survey 118 boys and 243 girls were found to wear too narrow shoes, and 325 boys and 310 girls, shoes that were too short for them. In other words, 403 boys and 751 girls or fully 70 per cent of the boys and more than 75 per cent of the girls examined had weak feet. Most of the shoe deviations were of a character that admitted of correction and cure if properly treated but if neglected would tend to cripple and impair the efficiency of those affected.

The following suggestions by Ethelwyn Dodson on the development and care of the feet of growing boys and girls and on the use of stockings and shoes were recommended by Mr. Sinbac as safe for the guidance of parents.

Developement and Care of Feet

1. Develop good bone structure and muscle tone through proper nutrition.
2. Go barefooted when possible.
3. Toe straight ahead when walking. Toeing out weakens the ankle and arches and hinders speed when walking.
4. Examine feet occasionally after removing shoes which have been worn during the day for spots caused by rubbing or pressure, and for toe crowding. Judge shoes and stockings accordingly.
5. Use foot brush with daily foot bath. This promotes circulation and foot health.
6. Trim toe nails straight across and flush with the ends of the toes. This prevents ingrowing toe nails.
7. Care should be taken to keep child from overtaxing feet during convalescence from any disease, children's diseases as well as others. Weakened muscles put greater strain on the ligaments resulting in flat feet.
8. Rest feet during the day; over-fatigue weakens the feet.

Stockings

1. Select well shaped stockings one-half inch longer than the foot. Avoid tight garters.
2. Discard stockings which are crowding the toes.

(Continued on page 15)

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LUMBER COMPANY

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BEDFORD

Most Complete Line of Furniture and Rugs
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This Great Land Of Ours

From Manufacturers Record

VERY soon there will be graduated from our institutions and colleges thousands of young men and women who have completed their courses and will enter upon their life work. They face the world with a different prospect before them from that which confronted their parents and their grandparents.

The opinion is held in some quarters that America has exceeded the bounds of reason in education, and that the professions are being crowded by men who would make better mechanics, while the field of workers and artificers is not getting the services of an adequate number of recruits nor recruits of the right calibre. Be that as it may, the fact remains that one of the brightest hopes before America rests in what will be the accomplishment of these educated men and women, who, in their search and research in various fields of endeavor, are, from one standpoint or another, working for the betterment of the race.

Trained minds bent upon new discoveries and new creations to benefit mankind. What a prospect! And similar thousands are crowding the entrance doors, to begin their work with the new academic year. Before they in turn shall graduate what changes will come about!

In this rapidly moving age changes come quickly. The airplane will probably be used many times as much as it is today. It will be used not only by the population generally, but for the transportation of freight from coast to coast. Plans are already being laid in that direction. And new cities will have been planned to meet modern travel conditions and old cities, for all their improvements, will be thinking in terms of wider boulevards, set-back buildings and greater safety for the lives of their inhabitants. Perhaps we will see the people to whom we talk over the telephone, and talking without wires to carry the message may at that time be a fully realized accomplishment.

With a national wealth that is rapidly approaching the inconceivable mark of five hundred billion dollars, with a spirit of virility and optimism that has never been equalled on the face of the earth—what a prospect America faces. And the cry for men is greater today than ever, for men who can do things, men who can be trusted to carry forward the work, the plans of which we have seen only the beginning.

In view of all this, shall we be downhearted in a moment of business depression? If we are, it would seem that we are hardly grateful for the blessings we enjoy.

How to Improve Blue-Prints and Photostats

When drying blueprints and photostats in a rotary-curtain drier, it is usually quite difficult to prevent getting steam pockets on the prints or mottled blotches on the photostats, which, of course, greatly detracts from their appearance, or even spoil the prints. The steam pockets are formed by moisture being pressed out of the paper, and the mottled effect in photostats is caused by the texture of the canvass curtain being impressed on the paper. A good method of avoiding these troubles is to place each print or photostat between two pieces of brown cardboard of the kind used in filing cabinets. This paper will absorb the water from the prints while these are passing through the drier, and its use will effect quite a saving of material.

Emotion Charts Lives of People

(Continued from page 11)

it than those who are not physically weakened by fear, provided the same precautions are taken.

Change of emotions that cause a disease will not remove the result, said Dr. Emerson, just as the man who wishes to commit suicide may decide to live when he strikes the water, and then realizes he can not swim and has to be pulled from the water. Goiter, diabetes and high blood pressure often are results of emotional shocks, asserted Dr. Emerson. A definite emotional balance is our greatest need. A faith in the forces that control the emotions, which in turn control the body actions, may be good religion, he said.

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SPECIAL LOW PRICED POLICY
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It will pay any worker of Oolitic Limestone to become acquainted with policies and plans I have to offer.
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DISABILITY FROM SICKNESS — $100.00 Monthly Indemnity for Confining Sickness for Life. $40.00 Monthly Indemnity for Non-Confining Sickness for Two Months.
Can write you accident policy for one year for $2.00, will pay $10,000 for loss of Life. Have all kinds of Sickness and Accident Policies.
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DENTIST
Office in Allen Building
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA
OFFICE 2450 — PHONES — RESIDENCE 3315

Blames Children's Ills on Poor Body Posture

(Continued from page 13)

Shoes:

1. Have foot measured, weight bearing, every time new shoes are purchased.
2. Have child stand barefooted on paper and draw outline of foot. Cut this out. Compare with shape, length and width of shoes being worn or purchased.
3. Secure shoes shaped like the foot with full uppers allowing toe freedom.
4. Have shoes fitted 1 inch longer than the foot. The width should be 1-4 inch wider than the foot until the twelfth year, then the same as that of foot.
5. Select shoes with flexible soles. Avoid stiff hard shoes.
6. Avoid too heavy shoes for small boys as well as girls. The extra weight gives too much additional work for the leg muscles and is a cause of fatigue.
7. Select low shoes to develop strong ankles and to insure free foot circulation.
8. Select oxfords or barefoot sandals rather than slippers. Avoid slippers which press down the flesh along the upper edge as shown by the bulging of flesh above.
9. Avoid patent leather slippers. They prevent evaporation of the moisture from the feet.
10. Heels: Secure spring heels as long as they can be obtained, at least until the eighth year; then broad, low heels not over 1-4 to 3-4 inch for the growing child with 1 inch maximum for the high school girl and boy.
11. Avoid high heels. The foot is thrown in an unnatural position by high heels, which causes the ligaments and muscles to be stretched, lessening the elasticity of the arches and weakening the foot. High heels retard efficiency in walking.
12. Keep shoes in repair. Air at night. Use shoe tree. Dry slowly when wet. Keep polished.

Herr Wilhelm Hohenzollern, former emperor of Germany, has refused several offers to talk in American news reels. He was caught by several cameras before the movies became vocal.

Early History of Oolitic Stone Industry

(Continued from page 8)

In 1912 there were in operation seventeen stone quarries, twenty-two stone mills and fifteen complete cut-stone plants, within Monroe county. The approximate value of these plants was fixed by the Commercial Club of Bloomington at two million dollars. This industry furnished steady employment to hundreds of workmen, at good wages. Of this immense output of buff and blue oolitic stone, large quantities were shipped to distant sections of this country and into Canada. There is scarcely a city of note on the continent that does not have one or more structures constructed from this valuable material—court houses, state houses, school buildings, great bridges, monumental work, ornamental stone work, etc., all come in for their full share in the shipments just enumerated as coming from these Monroe county quarries. The industry is increasing with the growth of cities, and annually better facilities are being discovered by which to handle the business successfully and more profitably.

The building of the new branch of the Illinois Central railroad to the south and west of Bloomington is fast developing a new stone field. Thousands of acres of entirely undeveloped stone formation of this superior stone is still to be found lying all around the environments of Bloomington. The same is true of excellent beds of clay and shale.

Official statement.

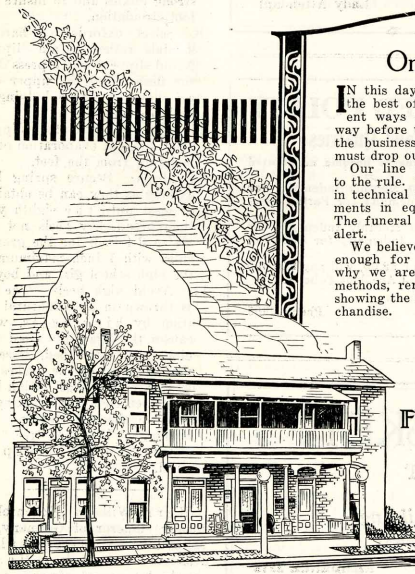
On account of a seeming misunderstanding concerning the real quality of the "oolitic" and Bedford stone," the following report, from State Geologist W. S. Blatchley was made in June, 1909:

To Whom It May Concern:

Many inquiries which have recently come to the department of geology relative to the comparitive character and quality of the Indiana oolitic limestone at various points in the area over which it outcrops have led me to make the following brief general statement regarding said stone:

The oolitic limestone outcrops in Indiana from a point near Parkersburg, Montgomery county southward to the Ohio river, a distance of one hundred and forty-two miles. Throughout this length the width of the outcrop varies from two to fourteen miles, averaging about five miles. The

(Continued on page 17)



Only The Best

IN this day and age, people insist on the best of everything. Old, inefficient ways of doing things must give way before the march of progress, and the business which cannot keep pace must drop out of line.

Our line of service is no exception to the rule. There are constant changes in technical methods, constant improvements in equipment and merchandise. The funeral director must keep on the alert.

We believe that only the best is good enough for this community. That is why we are constantly improving our methods, renewing our equipment and showing the latest developments in merchandise.

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Compliments of

ALLEN FUNERAL HOME

"An Institution with an Ideal"

212 SO. WALNUT ST.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Early History of Stone Industry

(Continued from page 16)

conditions of its deposition were practically the same throughout this area, it being everywhere immediately underlain by the Harrodsburg limestone and overlain by the Mitchell limestone.

It is everwhere a granular limestone or calcareous sand rock, in which both the grains and the cement are carbonate of lime. That the variation in chemical composition is exceedingly small is shown by analyses.

In all commercial quarries there is at the top a layer or cut of fine-grained buff stone averaging about seven feet in thickness, followed by three to five cuts of medium-grained buff stone, totalling twenty-one to thirty-five feet in thickness, the bottom one of these being underlain by one or two cuts of coarser-grained blue stone. While the cut of fine-grained top stone (often called "marble") is most sought after, no one company or quarry can furnish a large amount of it. Moreover, experience has fully proven that the medium-grained stone from the middle cuts, which comprises most of the output, contains fewer flaws, is fully as durable and is more uniform in color. Every quarry now operated can put forth, therefore, different grades of stone, and the quarries of no one district have any advantage over those of another in this respect.

In conclusion I will say that the name "Bedford oolitic" was originally given this stone because the first quarries on a large scale were opened up near Bedford, Lawrence county. The name "Indiana oolitic limestone" has been adopted by this department, since by conferring upon it the broader name "Indiana" no one locality in the state will be advertised as against another, the stone in Monroe county being as typically oolitic and as excellent in quality as that about Bedford.

Early Quarrying Methods

The earliest settlers did not use much of the oolitic limestone because of the difficulty in quarrying it. After its valuable properties were discovered, it had some local usage, in which the stone was obtained by the liberal use of powder from the loose bowlders and outeropping ledges. It is almost the universal practice of country masons, where the stone is quarried by hand, to blast it from the ledges, and if the blocks are too large to handle, to break them with another charge of powder. With the invention of the channeling machine and the opening of the large quarries, the use of powder was discontinued, and at the present no powder is used except for removing stripping. The noise of the blast has given away to the elatter of the channeler. No channeling machines were in use in this stone belt prior to 1877.

Prices and Transportation

In 1866 James Needham, operating the Salem quarries, sold rough rock at thirty-five cents per cubic foot, and Ellettsville quarries were selling for the same rate. The stone that went into the Illinois state house was billed at one

(Continued on page 18)

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Portrait
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Walls & Walls
Hodge & Walls Building
Bedford, Indiana

Early History, Stone Industry

(Continued from page 17)

dollar per foot. In 1873 the Marion county, Indiana, court house was built with this stone, at thirty cents per foot, which price obtained practically until 1877. In 1878 the Indiana capitol building was charged twenty-five cents per cubic foot. In 1881 the prices were: Milled blocks, twenty-five cents; scabbled dimension blocks and stone, thirty to thirty-five cents; sawed on all four sides, seventy-five cents per cubic foot. In 1891 prices, owing to improved methods, had declined to mill-blocks at twenty cents per cubic foot and four-sided sawed work at fifty cents. No material change was had until 1895, since which time each quarry has fixed its own prices. The average price, per lineal foot, of oolitic stone in 1907 was as follows: 3 by 8, sixteen cents; 3 by 20, forty cents; 5 by 20, sixty-seven cents; 6 by 19, seventy-six cents; 8 by 20, one dollar; 11 by 19, one dollar and thirty cents per lineal foot. Monumental bases, thirty-five cents per foot; statuary stock, gray or buff, fifty cents to one dollar.

Cost of Shipping

The freight rates on a hundred pounds of this stone (billed from Bedford) a few years ago were: To Chicago, eleven cents; Kansas City, forty-three cents; Cincinnati, Ohio, six cents; Indianapolis, seven cents; Iowa points, twenty-eight cents; Utah, fifty cents; New York, same as Iowa; Detroit, twelve cents; Boston, thirty cents; Pittsburg, eighteen cents.

FAIR at CHICAGO IN 1933

At the recent 43rd annual Arts Club of Chicago, prominent architects exhibited drawings of proposed buildings of the great 1933 Fair. Among the architects was Granger & Ballenbacher. Mr. Ballenbacher was reared at Bloomington, a member of one of the prominent pioneer families, and has risen to one of the leading architects of Chicago.

L. A. SMALLWOOD

Modern Drug Store

Est. 1910 Oolitic, Indiana

The Bloomington Baking Co.

APPRECIATES THE PATRONAGE OF THE EMPLOYEES IN THE STONE INDUSTRY AND RECOMMENDS

MILK MAID BREAD

AS THE MOST HEALTHFUL AND STRENGTHENING BREAD ON THE MARKET.

PREPARED UNDER THE MOST APPROVED FORMULAS AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

We Invite Your Inspection

ASK YOUR GROCER for MILK MAID.

Wide Spread Need for Old Age Pensions

By S. W. Straus, President American Society for Thrift

Considerable attention at this time is being given to the subject of old age pensions. No one can in fairness say that the hand of helpfulness should not be extended to those whose years are many and whose possessions are few. Opportunities for employment are not plentiful for such as these.

Generally speaking, those who have reached the afternoon of life must depend on charity unless in their younger years they have been able to accumulate enough to furnish a living income. While it is right that every consideration should be given to our aged dependents these humane activities should not blind us to the folly of thriftless habits during that period of life when we are able to earn and save. Even though society may throw out its protecting arms to those who have neglected to provide for their old age, this assured help in times of want does not in the slightest degree justify the neglect of safeguarding one's own future.

To shirk one's duty to one's self willingly in this regard is to accept dependence as being quite as desirable as independence.

Every individual should rise above the plane simply of striving to protect himself against aged pauperism. His thrift should carry him to the greatest possible heights of usefulness and success. He should not be satisfied with the mere condition of material independence. Nevertheless the very fact that so much attention today is being given to old age pensions shows that many of our citizens have neglected even to care enough for their own welfare to provide against the exigencies of old age.

Let us view with generous and charitable consideration current old age pension activities but let us meanwhile do all we can to encourage widespread practices of thrift which will reduce to the minimum the possibility of old age dependence.

* * * * *

A controversy over the relative merits of American and French talkies is being waged in Turkey, with the odds much against the former. The first French talkie is running at Istanbul with such overwhelming success that the local papers are unanimous in asking for more French and fewer American films.

* * * * *

A human jawbone carved with hieroglyphs and made into a pendant is an odd piece of jewelry worn by one of the prehistoric Mayas and found recently by a British archæological expedition to British Honduras.

* * * * *

A New York state social agency reports that 82 per cent. of the requests to adopt children specify ages under ten years.

A. J. THOMPSON STONE CO.

Indiana Oolitic Limestone

CUT STONE CONTRACTORS

ELLETTSVILLE - - - INDIANA

Your Electrical Dollar.....

...Three Times as Big in 1930

Electricity costs the average user today only a third as much as it did when electricity first came into general use.

•

A dollar in 1930 will buy about 18 times as much light as it would in 1886. The life of the average electric lamp then was only 200 hours; now it is 1,000.

Interconnection of power generating and transmission facilities has enabled your utility company to increase the effectiveness and divide by three the cost of its service to you.

In addition, research and invention have increased by many times the number of tasks and services that may safely and economically be left for electricity to do.

INTERSTATE
Public SERVICE Company

No dollar you spend buys more than your electrical dollar.

Chicago Most Congested City

Chicago is the most congested city in America.

Of forty leading cities in the United States, the average population is 5.92 persons per acre. This compares with 11.63 people to the acre in Chicago, according to recent figures obtained by the Indiana Limestone Company.

"While New York is generally considered the nation's most congested city," says President A. E. Dickinson, "figures show it is less densely populated than Chicago. There are .34 more persons in Chicago, per acre, than in New York. The Twin Cities have 9.85 persons to the acre, Detroit 7.6, Philadelphia 5.7, Boston 5.26 and Los Angeles 4.61.

"With the constantly increasing population in Chicago and other metropolitan centers, it is reasonable for the construction industry to look for a fair balance between supply and demand in the near future. The much discussed over-supply of building sites will be absorbed. New homes, schools, churches and shops will be in demand. It is estimated there were 1,650,000 more people living in the United States in 1929 than there were the year before. Another million and a half will be added this year.

"The demand for new buildings is creating a demand for better buildings. Beauty in architecture and permanence of materials is of primary importance."

* * * * *

Work and Happiness

(Philadelphia Ledger)

A new aspect on the problem of unemployment has been presented by Mr. Whiting Williams, an industrial consultant, who has known the lot of the laboring man as a miner in three countries. He admits, of course, that unemployment leads to poverty, deprivation, ill health and suffering. But he counts its greatest cost to be its devastating effects on the human spirit. The man who is out of work loses his self-respect, his sense of a man's responsibility and importance to others and the happiness which comes only of work. The laboring classes, he asserts, do not yearn for leisure but for work. Idleness is harder to bear than the burdens of daily labor.

It is known that discontent, selfishness and malice thrive on laziness, even though no hardships attend on it. Most men who achieve the opportunities of leisure use it for the work they like and not for mere loafing. Most men, in fact, are willing to work and are unhappy in idleness. When men are out of work they deserve sympathy not alone for their financial straits and uncertainties but also because a useful share in the world's work is denied them and the spiritual well-being which goes with it.

Of course there is quite a bit of trouble in the world, but there always seems to be more than is actually the case. This is because the man who gets some of it asks everybody he knows to help him with his worrying.

The Latest Model Chevrolet

Embraces the Last Word in Automobile Perfection

The Car Most in Evidence in the Limestone District

And the Hills of Southern Indiana

It is the Car of Greatest Speed and Endurance, Minimum Upkeep, and by Road Performance has demonstrated that it will stand the steady grind.

The Chevrolet is the outstanding car of the season. Has come to the front rapidly and now leads. Watch the road. That tells the story.

Genuine Chevrolet Parts CHEVROLET Sales and Service

BRENTLINGERS & MASON

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Television Another 20th Century Miracle

THIS is truely the age of Miracles. When the telephone came into use, it was a revolution. The talking machine took everybody off of their feet. The greatest of the miracles was the radio, and now the telephone has reached the perfection stage when you see the party as you talk to him. From the last issue of the *Nation's Business* we copy the following article, written by Art Brown, explaining television:

The time has come when you can see as well as hear the person with whom you are talking on the phone, and he can see as well as hear you. In other words, two-way television has arrived. It was demonstrated by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York a few days ago.

Whether business readily accepts this new gift of the research laboratory for everyday use, as it has accepted radio, depends entirely on how badly business wants it. If business wants two-way television for commercial use, it can have it, say the men who have made television what it is. The only economic limitation at the present time is the cost. The cost is high.

An experimental system between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's headquarters building at 195 Broadway and the Bell Laboratories, two miles away, has been set up. Special television booths have been installed in the two buildings.

Face to Face Over the Phone

I was invited to talk over the ikonophone—that is what it is officially called—and to see, as though face to face, the man at the other end of the line. I accepted the invitation.

You enter a sound-proof booth. The door is thick and close-fitting, like the door of a big refrigerator. The booth is lighted with a dim orange light. You are virtually in a photographic dark room but it is not quite so dark. There is a comfortable armchair there for you to sit in.

You are about to telephone but there is no telephone in sight. A special transmitter and receiver are concealed in the booth, and the booth is acoustically treated so the incoming sounds won't be transmitted out again through the transmitter and set up noise within the phone. An ordinary phone is not used because it would hide part of your face from the person who is about to see you talking.

You sit in the chair. There is a flickering spot of mild blue light in front of you and below it a small inclined plate of glass back of which is a sign which reads:

"Ikonophone—Watch this space for television image."

You watch and very shortly the sign is lifted and you see a sharp, clear-cut moving picture.

"Good morning, Mr. Brown," the moving picture said to me. "I read *Nation's Business* regularly and enjoy it. I have seen it in club cars on trains and in reading rooms on board ships as I've been traveling around. It's a fine magazine."

Has Stood the Test

You praise the bridge that carries you safely across the stream, or the ship that lands you safely in port.

The same praise is due a good Bank like ours, that has safely weathered the financial flurries all these years and has been able at all times to protect its depositors and care for all needs of its customers. It is a record of which we are proud. Our Bank has stood every test and invites your patronage.

4% INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Peoples State Bank

ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA

The man who was talking was H. M. Stoller, who developed the mechanisms which turn discs and do other things inside the television apparatus. Mr. Stoller is an outstanding inventor and research worker, but he alone is not responsible for this new scientific marvel; no one man is. The work was directed by Dr. Herbert E. Ives. The finished product is the result of today's method of accomplishing things through series of highly coordinated laboratory researches.

"Good morning, Mr. Stoller," I said to him. "I am glad you like *Nation's Business*. I am thrilled with your ikonophone."

He beamed. "We are thrilled with it ourselves," he admitted. "We are still experimenting, still perfecting what we have here, but when business is ready for this new tool, we shall be ready. Of course, we are making no prophecies as to what extent it will be used in business."

"It certainly seems to work," I said.

"I'll be able to recognize you," said Mr. Stoller, "if ever I see your picture in *Nation's Business*." Then I realized that he was seeing me just as I was seeing him. I had forgotten this in the excitement of talking to a moving picture and having it talk back to me.

Complicated Apparatus

After I had finished "televising" I was escorted through a door, taken around back of the booth, and shown the equipment and apparatus which makes two-way television possible. A man explained it to me, but to a person who doesn't understand much about such things the apparatus seems endlessly complicated.

There is an arc light, a water-cooled neon lamp, two perforated moving discs, motors, vacuum tubes, lots of wire and other paraphernalia. Five pairs of wires are required, two incoming, two outgoing, and a fifth pair to synchronize the sound and vision.

A man sits back of the booth where he can look into two small apertures and see both the incoming and outgoing images. He wears a headset and hears the conversation. He turns knobs and presses buttons. It is his job to keep everything regulated and working together.

The morning I talked over the ikonophone there were fifteen men there from other magazines. They were all enthusiastic over two-way television after it had been demonstrated to them.

Some of these men were from technical magazines and were interested in the mechanics of the system. They wanted to know how long the equipment would work without fatiguing, what frequency of cycles was used. They wanted to know about the condensers and amplifiers and amperes — and other things. Their questions were answered very definitely by the men explaining the system.

But when the men who were not particularly interested in the technique of television began asking their questions, they did not receive such definite answers.

One editor, for instance, wanted among the research workers.

"Two-way television could be used as a practical thing," they were told, "but it is an expensive thing today. We are still experimenting with it, trying to make it better. We have no way of knowing when, if ever, the business man will accept it—and if he does, what use he will make of it."

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Do not give up hope until you have visited this office for a spinal analysis. Our adjustments remove the cause of disease.

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THE STONE CITY CHIROPRACTORS

1105 16th Street **Just across the street from City Hall Licensed by The State** Bedford, Indiana

Television Another 20th Century Miracle

(*Continued from page 23*)

These men were looking ahead—but they found no fortune tellers to know how soon it would be before the public would have the ikonophone, how soon it would be before the business man would be using it in his business. Another man wanted to know just how the business man would use television. Still another asked, "Do you think the use of television will affect newspaper and magazine advertising?"

Sixty-one years ago an editorial was published in an influential Boston newspaper which said:

"A man about 46 years of age, giving the name of Joshua Coppersmith, has been arrested in New York for attempting to extort funds from ignorant and superstitious people by exhibiting a device which he says will convey the human voice any distance over metallic wires so that it will be heard by the listener at the other end.

"He calls the instrument a 'telephone' which is obviously intended to imitate the word 'telegraph' and win the confidence of those who know the success of the latter instrument without understanding the principles on which it is based. Well-informed people know that it is impossible to transmit the human voice over wires as may be done with dots and dashes and signals of the Morse code, and that, were it possible to do so, the thing would be of no practical use.

"The authorities who apprehended this criminal are to be congratulated, and it is hoped that his punishment will be prompt and fitting, that it may serve as an example to other conscientious schemers who enrich themselves at the expense of their fellow creatures."

Will two-way television be of practical use to business? It would be just as foolish to predict that it will not be as it was for that newspaper editor to say what he did about the telephone. Only the future can tell—and it may be the near future—what use business will make of television.

Mind Must be Worked to Keep It Keen

Exercise your mind if you wish to always keep it in perfect tone is the advice of Herbert Sorensen, of the University of Minnesota. Lecturing recently before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he stressed the importance of never stopping the learning process. To grapple with new problems, languages, or scientific theories is just as important to the mind, he says, as training is to the athlete. To prove his statement, Sorensen said that the older students at the university who resumed study after a long period of neglect showed a loss of capacity to learn.

If you think the world is crazy it may be you that's crazy.

Money!

we can't do much without it . . . . .

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Insure Your Future
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BUCHANAN MACHINE WORKS
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- General Repair and Machine Work -
Blacksmithing and Gas Welding

West Virginia Capitol of Indiana Limestone

THE largest Indiana Limestone contract of 1930 announced to date amounting to approximately 667 carloads or 270,000 cubic feet of cut stone for the main building of the West Virginia State Capitol Group has been awarded to the Indiana Limestone Company. Geo. A. Fuller Company, general contractors. Work started about the first of April.

The main building of the West Virginia Capitol now to be constructed is the third unit of the group. It will cost approximately $5,000,000 and will complete the $12,000,000 Capitol Group. The two wings were previously completed also constructed of Indiana Limestone from the mills and quarries of the Indiana Limestone Company.

The West Virginia State Capitol Group is one of many State Capitol and State Office Buildings faced with Indiana Limestone. State Governments, as well as the Federal Government, desire to convey a feeling of security and well-being through the appearance of their public buildings. Indiana Limestone provides this dignity and prestige with the qualities of beauty and permanence combined with sound economy.

The Nebraska State Capitol at Lincoln and the Kentucky State Capitol at Frankfort are among other State Capitol Buildings recently constructed of Indiana Limestone from the quarries of the Indiana Limestone Company. It is impossible to include in this brief article a list of the many State Buildings faced with Indiana Limestone. Among these, of course, is the Indiana State Capitol Building at Indianapolis built in 1888 of Indiana Limestone from the Dark Hollow Quarry now the property of the Indiana Limestone Company.

Mr. Cass Gilbert, the architect, who has won national prominence for his designs of many fine buildings, is a great enthusiast for Indiana Limestone and has used it in many buildings. The largest building for which the Indiana Limestone Company furnished stone for Mr. Gilbert in recent years is the mammoth New York Life Insurance Building, which required approximately 1,000 carloads.

A great future outlet is assured for Indiana Limestone in the construction of State buildings as well as from all types of public buildings constructed by the various divisions of Federal, County, and Municipal Governments. As the largest organization in the world producing building stone, the Indiana Limestone Company may confidently be expected to continue to benefit with increasing future volume and profits.

* * * * *

Apparatus Makes Deaf Hear Through Neck

Aviators and deaf persons hear through the neck instead of through the ear—with a new aid to hearing invented by George Barton French, former railroad executive and socially prominent in New York City.

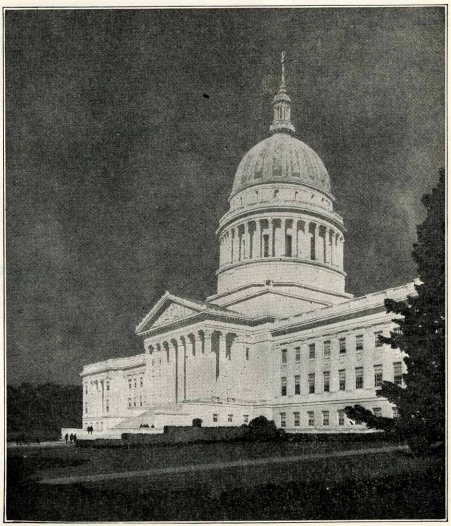
With this device, pilot and passenger can converse freely above the roar of an airplane motor. A band holds the receiver snugly against the neck, and its sounds are audible in spite of external noise. Other models of the invention, adapted to the use of persons hard of hearing, include one like a camera case, to be slipped in the pocket, and another that is carried in a small inconspicuous eyeglass case.

* * * * *

"You've got to watch everybody these days—even your wife," said a member of the young smart set recently.

* * * * *

A fertile soil with industry and easy transportation for men and things from place to place make a nation strong and great.—*Bacon.*



STATE CAPITOL, Charleston, W. Virginia. Architect, Cass Gilbert.

Rapid Development of the South

No section of the country is developing more rapidly than the southern states. Climatic and labor conditions are favorable, and capital is not slow to see the rare opportunities afforded. A survey shows the large number of outranking concerns, some of which are enumerated below:

Petersburg, Va., is the largest trunk manufacturing centre in the world.

* * * * *

Pine Bluff, Ark., ranks second in the United States in the manufacture of oak flooring.

* * * * *

Albany, Ga., is the greatest market for Spanish peanuts in America, and is the world's largest pecan centre.

* * * * *

Augusta, Ga., has the largest waste and respinning mill in the United States.

* * * * *

Cairo, Ga., claims to be the largest producing shipping centre of cane syrup in the world.

Kansas City, Mo., has the largest livestock exchange in the world and ranks first in the distribution of agricultural implements, feed grains, and in the manufacture of American black walnut.

* * * * *

Columbus, Ga., is the home of Fort Benning, the largest infantry school of arms in the world. Incidentally, the first commercial ice machine was manufactured in Columbus, and the company which made it is still in business.

* * * * *

Lake Charles, La., has the largest complete rice mill in the world, and the only cellulose plant in the world converting rice hulls into chemically pure cellulose.

* * * * *

New Orleans, La., has the largest sugar cane syrup canning plant in the world, and one of the largest single unit sugar refineries. It leads the world in importation of mahogany and the manufacture of mahogany lumber.

Cumberland, Md., has the only plant of the kind in the country producing artificial silk from cotton linters.

* * * * *

Greensboro, N. C., has the largest denim mill in the world, and also has the largest overall manufacturing plant in the world.

* * * * *

Amarillo, Texas, has the largest helium plant in the world.

* * * * *

Austin, Texas, has the largest chili and hot tamale manufacturing and canning plant in the United States.

* * * * *

San Angelo, Texas, claims to be the largest primary wool market in the world.

* * * * *

Kentucky has the largest in the world of the following: Soft winter wheat flour mill, single unit hardware plant, printing establishment for the blind, stay bolt and engine iron factory, box plant, fireplace fixture factory, enamel iron and brass plumbing plant, minnow bucket factory, nicotine product factory, hickory

Now that the house cleaning is practically over you may

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We have a fine line priced low. See them.
You may need a new Oil Stove or Ice Box.

We are Headquarters for these goods.

Very Complete Line of
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HAWK-EYE

RAINBOW
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Takes picture
2¼x3¼

79c

WILES Cut Rate DRUG STORE

The Kodak Store

Prescriptions a Specialty
Paints and Varnishes

25c Apex Moth Cake, kills moths, just hang it up **21c**
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Poultry and Stock Remedies.

FREE—New Gillette Razor, New Gillette Blade with Palmolive Shaving Cream or Colgates Shaving Cream or Stick.

Bloomington, Indiana
East Side Square Phone 2411

handle factory, foil plant, absorption ice and refrigeration machinery plant, drop forged valves and fittings plant, x-ray machine factory, iron fence factory, bituminous coal mine, rock asphalt mine, wagon factory, single unit cotton rope mill, and burley, dark-fired, one-sucker, Green River tobacco markets. Kentucky has the largest wood mantelpiece factory, oxygen and hydrogen plant, cabinet varnish factory, casket factory, golf stick factory, in the United States.

* * * * *

Sherman, Texas, has one of the largest cotton gin and mill supply plants in the country.

* * * * *

Norfolk, Va., has one of the world's largest dry docks; and at Newport News is one of the largest and best equipped shipbuilding plants in the world.

* * * * *

Roanoke, Va., has the largest rayon plant in the world.

* * * * *

Miami, Okla., is in the largest zinc and lead producing area in the world.

Home Building Held Important

Resumption of home building is the next logical step in the resumption of normal building activity, according to Julius Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference and chairman of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, following a report of conditions relating to residential construction made by the executive committee of the National Building Survey of Conference.

"In most sections an ample supply of credit for home building is available at reasonable cost," Mr. Barnes said. "Prices and terms for materials and equipment for such construction have become fairly well stabilized on a basis satisfactory to the purchaser. Permits issued for repairs and betterments to existing structures since the early part of the year have increased 30 per cent, and the stimulus given these activities has aided appreciably in relieving unemployment.

"With favorable seasonal conditions also at hand it would appear that attention might now be directed with advantage of requirements for residential building. The resumption of prudent building activity in the residential field will aid materially in bringing employment back to normal."

* * * * *

The best proof that the Chevrolet is the most popular auto on the market is to watch the roads. More Chevrolets than any other make, and the men who drive them have less road trouble and more economical transportation than with any other car. Call on Brentlingers & Mason, at Bedford, and arrange a demonstration. You will find the Chevrolet a hill climber out classing all the rest, with a rapid "get away" that leaves all of them. It is the premier of all moderate priced cars, — speed, beauty, endurance—a real master of the road, with minimum upkeep, and assurance that it will get you there on time. See Chevrolet Sales & Service, for genuine Chevrolet parts. They employ factory trained employes, and will put your car in No. 1 condition at moderate prices.

* * * * *

Frank Burns, 216 W. 6th street, Bloomington, dealer in furniture, rugs, stoves, etc., has built up a reputation among the quarrymen as being very fair and liberal in his dealings, carrying a dependable grade of goods, and satisfied with a reasonable profit. Always sociable and congenial, willing to show you through his store whether you buy or not.

* * * * *

William Stuart of Los Angeles wants a divorce because his wife beat him with his wooden leg.

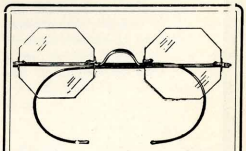
* * * * *

A little girl in Baltimore recently witnessed her mother's graduation from college. Her presence at the exercises is said to have baffled the inspirational speaker.

* * * * *

The Smallwood Drug Store at Oolitic is a deservedly popular store. A full line of drugs, druggists sundries, novelties, paints, etc., will be found, and the prices will be convincing that it is not necessary to go away from home to buy. Careful attention is given to every department of their business. Safety in their prescription work is a prominent feature. Their fountain service will please you.

Nothing is quite so dull as a dull speech.



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PREMIER BUILT-INS

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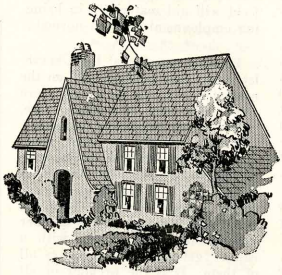

YOUR fine, new home deserves this permanent protection

CAREYSTONE Asbestos Shingles! A lifetime roof! Enduring asbestos fibres, enmeshed, by the special Carey process, in imperishable cement. A shingle that *can't* decay, that *can't* burn, that *can't* wear out.

Come in—let us show you the artistic, life-time Carey Asbestos Shingles, in both the straight-sided American style and the popular French six-sided shape. Your architect will approve them—help you make your selection from the wide range of warm color-chromes—jade green, Concord blue, pewter gray, Georgian red, wisteria and Van Dyke brown.

PIKE'S

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"Complete Home Builders' Service"

Careystone ASBESTOS AND CEMENT **SHINGLES**

Outlook For World Trade

Commenting on the fact that, measured by the usual standard of dollar value, our present foreign trade activity is lower than that of only a few months ago, James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation and chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, in his annual address at the Foreign Trade Convention in Los Angeles, pointed out that 1929 set a new record for world trade. Our own exports for 1929 of about $5,250,000,000 were the greatest in value since 1920 and in volume were the greatest ever recorded. Imports gained 7½ per cent in value over 1928, and since prices were lower the volume of imports reached a higher percentage of increase.

Mr. Farrell, in referring to the drop in foreign trade since last fall, said:

"Encouragement for the future lies in the fact that our merchandising organization has not been affected adversely by the conditions which have brought about the general slowing up of International commerce all around the world. Our producers and traders have not lost skill because the volume of their trade has decreased, and it is certainly a fact that they have not lost enterprise and courage. On the contrary, it would be in accordance with what we believe to be genuinely characteristic to see them put forth even greater effort and show increased determination rather than yield to discouragement due to temporary factors.

"We have been receiving during the last few months a new demonstration of the important proposition that if we are to maintain the rate of progress in international commerce to which we have attained, and especially if we are to add to it as we should, we must be alert and active. We must study conditions and situations as well as production. The business of trading with the other 122 markets of the world will not permit relaxation if success is to be achieved."

May Produce Wool Without Sheep

Artificial sheep, capable of growing wool indefinitely, are predicted by the British Research Association for the Woolen and Worsted Industries. By merely slicing off pieces of live sheepskin and placing them in vats containing a certain chemical solution, the pieces may be continually nourished and thus should produce hair year in and year out.

This is the expressed belief of the association following recent experiments conducted by it on the hair growth of animals. There is no reason why cowhide could not be grown by such methods, the chemists of the association aver.

* * * * *

Sometime when you want to wake your friends from a Sunday afternoon nap, steal quietly into their house and turn off the radio.

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White Seal House Paint is made to fill the popular demand for a dependable house coating at a moderate price. It is a paint of unusual merit and far superior to the usual medium priced coating.

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116 North Morton — Phone 4335

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Bloomington, Indiana

Chicago Construction Shows Increase

From The Associated Builders of Chicago.

WHILE there is nothing spectacular about it, a distinct improvement in the amount of building being done in Chicago is noticeable, and there is every indication that construction activities will increase each month. This statement is borne out by the reports of Building Commissioner Paschen. The April building permit volume was $6,490,300, as against $4,597,800 in March, an increase of 41 per cent. The February totals were $5,400,600, and those of January $5,484,500. This is a total of $21,973,200 for the first four months of the year, of which April was the highest month by more than $1,000,000.

While these figures are but fractional parts of the totals for the first four months of 1929, they show a beginning of the advance, but are still under the increase in demands each month, thus indicating that the over building of a year ago and previously is being absorbed. Comparison with last year, when the April permits aggregated $25,049,500, and for the first four months of 1929 when the total was $67,523,700, the showing for 1930 is of course very small, but is of the nature to bring about a more normal condition in the market. That this upward trend will continue is a logical conclusion from the fact that the present building rate is not up to the requirements of the approximately 25,000 families which are added to Chicago's population each year.

Building Throughout the Country

Building and construction activities in the United States, which began to show a definite improvement in March, are continuing their upward movement, according to official building permit reports received by S. W. Straus & Co. During the month of April, permits issued in 584 leading cities and towns throughout the country amounted to $210,411,881, a gain of 12 per cent over March, when the total was $188,452,117. March in turn had gained 46 per cent over February.

The April figures are particularly significant in view of the fact that the normal trend in building permits between the months of March and April is slightly downward. The gain registered during the past month indicates that the outlook for increased building activities from now on is encouraging.

* * * * *

The C. A. Pike Lumber Company, Morton street, Bloomington, is a fixture of the city and county. They have erected as many or more buildings, large and small, as any other construction company in southern Indiana. Nothing is too large nor too small—residences, city blocks, large university additions, etc. Many of the large structures of the city attest their skill and ability, and a feature of the company is their reliability in putting over a job on time. They have a strong organization, with every department under a capable superintendent, and when a contract is signed and construction begins, every detail has been provided from the proper department, and annoying delays are avoided. This season several good contracts have been handled, among them being the new home of the Delta Delta Delta sorority on East Third street, which will cost approximately $65,000 and will be completed for the fall term. Also many beautiful residences in the southeast section of the city are being built by them.

Lumber, mill work, building material, construction work — whatever your needs in this line supplied promptly. Estimates cheerfully given on whatever your requirements may be.

* * * * *

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Bloomington, Indiana

Nothing is equal to good health, and yet how few of us appreciate it, until we are afflicted personally. If we are handicapped by poor health, why not try Chiropractic. The Stone City Chiropractors, R. E. Hayes and William F. Combs are at your service, and they are fully maintaining a well earned record for having restored many sick and ailing people to good health. R. E. Hayes has been a resident of Bedford for five years and William F. Combs has been there two years. They formerly occupied rooms over the Metropolitan store on the south side of the square, and removed to their present location, the old Dr. Freeland homestead, 1105 16th street, just across the street from the city hall, a few weeks ago. They have every modern equipment known to the profession used in restoring health and have many patients who attest their curative qualities. Do not suffer but call on them for free spinal analysis, and learn the cause of your trouble.

* * * * *

Go to the Curry Coal Company, 306 Kirkwood avenue, and secure first hand information concerning White Seal Ready Mixed House Paint. Nothing on the market better, and the price is less. It is a paint of unusual merit, far superior to the usual medium priced coating.

Chas. Gilbert Shaw

PHOTOGRAPHER

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* * * * *

What is home without a comfortable chair and a comfortable bed?

* * * * *

The Wilkinson Lumber Company, Bedford, is in a position this season to make you very close prices on all kinds of building materials. Buying in very large quantities gives them advantages they are willing to pass along to their customers. It will pay you to figure with them.

* * * * *

The trouble with so much of the interesting stuff we read is that it isn't true.

Tribune Drafting Room Notes

Ralph W. Burns, Group Leader, is on his vacation. He is spending it with his folks in Ohio. Mrs. Burns has been in Ohio for the past two weeks, visiting.

Chester Carter, Chief Draftsman, has gone East on a business trip this week.

Earnie Owens is enjoying a vacation, which he is spending here and there.

Dean Gooldy, of Ellettsville, is on his vacation.

Claude Hoffman has returned from a pleasant vacation, which he spent in Terre Haute visiting and playing golf.

Earnie Nikirk started his vacation Saturday. He has just purchased a new Ford roadster, so it is hard to say just where Earnie is now.

* * * * *

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Thursday, June 19th, 1930 — Jordan Field 5 P. M.

The A. B. T.'s will play the Reed team. Both teams have improved greatly. Your support will be appreciated. Come and root for your team.

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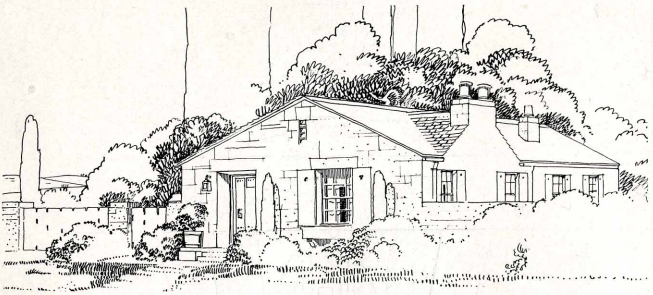

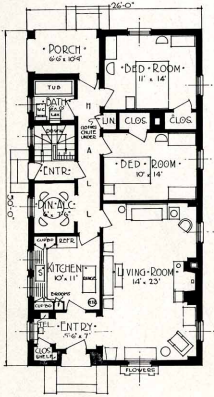

Simplicity of the old-world countryside dwelling is found in the architecture of this charming house. Built along low snug lines, it suggests a permanence rarely found in the small home of today.

Radiating strength and durability by its ILCO Riplstone exterior, its beauty is enhanced by a pleasing variation of color. Either a slate or the less formal wood shingle roof varying in color from light reds to greens or a subtle combination of both is effective. The window trim and shutters pick up a light color in contrast to the exterior stonework.

The house is designed for a small family. The service unit permits easy access to the front door. Living and sleeping quarters are shut off from this purely service unit to give adequate privacy. An added attraction is the afternoon porch placed at the rear of the house over-looking a private garden. Soft summer breezes keep fresh and cool the master bedroom located nearby.

Another characteristic of the old-world stone house which has maintained its popularity for generations is the deep reveal at the front entrance, making the entry inviting and restful. There is room in the basement for store room, laundry and large attractive recreation room.

Low in maintenance cost due to the permanence of its exterior, the ILCO Riplstone house is becoming more and more popular. For further information concerning the attractive home pictured above, address the Architects' Service Bureau, Box 308, Bedford, Indiana.

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INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

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VOLUME 2 ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 1

Lawrence Whiting Addresses Editors

AT THE recent Democratic Editorial Convention at Bedford Mr. Myers, the keynote speaker, gave it as his opinion that we are living in one of the worst panics the country has ever experienced.

Lawrence Whiting, president of the Board of Directors of the Indiana Limestone Company, disagreed with Mr. Myers, regarding his opinion of panic conditions, so far as Monroe and Lawrence counties are concerned and declared they should be left out of the discussion.

Mr. Whiting declared that there were more automobiles in Lawrence and Monroe counties per capita than there were in any other two counties of like population in the United States. He pointed out that there had been no bank failures in Bedford and Bloomington. No banks have changed their names.

The average wage paid in the stone mills, according to the Board Chairman, is 77 cents per hour, while the average wage in the quarries is placed at 70 cents. There are a total of 32,000 people who earn a living from Indiana Limestone in the two counties, according to Mr. Whiting, who said the business was increasing rapidly.

He gave the history of the stone deposits, and pointed out that we are located within a few miles of the population center of the U. S. and that the price of limestone is much lower than that of granite and marble, and is far superior as a building stone.

Ingalls' Employees Hold Council Meet at Romona

SATURDAY, July 11, was an interesting day for the employes of the Ingalls Stone Co. Three hundred and fifty employes of this company met at Romona Quarry in a get-together picnic and council meet. A fine spirit of good will prevailed, and everybody enjoyed the meeting. Joe Clark, an employe at Romona, was toastmaster. Ice cream, cake, pop and cigars were served.

Mr. George Lawson, of Spencer, gave a history of the Romona quarry from its opening date, 63 years ago, which proved of special interest to the men. Below we give Mr. Lawson's statements:

The first man to start actual operations at the quarry was Richard Gilbert who quarried stone for chimneys, cistern caps and bases. This stone was hauled out by wagon. Incidentally the stone which formed the steps to the old court house here was removed from this place 63 years ago.

The quarry was next opened in 1873 by a Mr. Greenhow of Vincennes. The first carload 20,000 capacity was loaded with one yoke of oxen, and the workmen received $1.50 a day.

The first derrick was put up by a Mr. Allen of Vincennes, who followed Mr. Greenhow. The derrick was 40 feet tall and was used for moving stone which was being quarried at that time. Mr. Polly, also of Vincennes, followed Allen. This was in 1881. Polly also used one derrick and quarried bridge stone.

A Mr. Scully came next, who quarried fluxing stone for Chicago steel works. Scully paid $1.40 per day.

The Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad company, the old I. and V. followed Scully, raising the wages 10c on the day. The equipment was added to, two channelers and two derricks being put in use for the quarrying of dimension stone.

A Spencer man, Frank Fields, and Mr. Mallott followed the I. and V. grinding stone for fertilizer and paying the highest wages to that date, which was $2.00 per day. After them came Talbott & Kesler, of Indianapolis who worked about 100 men and paid wages ranging from $1.50 to $2.00 per day. These men installed four channelers, three derricks, a traveling derrick, a diamond saw and two planers.

In 1923 the Ingalls Stone Company took over the quarry and employed from 100 to 200 men. All knds of machinery and equipment were added to that already there. Twelve channelers were put into operation and a machine shop was built. An average weekly payroll of $4,000 is now being paid there and the wage per day per man ranges from $4.00 to $10.00. During the seven years the Ingalls quarry has been in operation, more stone has been removed than in the 53 preceding years. In 1931 a million feet of stone is expected to be removed.

* * * * *

All Shanghai dealers in foreign manufactured products using Chinese newspapers as advertising media, are taxed upon the space contracted for by a new decree of the Chinese municipality.

Later Developments of Oolitic Stone Industry

By W. W. Drayer, Vice-President, Shawnee Stone Co.

EMBODIED in an article on the Early History of the Oolitic Stone Industry published in the June number of Quarries and Mills, appeared an official statement by W. S. Blatchley, State Geologist of Indiana.

This statement among other things went on to say that in all commercial quarries there is at the top a layer or cut of fine grained buff stone averaging about seven feet in thickness and that while this cut of fine grained stone (often called "marble") is most sought after, no one company or quarry can furnish a large amount of it. The statement further goes on to say—"Moreover, experience has fully proven that the medium grained stone from the middle cuts, which comprises most of the output, contains fewer flaws, is fully as durable and is more uniform in color."

This report by Prof. Blatchley was issued in June, 1909, and was based, no doubt, upon observations and investigations of about that time. What is said subsequently, therefore, is in nowise a criticism of this report, but rather a statement of recent discoveries by reason of which the above mentioned portion of the report is contradicted.

The quarries of the Shawnee Stone Company, a deposit some six miles southwest of Bloomington, were opened in 1925. Contrary to the earlier observations of Prof. Blatchley this quarry showed a substantial deposit of the fine grained marble-like oolitic stone, in fact as quarrying progressed and the opening was enlarged, three floors to the depth of from twenty-five to thirty feet were uncovered. Moreover, while Prof. Blatchley's report of 1909 would indicate that recovery of marketable stone from such negligible deposits of this fine grained stone as had been discovered at that time was almost inconsequential, the deposits of the Shawnee Stone Company present no such discouraging difficulties, it being easily possible to get out in large quantities dimension blocks of most any size, the floors of this marble-like oolitic stone deposit being less traversed with seams than are the floors below it. In explanation of this, geologists have declared that since the superincumbent deposit of Mitchell rock was so securely cemented to the underlying Carrara stone, and the Carrara stone in turn so firmly united by an unusually tight crowfoot, to the coarser grained oolitic stone below that when the behavior of the earth possibly through upheavels, forced this section of Indiana above sea-level, this Carrara stone was protected and that accordingly it is free of shakes or seams sometimes termed by the uniformed invisible mud seams.

Prof. Blatchley further reports that such of these small deposits as had been observed up to 1909 were of Buff stone. Again, in this instance the deposit of the Shawnee Stone Company differs. While from this quarry a substantial amount of marble-like buff is recovered, there is also found in much larger quantities the same stone in a blend of subdued buff and blue. The two colors in this stone are so light as to gradually blend into each other, and many times it is only when the stone is moist that a trace of the color combination can be observed.

Being a distinctive stone the Shawnee Stone Company excluded this fine grained material from the generally classified grades of Indiana Limestone as produced from its quarries as well as from all quarries in the district, and designated it Shawnee Carrara, there being two stones of similar texture so classified, viz; Shawnee Carrara Buff and Shawnee Carrara Two-Tone, the former being a cream white buff of uniform color, while the latter is a combination of subdued tints of buff and blue.

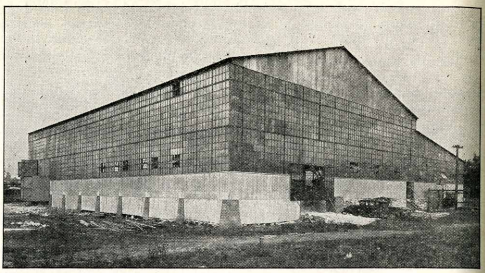
Although but recently placed upon the market this Carrara stone is meeting a most favorable reception among architects and builders. Naturally its fine texture and density minimize absorption by reason of which grime and soot have little or no opportunity

(Continued on page 6)

A. E. STALEY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, DECATUR, ILLINOIS
Architect, Ashauer & Waggoner, Decatur, Illinois.
General Contractor, J. L. Simmons Company, Decatur, Illinois.
Shawnee Carrara Buff Stone. Cut and furnished by the Shawnee Stone Co.

Modern New Mill of J. M. Hoadley, Inc.

BELOW we are presenting pictures of the spendid new stone mill of J. M. Hoadley, Incorporated. The erection of this mill is the climax to an idea that Mr. Hoadley has nurtured for several years. He has been working in the stone business since boyhood, as all the folks have that bears his name, and at last he has a first class mill after his own planning, and is now just starting it in action.



Chas. Gilbert Shaw
Exterior, New Mill of J. M. Hoadley, Inc., Bloomington, Ind.

As hinted above the name of Hoadley implies stone. J. M. Hoadley is a son of John Hoadley, who has been a leader in the stone industry for years, and a grandson of the late John Hoadley, Sr., who was one of the first men to enter the cut stone buisness in the field. The ancestors of J. M. Hoadley have handled some of the largest stone contracts ever undertaken and completed in the district, and by precept and experience "J. M." is a "chip off the old block," and will meet with success.

With a wide and varied experience in the stone business, and ample capital to carry on, Mr. Hoadley enters the field with a standing throughout the country that puts him on a footing with the strong companies of the belt, and already he is receiving some orders, with prospects of establishing a satisfactory clientile among the contractors and buyers of mill work.

The plant of Mr. Hoadley is located in the south part of the city of Bloomington, adjoining the yards of the Monon Railway, and embraces acreage of ample space for a large business. The site is ideally located.

With large track accommodations, the finest water and power facilities, and in the center of the belt with the advantages of planermen, cutters and all classes of help at the very door of the plant, conditions are favorable for maximum production. In planning for the future Mr. Hoadley took all these valuable details into consideration,

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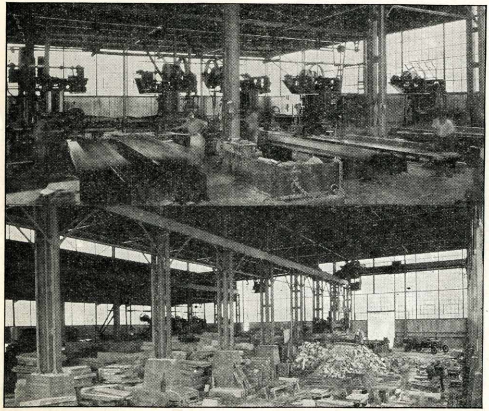

Chas. Gilbert Shaw
Interior, Mill of J. M. Hoadley, Inc., showing Planers and Cranes

* * * * *

ORIGIN OF MECHANIC'S LIEN IN UNITED STATES

Writing of the Lien Laws in "The Associated Builders' of Chicago," Dan H. Wheeler says:

The origin of the mechanics' lien in the United States may be traced to a memorial submitted to the Legislature of Maryland by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shortly after the establishment there of the seat of Federal Government. Conceiving it necessary to the developement of the city and territory to encourage construction, these Commissioners, of whom Thomas Jefferson was one, asked the Maryland Legislature to enact a law embodying this principle of assuring payment to laborers by making the property itself liable for their claims, rather than requiring them to depend alone upon the personal responsibility of their employers.

Fort Wayne Largest User of Indiana Limestone for its Size in United States

FORT Wayne, well known as the largest industrial city and railroad center in Northern Indiana, has more beautiful Indiana Limestone Buildings than any city of its size in the United States according to statistics from reliable sources. The use of Indiana Limestone by the architects, contractors and building owners in the city for the facing of many buildings has been an important factor in establishing the reputation of Fort Wayne as a city of beautiful dwellings, commercial structures and public buildings.

The first pioneer stone cutters in the Fort Wayne district are today represented by the well known organizations they founded, Wm. Geake & Sons, founded by Mr. William Geake, and Keller & Sons. Their activities and developement work have been largely responsible for the extenssive use of Indiana Limestone in the construction of Fort Wayne buildings.

Typifying this growth and developement the tallest building in Indiana is now being erected in Fort Wayne by the Lincoln National Bank & Trust Company on the site of the old Pixley-Long Block, on East Berry Street. This new building will be known as the Lincoln Tower, rising twenty-two stories.

The Lincoln Tower will naturally be a most prominent and outstanding building as the tallest in Indiana and in addition it will be one of the finest commercial office building structures in the Middle West.

The general contract for this magnificent new bank building, amounting to $983,000, was awarded to Buesching-Hagerman and Compny of Fort Wayne, whose contract also includes the elevators, marble, banking furniture and all mechanical trades.

However, with the vault equipment, decorating, light fixtures, and other miscellaneous equipment, the total cost will amount to approximately $1,175,000. This is one of the largest building contracts ever let in Fort Wayne.

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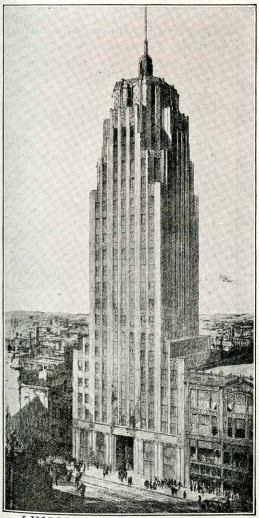
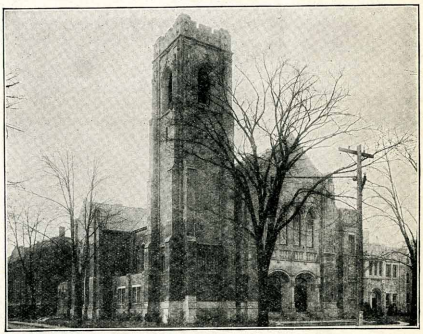


LINCOLN TOWER—Fort Wayne
Architect, A. M. Strauss, Associated with Walker & Weeks
General Contractor, Bueshing-Hagerman Co. Fort Wayne
"The Tallest Building in Indiana"
Stone furnished by Indiana Limestone Co.

Plymouth Congregational Church - Fort Wayne



Architect, Guy Mahurin, General Contractor, Indiana Engineering and Construction Company

Indiana Limestone is a favored material in the building of beautiful churches throughout the United States and Canada. Many of the English and European Cathedrals which have been standing for centuries are constructed of limestone, but geologists have determined that Indiana Limestone possesses far superior qualities of texture and permanence than these other limestones.

The Plymouth Congregational Church is one of the most beautiful and prominent church properties in Fort Wayne. Indiana Limestone has been used effectively in this design and construction to establish in this building the desired beauty, dignity and permanence.

Beautiful Campanile of Indiana Limestone

THE Campanile pictured on this page is the gift of an alumnus of South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota, to his Alma Mater. It is One Hundred Sixty-five feet high and a tower Forty-Five feet high, of Indiana limestone furnished by the A. J. Thompson Stone Company. The stone used is Select Gray from the Maple Hills Quarries, of the Bloomington Limestone Company.

The building, designed by Perkins and McWayne of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and erected by the A. M. Wold-Mark Construction Company of Brookings, is one of the most beautiful in the country. The chimes are electrically operated. At the very top of the building there is a revolving airplane search light, which can be seen for eighty miles or more. The balconies on each side of the building are One-Hundred Ten feet from the ground, permitting a splendid view of the surrounding country.

It is to be expected that a memorial of this kind will embody the best in both design and materials. For this reason, it is especially fitting that Indiana Limestone should have been chosen to lend dignity and durability to the structure.

* * * * *

Later Developments of Oolitic Stone Industry

(Continued from page 3)

of adhering to and becoming embedded in the stone, and as a consequence this stone remains clean over an indefinite period.

The first building to be erected of Carrara stone was the Washington Building, Washington, D. C., finished in 1927. Erection of this building was going on during an architect's convention in Washington and it was here that this stone first came into prominence bringing forth many inquiries and favorable comments. Some twenty-five thousand cubic feet of Carrara Buff entered into this job. The stone in this structure is as clean today as it was when the building was completed.

In 1929 the Shawnee Stone Company furnished Carrara Buff for the Staley Administration Building, Decatur, Illinois, photo of which appears in this issue. This structure required approximately fifty thousand cubic ft. of stone and it was only after a most careful consideration of several samples of Indiana Limestone that Mr. A. E. Staley determined to use Carrara Stone. Standing forth in uniform creamy white buff, without a stain, blemish, or variation in color, this structure by day, and again by night under a battery of one hundred and fifty large reflectors is the show place of Decatur and is readily taken by the uninformed to be marble. Visitors to Decatur should not forego the opportunity of visiting this building. The beauty and stability of its construction and equipment commences with the curb line and extends to the roof, every detail being as near perfect as it was humanly possible to make it.

The Shawnee Stone Company just recently secured the contract for the new office building for the Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, requiring approximately one hundred and ninety thousand cubic feet of stone. Shawnee Carrara Two-Tone has been selected by the officials of that company, following a series of tests and an inspection of the stone and quarries of the Shawnee Stone Company by reputable geologists, who have reported this Carrara Stone to be an exceptional deposit of excellent oolitic stone.

That structures such as those above mentioned can be produced in Carrara Stone is convincing evidence of this stone being available in large volume and that discoveries subsequent to Prof. Blatchley's report so far as this fine grained, marble-like stone is concerned occasions an addenda to such report.

Campanile, South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota.
Limestone furnished by A. J. Thompson Stone Co., Ellettsville, Indiana.

Durability of Indiana Oolitic Limestone

A VISIT to any of the country grave yards will show the difference between the weathering qualities of Indiana Limestone compared with marble. It is not uncommon to find a piece of our native Limestone crudely cut into a grave stone that has been standing 50, 75, sometimes 100 years that shows no signs of disintegration. In fact, in better condition than when it was placed in position, because it has hardened, and sheds the water thoroughly. It stands the freezes, and retains its form, lettering, carving, etc. for ages. The marble slab by the side of our native Indiana stone crumbles and is soon a worthless heap. If it has not broken in its base and fallen over, it is losing its form, its lettering is illegible, and its utility as a grave marker is lost.

Around 50 years ago the marble slab was popular as a grave stone, and manufacturers were reaping very good profits from the sale of them. But many that were purchased and erected at that date have succumbed to the elements, and yet remain an unsightly failure at the grave, or have been replaced by Indiana Limestone. There is no sale for such markers now. On the other hand, our native stone is becoming more popular for monumental purposes, and stands indefinitely without the slightest indication of disintegration.

A fine grain quality of Indiana Limestone used for monumental purposes appeals to the buyer of a monument or grave stone because of its appearance of durability and beauty, its ability to maintain a fine polish, and retain indefinitely lettering that is placed upon it. Nature has not produced a stone more suitable for monumental purposes, or its equal for building uses, as Indiana Oolitic Limestone, the Nation's Building Stone.

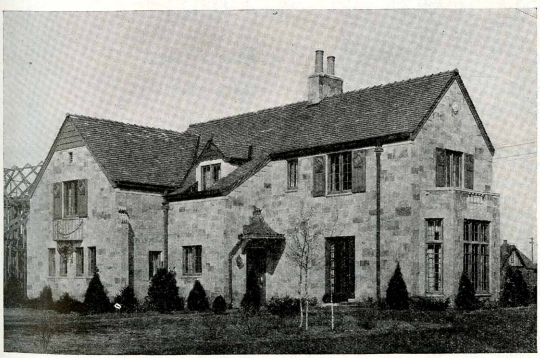
* * * * *

BRICKS WITHOUT MORTAR

In Old Bible days they made bricks without straws. Now its bricks without mortar. An ingenious fellow has invented a brick that is so constructed that they dovetail and interlock with one another. No fear of crumbling mortar, and no need to stop laying them on account of frosty weather. In addition, they are said to make a stronger wall than the old type used with mortar or cement.

* * * * *

A motion picture screen which permits showing pictures outdoors and in lighted halls has been invented by two French engineers.



Steel Frame House, faced with Variegated Ashtone, furnished by the Bloomington Limestone Company; Architect, Frederick Wallick.

Steel frame House With Ashtone Facing

On this page we present the picture of a house with a frame work of structural steel, faced with natural stone. It is a beautiful residence, on a popular street at Indianapolis, just completed, and is attracting much attention from the public, and favorable comment from the architects of the City.

The facing is Variegated Ashtone, from the quarries and mills of the Bloomington Limestone Co. This variety of Indiana Limestone is becoming very popular for residence construction, and the Bloomington Limestone Company is devoting considerable attention to orders of this nature, shipping residence patterns to many sections of the country.

The Carter Stone Co., of Indianapolis, the contractors, received the stone, sawed finish, in three heights, 4", 8", and 13". The stone was jointed on the job, the effect being very pleasing, requiring very little trim work, and easily handled.

The outward appearance is that of a masonry walled structure, which it is, with the added strength of steel frame. There is a saving in labor in the construction of a house on this plan, and the fire hazard is reduced to the minimum. The satisfaction of living in a house that is practically fire proof, is a feature not to be lost sight of.

While steel and stone have been for many years the principal materials used in the larger structures, the great commercial and government buildings, skyscrapers, etc., its use in residential construction is of recent date, but will become more in use as it is better understood.

This variety of Indiana Limestone is especially adapted to residential construction, and Bloomington Limestone Company, one of the strongest and most reliable companies in the district, will be pleased to give further information on the subject.

Monroe Industrial Club, Wednesday, July 9th

THE meeting opened with a delicious fried chicken dinner which every one enjoyed. While eating we were entertained by Miss Catherine Allen and her orchestra. As the dessert was finished, Kenneth King led us in singing a few of our old favorite songs which never fail to include "Let Me Call You Sweetheart." The orchestra also assisted by helping us carry the tune, because it always seems so illusive when a group of men try their luck at singing.

Mr. Carter called the meeting to order by introducing Rev. Bridwell of First Christian Church at Clear Creek. His talk included the combating of the problems and the enjoyment and success which can be found on this side of the street if we will only try. Many times the other side of the street looks to us much better on the surface but if we take a moment to study its conditions more closely we will find it much the same as our own. But on either side of the street we profit only from that which we invest.

The Industrial Club Golf Tournament was discussed by Doctor Roubedeaux. He also gave the plans for the Plant Golf Tournament which the Club is sponsoring. Any person in Monroe County connected with the Limestone industry is entitled for a chance to play. You do not have to be a member of the club so if you are a "Golf Bug" come out and try for those prizes. For further details call William "Bill" French.

Just as the meeting was being brought to a close, Mr. Ridge bursted forth with one of the biggest suggestions of the year. Why not a stone school for Bloomington. President Carter appointed a committee including a representative from every Company and also enlisted every member of the club to assist by lending their moral support. From the committee and backing from the town we hope to have a school building in Bloomington faced entirely with Indiana limestone.

Why not every one in Bloomington assist in the campaign to make it a town with some buildings which will not only beautify the town and make us proud of them but will go a long way to advertise our local product "Indiana Limestone, The Nations Building Stone." Lets all see that our own buildings are built of it so make our slogan for the town as well as the Industrial Club. Advertise our largest industry with some more fine stone work at home.

Resolution adopted by the Club: WHEREAS: The City of Bloomington, Indiana, has for a long time been recognized as the head quarters of the Oolitic Limestone District in Monroe County, and with the extensive developement of quarry properties in this County during recent years is rapidly becoming the premier headquarters of this great, nationally known industry, and

WHEREAS: A substantial majority of the citizens of Bloomington derive their incomes from this industry, and by reason of their civic pride as well as their interest and pride in this great industry in which they are engaged, are impelled to seek for it locally the recognition it has been accorded elsewhere, and

WHEREAS: Any expenditure for limestone to be used in the construction of municipal or other work in this city will in a large

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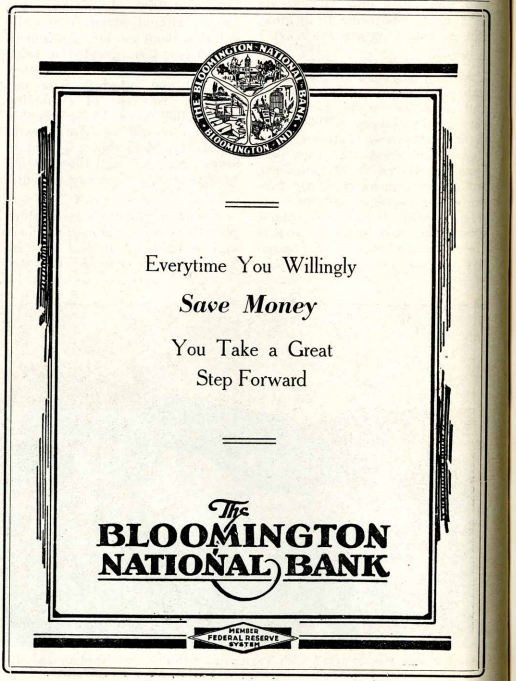

The P. M. & B. Shapes David's Life

True Story of David Biddle and Bessie Guthrie

(Written for Quarries and Mills)

MANY of the older folks remember the neat 2-room log cabin that stood in the valley west of Oolitic. It was the widow Biddle's home. David and his mother constituted the family. When David was ten years old his father was killed while felling a tree, leaving David and his mother to work out a living on the 40 acres of poor hill land the best they could.

Mrs. Biddle was a blonde, with exceptionally keen blue eyes, a heavy shock of hair, a pleasing face and small hands which bore the marks of hard usage. Her son was as likely a chap as you often see, bred after his mother's type, energetic, observing and always ready to help his mother. He had the care of the chickens, the cow, and any and everything that presented itself about the humble home.

While energetic and very busy, realizing his responsibility, now that his father was gone, yet David was destined to go through life with a serious handicap. One of his limbs was an inch shorter than the other, causing him to limp. This short coming was more than made up by his cheerful disposition, manly ways, and the well defined lines of his face, indicating the splendid character that he was rapidly developing.

"Mother, I saw the president of the P. M. & B. quarry this morning as he passed, and I struck him for a job as waterboy."

"Well, David, what did he say? Does he know you are lame?"

"Yes, mother, I have often seen him as he passed in his buggy, and one time as I came from town, he overtook me and asked me to ride with him. He told me to come over to the quarry next Monday, and he would speak to the Superintendent in my behalf."

As Mrs. Biddle continued her work of preparing the chain for the loom on which she wove those beautiful old fashioned coverlets, she smiled on the boy that bore her image, stopped a moment to receive a kiss from him, and then proceeded thoughtfully with the chain.

"David, you prepare the potatoes for dinner, get a few slices of bacon ready, and when you return from the spring with a bucket of fresh water we will have dinner."

As David grasped the water pail, he drew his French harp from his pocket, and began Turkey in the Straw. With all the good

(Continued on page 11)

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VONRITZ Theatre at Bedford Indiana

INDIANA Theatre at Bloomington Indiana

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Vonderschmitt AMUSEMENT Enterprises

True Story of David Biddle and Bessie Guthrie

(Continued from page 9)

cheer of a happy boy, the harmonica was his solace and like the famous Bob Burdette's "Man on the Woodbox," David spread good cheer to the birds, the cow in the lot and the ever faithful old brown "fist," Old Truck, that was always on his trail. The song of the trees and the bees were ever in sweet concord with David's soul, and found expression through his harmonica. Truly, the boy was father to the man, for his ability to look ahead in the future was far beyond his age.

As David placed the cool water from the sparkling spring on the table, his mother breathed a prayer for the safety and usefulness of her child, cut a few slices of the sweet corn pone, placed the potatoes in the skillet, the bacon on the coals, and soon mother and son sat down to this plain, substantial dinner, to which was added a pitcher of milk and some honey. In these pioneer days it was not uncommon for a dozen or more stands of bees, or rather bee gums, made of hollow trees sawed proper length, to stand back of the home, from which an abundance of honey could be taken most any time. As most of the folks cooked by the open fire, the famous corn pone was a substantial article of food, and very delicious. It was made of corn meal, sugar, yeast, and milk, and like the English plumb pudding, became better with age, and could be baked best by the open fire.

As David "redded up" the table, washing the dishes, Mrs. Biddle proceeded to finish the "chain" and soon had the loom going on one of those old fashioned coverlets which in this day of the modernistics, is prized so highly as an heirloom. Mrs. Biddle colored the warp with logwood, and the beautiful black and white squares in the spread harmonized perfectly. The evenness and uniformity was of an artistic type, and no one in the neighborhood could produce work so beautiful. It required courage, patience and superior abilities, possessed by so few.

Monday—that eventful Monday in the life of David—came; the Monday that "W. N.," the P. M. & B. president was to present David to the superintendent, "John T." It was by these familiar names that the officials of the P. M. & B. were known. David was no stranger to either of these officials, nor to the men, for his fine cheerful face, his French harp, his familiar limp, and his old dog Truck, had won favor with them.

When David assumed his position as waterboy, his good judgement told him he must leave his French harp and old Truck at home. It was easy to leave the harp at home, to be brought into requisition of evenings, but old Truck—that was different. He had a fashion of "slipping off," from home, to show up at the quarry. To the grief of David, the second month of his experience at the quarry, a tragedy overtook the old dog, both hind feet being mash-

(Continued to page 13)

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The Carl Furst Company

Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen . . . . .

Indiana Limestone

BEDFORD : INDIANA

True Story of David Biddle and Bessie Guthrie

(Continued from page 11)

ed, by the falling of a stone on them. By patient, careful nursing, Truck was restored back to life, but he gave up his excursions to the quarry, and was satisfied to drag himself with David back and forth to the spring at the old cabin home.

"Bessie, I have a job!"

"Why David you have always had a job—helping your mother with her work, and me with my 'rithmetic."

"Yes, but that aint it. I have ajob at the P. M. & B.—drawing pay like the men. I am water-boy. Mr. 'W. N.'recommended me, and Mr. 'John T.' hired me, and I like it."

"Well, I bet you hold the job, for you are a good worker. I am glad, David."

Bessie was the pretty 10 year old daughter of Mike Guthrie, who lived in the cabin over the hill not far from the Biddles. David and Bessie attended school together and as Bessie said, David had a job helping her with her arithmetic. Figures were beyond her comprehension almost, but with a few strokes of her pencil, or a brush, she had the picture of a wood chuck, a bull frog, an owl, a log cabin, or whatever object she chose.

As children, David and Bessie were warm friends, but as they developed in age, and interest in their special work they lost sight of each other.

For three years David was the faithful water boy. Besides carrying the water, he made himself useful in various ways. He often received encouraging words from "W. N.," an occasional present, and always the kindly consideration of "John T." By his watchfulness David saved many a man from accident, and on various occasions prevented serious loss to the company.

Back in those pioneer days of quarrying, it was no uncommon thing for the powerman, when a long, unloaded boom hoist was necessary, to start it going, and then turn his attention to oiling the machinery. If he was not watchful he would pull the boom up straight, pull the end ring off and the boom would fall with a thud, perhaps killing a man or two. Accidents had occurred in other quarries by which men were killed. David was always watching out for such things as this, and prevented several serious accidents. He began to be recognized as the "Safety Man" of the plant.

By his unusual devotion to his duties, and his general watchfulness, David was rapidly reaching promotion, and at the age of 16 was advanced to time keeper, later to assistant ledge foreman, assistant superintendent and later to the office. He was a wizard in figures, and traveled fast up the line to head bookeeper.

But other matters besides the ledger occupied his mind. As assistant ledge foreman David conceived the idea that instead of men on their knees drilling a line of holes at the bottom of a cut to

(Continued to page 15)

A Picture Story of Vacation Days!

—remember those days outdoors, during the summer months, and what a joy it is to turn to the Picture Story of summer days?

—take your Kodak with you wherever you go this summer, and tell the story of vacation days in pictures.

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AS THE MOST HEALTHFUL AND STRENGTHENING BREAD ON THE MARKET.

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We Invite Your Inspection

ASK YOUR GROCER for MILK MAID.

STORY OF DAVID BIDDLE AND BESSIE GUTHRIE

(Continued from page 13)

break it loose from the ledge with slips and wedges, a machine could be made to drill the holes by steam, and the steam drill was invented by him. Then a lot of trouble was experienced by the men with the clamp for drills on the channeling machine and he invented an automatic lock nut to overcome this trouble. Both of his inventions brought large returns to him in royalties.

CHAPTER II

As the life-story of David would be incomplete without keeping track of Bessie Guthrie, we gleaned the following facts from her concerning the family. When she was 15 years old the family moved to Ventura, California. Her father had been induced by his brother to move to that beautiful land by the sea, to engage with him in growing lima beans. As this wonderful land bordering the Pacific is recognized as the home of the lima bean, the Guthrie Brothers were soon on the high road to fortune and comfort. To add to their income 100 stands of bees were working faithfully and contentedly to swell the Guthrie bank account.

While the beans and bees were doing their part, something else was happening. Bessie was spending much time in the open, reducing to canvas many things she came in contact with—the teams, the plows, the harrow, the barn and the field.

Her paintings attracted the attention of her neighbors, and finally the girl was sent to Los Angeles, to study under the famous old master, Fauchlevent, who recognized her marvelous abilities

Her painting of Mt. Lowe won a prize at the art exhibit of Pasadena. A creation from memory of the cabin in which she was born, over the hill from the "P. M. & B." was held by the judges to be the best piece of work in the show.

The famous old master, Fauchlevant, prevailed on the girl's parents to send her to Paris for higher training. She took over the sea with her some of the work she had done back home, one creation of which, the cabin, she had

(Continued to page 17)

* * * * *

RED WINDOWS STOP FLIES

If you want to keep flies out of a room, try fitting the windows with yellow or red panes of glass. That is the conclusion of tests made by a British glass company.

This concern built a set of experimental rooms, each having free access to the next. One room had windows of white glass; others used glass of blue, green, yellow, and red tints.

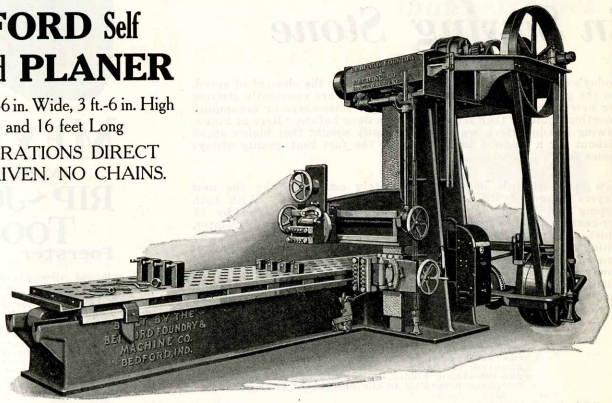
Flies immediately gathered in the room with white windows, straying impartially into the rooms of blue and green light. But most of them scrupulously avoided the rooms where the windows admitted only yellow or red light. One explanation suggested was that the latter tints resembled sunset, and made the insects fly to a nighttime hiding place.

BEDFORD Self Contained PLANER

To Plane 3 ft.-6 in. Wide, 3 ft.-6 in. High
12, 14 and 16 feet Long

ALL OPERATIONS DIRECT GEAR DRIVEN. NO CHAINS.

Sturdy Economical Built to Last



Price and Specifications Furnished on Application to Meet Your Needs.

Bedford Foundry & Machine Co., BEDFORD, INDIANA.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of DIAMOND SAW TEETH in the WORLD

For Speed and Quality in Sawing Stone

Today's demands in all lines, invariably involve the element of speed. On the ground, in the air, on the water, we are constantly striving for new speed records. We want to get somewhere or accomplish something quicker than it has ever been done before. Here at Stone-Sawing Headquarters, we have constantly sought that higher speed without for a moment losing sight of the fact that quality always comes first.

New speed records have been definitely established by the new Meyers Improved Rip-Joint Tooth, Foerster Patent. With both ripping and jointing cutting faces, it actually cuts faster by 15 per-cent to 20 per-cent than any other tooth, ripper or jointer, which we or any other manufacturer have ever produced. Combining this substantial increase in speed, and resulting greater volume of production, with two-thirds longer service, with a tangible power saving of about 15 per-cent, and with a distinctly better quality of work in sharper arrises and smoother cuts, this tooth immediately becomes an important economic factor in the sawing of stone.

MEYERS
IMPROVED
RIP-JOINT TOOTH
Foerster Patent

The enlarged view above shows the detail construction of this tooth—the center cut for ripping, with one large diamond on each side—the side cuts for jointing, with three small diamonds on each side.

We feature also the Meyers No. 1 Premier Jointer, 8 diamond; Meyers No. 2 Premier Jointer, 10 diamond; Meyers Three-Way Tooth, 3 diamond; Meyers Ripping Teeth for all types of saws; and Meyers Drag Saw Teeth. In fact, we manufacture any type of diamond saw teeth used in the stone and marble industry; also diamond core drills. Special attention to orders for either new teeth or resetting. Two complete plants for testing and reworking blades. Emergency delivery on new blades when needed. Write, wire or telephone according to the urgency of your need.

W. F. MEYERS COMPANY HOME OFFICE AND MAIN PLANT BEDFORD, INDIANA, U. S. A.

Complete Service Plant, 2830 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

STORY OF DAVID BIDDLE AND BESSIE GUTHRIE

(Continued from page 15)

produced for the Pasadena exhibit.

Arriving at Paris, Bessie reached the conclusion that she should paint the cabin in which David Biddle was born. The work when completed, attracted much favorable comment, and old Valiear, under whom she was studying, was gratified beyond words of expression.

In her memory Bessie saw a lame boy standing at the corner of the cabin. Producing a picture of this boy was different to the class of work she was accustomed to. Here she was in a new field of effort. She carried the contour and expression of David and his harp in her memory, but to reproduce them on the canvas was different. After weeks of faithful toil she beheld the picture true to her memory. But there was still something lacking. A dog, Old Truck, should be by the boy.

This was easier. With little effort old Truck was soon in evidence. It was finished.

Valier, with a heart heaving with emotion, said the picture must be entered at the Louvra to compete with the work of the masters of the world.

Nothing of recent years displayed in this great salon of art had won such praise and admiration.

Valier was ecstatic.

Bessie bore the honor with her characteristic quiet dignity, timidly proud.

The number of the picture was 27,412.

* * * * *

At the close of the World War David Biddle decided to spend a year in France, and perhaps visit Russia, Poland and Bavaria, before returning to America.

(To be continued in August Quarries and Mills)

* * * * *

SMILES

"Mummy, how long ago did Daddy die?"

"Father didn't die, darling, he joined a golf club."—*Everybody's*

"My dear mother-in-law I want to make a confession to you. I get into a rage terribly easily, often without cause."

"Don't worry, my dear son-in-law; as long as I'm in the house you will never fly into a rage without cause." —*Lustige Blaetter, Berlin.*

* * * * *

Reformer (to prostrated man): And so this is the work of rum, is it?

Prostrated Man: No, sir; this is the work of a banana-skin.—*New Bedford Standard.*

* * * * *

"But, Madame, you cannot marry again. If you do, your husband has clearly specified in his will that his fortune will go to his brother."

"Yes, I know. It's the brother that I'm marrying!"—*Pages Gaies Yverdon.*

* * * * *

A Hollywood expert explains that many talking pictures are written round a theme-song. It seems a very poor excuse.—*Punch*

* * * * *

Mistress: "You will have a very easy time here—we have no children."

Mandy: "Don't restrict yo'self on ma account, ma'am, bekase I's very fond of children, I is."—*Blue and Gray.*

* * * * *

Mary Lee: "Bill is an awful pest—he never seems to know when to stop."

Mary Lou: "That's strange, I was out riding with him last night and he found a dandy place."

* * * * *

Mother: "What did mama's little baby learn at school today?"

Son: "I learned two kids not to call me mama's baby."

* * * * *

Life is not just a petting party. *Dorothy Dix.*

* * * * *

Speaking of the good old days, do you remember the old-fashioned girl who used to make ash receivers out of cigar bands? Well, she now has a daughter who makes one out of the parlor rug.

—*Louisville Courier Journal*

* * * * *

It's strange that a motorist never remembers he used to be a pedestrain.—*Everybody's Weekly.*

ENGLAND DIGS BIGGEST UNDERWATER TUNNEL

One million tons of rock are to be excavated in drilling a colossal vehicular tunnel now in the process of construction beneath the Mersey River in England. The tunnel will connect Liverpool with its companion city of Birkenhead on the opposite bank. When completed, the huge passageway will be the largest underwater tunnel in the world, engineering authorities say. Four lines of traffic will ply their way along it, and there will also be room for railway lines or another roadway.

Put the "grin" in grind

–with the Pause that refreshes

9 MILLION *a day*

TUNE IN ON STATION *COCA-COLA*

Bottling Co.

Bloomington, Ind.

Every Wednesday
Coca-Cola Dance Orchestra. Grantland Rice interviewing sports champions. Broadcast from NBC New York Studios.

BC-107

The Southwest a Land of Opportunity

By ROBERT C. ROSS

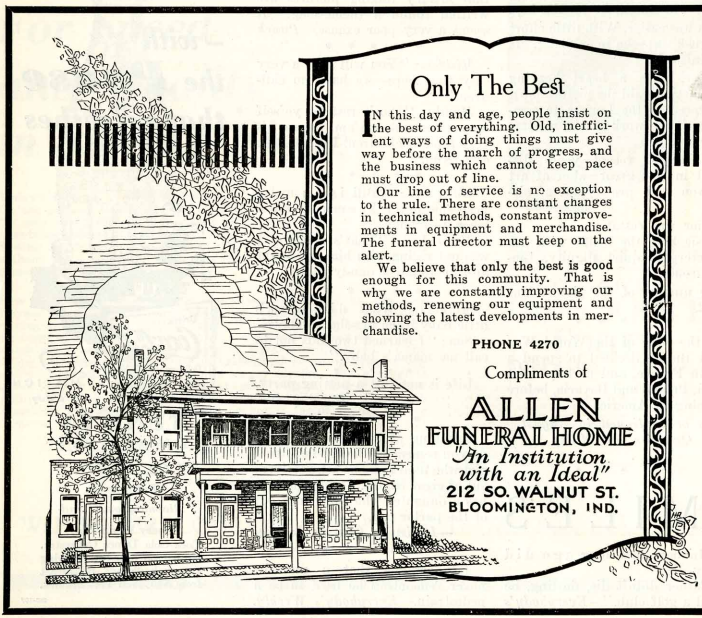
TOURING the southwestern section of the United States today, one is struck by the amazing progress in agriculture, manufacturing and trade that has been achieved by the citizens of that land of opportunity. Having but recently returned from a two weeks' good will tour with the Chicago Association of Commerce delagation through 14 cities in six southwestern states, and having seen for myself the signs of progress everywhere in evidence, I have no hesitancy in saying that the Southwest is the most rapidly growing section of the great inland empire of the Midwest, of which Chicago is the metropolis.

Entering the Southwest with the avowed intention of seeking information concerning the territory's remarkable expansion and development, the 35 Chicago business and professional men who made the trip met with a hearty welcome at all points from an amicable and hospitable people. Citizens of the Southwest are justly proud of their accomplishments, and eager to show and explain the progress of their civic and industrial enterprises.

Keenly alert for methods of improving the trade possiblities of their territory, the commercial and industrial leaders display a marked interest in waterways as a means of transportation. They realize that an efficient and economical outlet to the sea is a great boon to the furtherance of commercial exchange with other parts of the nation and the various markets of the world on a basis of competitive equality.

Houston has taken the lead in this respect, having constructed a waterway connection with the Gulf and the Intra-costal canal, 50 miles away. Galveston, on the Gulf, has a natural advantage. Both of these cities, as well as Dallas and Beaumont, have obtained manufacturing interests of wide diversity and large output. These factories, being new, are equipped with modern facilities, are providing employment for the constantly increasing population of the Southwest.

The entire territory is dripping



with oil. New fields are being brought in continually, necessitating a curtailed production schedule to stabilize prices. "Oil money" is abundant and is largely responsible for the extensive building program that has caused skyscrapers to stand today where once stood cattle corrals.

Farmers of the Southwest appear prosperous. Neat, comfortable homes and sturdy barnes are seen everywhere. Tractors and other modern agricultural machinery are in general use.

Great strides have been made in the retail merchandise field. Large department stores supply the varied articles once dispensed by the general store at the crossroads. The smaller shops are attractive and show evidence of progressive merchandising methods.

Aviation has brought a new source of wealth to several cities of the Southwest. Tulsa, Okla., has one of the busiest airports in the world, handling thousands of passengers and many tons of freight each month. Increasing use of the airplane as a means of travel is nowhere more evident than in the southwest, where great distances provide ample reason for rapid transportation.

Fine residential districts are common place. Most of the residents own their own homes. Beautiful schools and churches are numerous. The centers of collegiate education are typical of the expansion going on in the Southwest. Well financed, the colleges and universities offer the best available along educational lines.

To my mind, the Southwest is another Midwest in the making, with its factories run by natural gas and oil instead of coal, and its whole growth and expansion greatly accelerated by the abundance and cheapness of all the wonderful resources of nature at its command.

* * * * *

ROADS OF STEEL RESIST WEAR

Highways of steel are being tested in England on routes where exceptionally heavy traffic ruins the ordinary road very quickly. The road is built with a concrete base on which steel plates are laid, intersections being filled with concrete or asphalt. Such a road is claimed to wear at least twice as long as one built of any other known type of material, and even if the foundation sank, to form a safe bridge.

* * * * *

AVIATORS AVOID BAD WEATHER AT SIX MILE ALTITUDE

Aviators can avoid all forms of bad weather by ascending to an altitude of 30,000 feet, or nearly six miles, the weather bureau has found. Col. Charles Lindbergh, in his recent transcontinental flight of less than fifteen hours, flew at altitudes of from 10,000 to 20,000 feet, and even at this height avoided most of the weather dangers.

* * * * *

Guests of a hotel in California complained they could not sleep for the croaking of large bull frogs After various experiments to stop the noise of the frogs, finally the pond was lighted with electricity and the frogs continually waited for darkness and stopped their croaking.

The
Long Studio
East Side Square
Portrait
Commercial
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PHONE 753-W BEDFORD, IND.

REFRIGERATORS and OIL STOVES
Are Practically Indispenable These Hot Days
We Have A Good Line At Moderate Prices
Frank Burns
216 W. 6th Street Bloomington, Ind.

Electricity Leaves Its Horse and Buggy Days

In the days of the horse and buggy, electrical energy was generated in small isolated plants. Generally current was turned on at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and off at 11 at night—unless someone made special arrangements for a party.

Service interruptions were frequent—more the rule than the exception—and voltage often rose and fell with disconcerting suddenness. The wise light and power user kept kerosene lamps and emergency power units ready for duty all the time.

But horse and buggy days are gone—and with them the inefficient isolated generating plant. Today vast systems of interconnected power lines assure an unlimited supply of energy, while the ability to route power over any one of a number of lines to the same point makes service interruptions of a major nature unheard of.

The modern interconnected power system is as much a part of this day and age of exacting, speedy activity as is the airplane and the automobile.

Interstate Public Service Company

In the Field of Science

BARK OF TREE RESISTS FIRE

The bark of the California big tree is, on large specimens, as much as three feet thick and almost as fire-resistant as asbestos. This quality is one reason for longevity of the big trees, which are known to have attained an age of 6,000 years or more.

* * * * *

FLOWERS ABLE TO TELL TIME, DIRECTION AND WEATHER

Certain flowers are able to designate time so accurately by their condition or appearance that it is possible to plant a floral clock where the time of day may be determined in summer by glancing at the garden. The naked-stalked poppy and the copper-colored day lily open at five o'clock in the morning, and within the time to six the morning glory unfolds. At seven comes the African marigold, and at eight, the pink, while the field marigold appears at nine. At eleven the star of Bethlehem opens to be followed by the ice plant at noon. After noon the flowers begin to fold with a regularity similar to their opening. At three the field marigold folds up, to be followed by the African variety at four, and the morning glories an hour later. The common nasturtiam goes to bed at six, the naked-stalked poppy at seven and the copper-colored lily at eight. Certain other flowers indicate direction, the sunflower turning toward the sun and the flowers of the compas plant pointing north.

* * * * *

A german professor, experimenting with the radio to speed growth of vegetables, claims to produce certain vegetables in half the time it requires nature to produce them.

A special life boat with Diesel engine is said to be unsinkable.

The Federal Radio Commission has granted that a high-powered radio be erected at Lansing, Mich., to be used by the policemen of the state to apprehend criminals.

In testing out the amount of energy used in thinking, a nutrition expert of Carnegia Institute gave several subjects, problems in mental arithmetic, and observed the amount of oxygen they used up in breathing—a measure of body energy. His conclusions were:

* * * * *

MARBLE FAKES EXPOSED BY ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

Marble forgeries, imitations of old masterpieces, may now be detected with the aid of ultra-violet rays. As these invisible waves encounter marble they so affect it as to give it a peculiar phosphorescent tinge. Old marble, under the scrutiny of the ultra-violet rays, is said to have a decidedly different appearance from recently quarried marble. New sculpture that has been "faked" to resemble a genuine Roman or Greek antique is easily shown up. The methods of marble counterfeiters, some of whom alter the surface of sculpture by covering it with pockmarks, can hardly hope to escape detection by this new investigator.

* * * * *

Joseph Pinto, an inventor of Philadelphia, has perfected a speaking clock. On the hour and the half hour this clock announces the time in a good clear voice.

Comfort and better eyesight are claimed by the inventor for those who wear lenses inside the eyelids instead of in the usual "outside" spectacles.

CITIZENS LOAN
& TRUST COMPANY

Capital - - - $150,000.00
Surplus - - - $200,000.00
Resources - - $2,800,000.00

BANK WITH US.

Fell Motor Sales
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Sixth and Madison Streets
Phone 3303
Bloomington, Indiana
We Save You Money On Used Cars
Hyman Fell, Prop. Wylie Carter, Sales Mgr.

Contracts of Large Proportions

PUSHING $100,000,000 PIPE LINE

The Natural Gas Company of America has been organized to finance and operate the proposed $100,000,000 natural gas pipe line from the Texas Panhandle to Chicago, according to Henry L. Doherty & Co., New York, identified with the Cities Service Company, one of the interests involved in the project. The Insull interests, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Texas Corporation, the Skelly Oil Company, the Phillips Petroleum Company and the Columbia Carbon Corporation are also interested in the enterprise. The Continental Construction Company was recently organized to build the line and, under the direction of the Doherty organization, offices have been opened in the Professional Building, Kansas City, Mo. Contracts are now being placed for 1000 miles of 24-inch high pressure pipe, while an additional 1000 miles of pipe ranging from 8 to 16 inches will be used for auxiliary and lateral lines. Construction will start at once on compressor stations of a total capacity of 70,000 horsepower, which will be increased to 100,000 horse-power after the line is completed.

* * * * *

PLANS FOR 35-MILE SEAWALL

Marking an advance in its plans to promote the construction of a 35-mile seawall and driveway along the western shore of Mobile Chamber of Commerce is having bills prepared by Edward J. Grove chairman of a sub-committee, in accord with a method of proceedure recommended by the seawall committee of the Chamber. It is planned to introduce the bills in the Legislature as soon as possible after it convenes next January, so that construction may be started as soon as practicable. The seawall and driveway would terminate at Dauphin Island at the entrance of Mobile Bay.

* * * * *

$7,000,000 BRIDGE OVER MISSISSIPPI

The $7,000,000 combination highway and railroad toll bridge recently completed over the Mississippi River at Vicksburg, by the Vicksburg Bridge and Terminal Co., Harry E. Bovay, president, is the first to span the river between Memphis and the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 850 miles. First work on the structure, which is of the cantilever type, was started in March, 1928. In April, 1930, the first automobile was driven over the roadway. Appropriate ceremonies marked the formal dedication on May 20, 1930, and the bridge is now in operation.

* * * * *

$47,370,000 POWER DEVELOPMENT

Application has been filed with the Federal Power Commission by the White River Power Company,

J. M. Hoadley, Inc.

Sawed, Planed
Turned and Cut

Limestone from Indiana

Bloomington, Indiana

P. O. Box 23 **Phone 2225**

Pine Bluff, H. C. Couch, president, for authority to build three dams in Arkansas for a hydro-electric development to generate 400,000 horsepower. As set forth in the application, which was filed for the company by Elbert L. Smith of Pine Bluff, the largest dam would be built on the White River, one on the Buffalo River and one on the north fork of the White River. The cost of construction is estimated at $47,370,000.

* * * * *

$2,000,000 FOR SERVICE STATIONS

Plans have been made by the Shell Petroleum Company, St. Louis, to establish 100 service stations in Louisville at a cost of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Sites for a number of the stations have been selected. Several are expected to be completed within four months and the entire program finished in eight months.

The National Consumers Oil Company, Inc., Terre Haute, Ind., also is leasing sites for filling stations there which will involve an outlay of $250,000 within a few months. The company plans to construct a compounding plant, river terminal, large warehouse, six large tanks and 15 filling stations by the fall.

* * * * *

TO SPEND $20,000,000 IN EXPANDING PLANTS

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation has announced that $20,000,000 will be spent for expansion on its plant at Pittsburgh and at Aliquippa. The concern is the second largest independent steel producer in the United States.

* * * * *

I. U. UNION BUILDING OF INDIANA LIMESTONE

Plans and specifications of the new Union building of Indiana University have been considered by the board of trustees.

The plans as submitted by the architect provide for a memorial hall, lounging rooms, auditorium seating about 1,200, offices for the alumni secretary, Union board and other organizations. It includes ample quarters for the book store and the cafeteria. There are many other rooms provided which so far have not been assigned. The building will be north of the old carpenter shop, and the front entrance will be on a line about half way between Maxwell hall and Owen hall. The building will be of Indiana limestone and will be fireproof.

The plans were submitted by Granger & Bullenbacher.

* * * * *

ENERGY CONSUMED

The professor who concentrates for an hour on a knotty problem burns up no more food than the maid who dusts off his desk for five minutes. One hour's intense mental effort uses up just about the amount of energy contained in one oyster cracker or half a salted peanut.

* * * * *

NECKTIES OF RUBBER

Neckties of rubber are a novelty in France where they are declared to be attractive and practical. Sheets and threads of rubber are woven together in the French process, making a material resembling either silk or cotton at will.

Better No Watch!!

than one that Tells Wrong Time!

When Repairs are Needed - Hurry to Our shop for

AN HONEST-TO-GOODNESS-A-1 JOB

Delivered as Promised

Ed. Williams Jewelry Store

114 N. Walnut St. Bloomington, Ind.

Watches — Diamonds — Silverware
Williams "Lucky Wedding Rings"

W. B. Harris & Son

Ellettsville, Indiana

Publishers

QUARRIES and MILLS,

Monthly

JOB PRINTERS

SPECIALIZE ON PRINTING FOR QUARRY AND MILL OPERATORS

Let us quote you prices on Uniform Proposal Contracts, Planer Tickets.--Anything you may need in the line of Printing.

Choose ASHTONE for the Exterior Walls of YOUR Home

Residence—Louisville, Ky.—Faced with Split Face **ASHTONE**
Produced in Standardized Units

SPLIT-FACED **Ashtone** provides an unusual type of standardization - the kind which permits Architects and Builders to exercise the widest latitude of choice in exterior wall design, and to put personality and distinction into their construcion, with all of the advantages of economy and quality.

Let us tell you more about Split-Faced **Ashtone.**

Bloomington Limestone Company

Bloomington, Indiana

New York Chicago Toronto Cincinnati Kansas City Detroit

Modern New Mill of J. M. Hoadley, Inc.

(Continued from page 4)

and thereby displayed a foresight that was well worth considering.

Good judges of stone mill property put Mr. Hoadley's new plant in a class among the very best. It is 150 square, built of steel and glass, and equipped with the best machinery that money can buy. Mr. Hoadley realizing all along that number one equipment is the cheapest, has used the good judgment to spare no pains in building and equipping the plant.

Realizing the high standard of work of the Bedford Foundry Mr. Hoadley placed his order with this old reliable firm for the structural steel used in the building, and he expresses the belief that he has one of the most substantial and reliable jobs in the stone belt. Also recognizing the sturdiness, stability and endurance of the cranes manufactured by the Bedford Foundry, Mr. Hoadley expressed his preference for these cranes by placing two of them in the plant. From a long experience in the use of the crane made by the Bedford Foundry Mr. Hoadley preferred this to any other make.

This Foundry was started in a small way by Mr. E. A. Sohn, over 20 years ago, and has grown to be one of the largest manufacturers of stone working machinery in the state, and likely in the United States. It is now incorporated, with E. A. Sohn, President, Leo B. Sohn, Vice-President, and General Manager, and Fred E. Pitman, Secretary. More than a large city block is occupied by the foundry and machine shop, there being over 100,000 square feet of floor space. The pay roll runs over $400,000 per year, and the number of employes normally is more than 250. The volume of business done annually by the firm reaches above $1,000,000, the output extending to all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, France, Russia and the Hawaiian Islands.

The company has a world-wide

(Continued on page 31)

* * * * *

A silver cross, stolen from All Saints' church at Trealaw, Wales, was later found in a fox den on a mountain side of the Rhondda valley.

CONDENSED STATEMENT
of the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA
as submitted to the Comptroller of The Currency of theUnited States Treasury Department as of June 30, 1930

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans & Discounts	$1,882,663.48	Capital Stock	$120,000.00
Overdrafts	791.58	Surplus and Undivided Profits	237,615.99
U. S. Government Bonds, State, County and Municipal Bonds and Other Bonds	1,134,082.43	Reserves or Dividends	6,000.00
Banking House, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	176,707.66	National Bank Currency issued by this bank through the U. S. Treasury Department	120,000.00
Real Estate owned, other than Banking House	2,583.08	Deposits - Demand, Time, Certified Checks and Cashier's Checks	3,307,859.48
Cash and Due from Federal Reserve and other Banks	588,698.80	Other Liabilities	51.56
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treas.	6,000.00		
Total	$3,791,527.03	Total	$3,791,527.03

A Strong Conservative Bank
Bloomington's Bank Since 1871

J. R. Black Lumber Company

1015 SEVENTH STREET BEDFORD, IND.

LUMBER and BUILDERS SUPPLIES

HIGH GRADE MILL WORK

PHONE 422 **Let us figure with you.**

REPAIRING
WELDING

WILLARD BATTERIES
UNITED STATES TIRES

WAGNER GARAGE

Phone 91

Oolitic -:- Indiana

WRECKER SERVICE
COMPLETE BRAKE SERVICE

RAYBESTOS AND FERODO
BRAKE LINING
OILS AND GREASE

Office, Drafting Room, Quarries, Mills

Mr. Jackson, Superintendent of the Carl Furst quarry, informs us that the output of this new place is meeting with ready sale, and is considered a mighty satisfactory product.

* * * * *

Mr. Anderson of the Mutual Oolitic informs us they are getting started on some pretty fair jobs, and they are hoping to materially enlarge their plant within the next few weeks.

* * * * *

Senator W. B. Hoadley, manager of Walker Bros. company, tells us that their mill is well supplied with business, and that they have sublet over $40,000 in orders this season. To show his interest in Quarries and Mills, the Senator starts another installment of 20 subscriptions to friends of the company, making in all 75 copies of our publication to their friends.

* * * * *

The Wallis Stone Co., succeeds the Indianapolis Oolitic Stone Co., of Stinesville, and is now in operation, with orders ahead for a run of two to three months. Mr. A. R. Wallis is manager. It is good news to our Stinesville friends for this plant to start. The mill is a good one, capable of turning out a lot of work.

* * * * *

H. A. Woolery & Son will start their new mill within a few days. It's a real mill, too. Not large, but a unit that may be added to indefinitely. For the present the mill is being waited on with a splendid new derrick, but the installation of a large crane in the near future is contemplated. The Bedford Foundry has the contract. Mr. Woolery says he is a Democratic, but he is willing to give President Hoover credit for an "adjustment," instead of a panic.

* * * * *

The Victor Oolitic is going strong. The large area recently stripped off is turning out a world of A-1 stone, and they now have a big crew stripping better than an acre south and adjoining their present active ledge. A strong point with this company is that when they get on a ledge they go after it hammer and tongues 'till it is either in the stacking yard, or has been sent to the four corners of the earth to go into skyscrapers.

* * * * *

With the view to putting the Bloomington hospital on a better footing, the stone firms of the Monroe county district have lately made generous contributions to the institution, amounting to more than $3,000. Of this sum approximately $1,600 was used for the equipment for the major surgery

(Continued on page 28)

Ft. Wayne, Largest User of Indiana Limestone

(Continued from page 5)

It is significant and in accordance with the developement of architectural construction in Fort Wayne and the trend of modern architecture throughout the United States, that the Lincoln Tower will be faced with Indiana Limestone. The Indiana Limestone Company received the award of the contract to furnish the limestone used in the construction.

Has Stood the Test

You praise the bridge that carries you safely across the stream, or the ship that lands you safely in port.

The same praise is due a good Bank like ours, that has safely weathered the financial flurries all these years and has been able at all times to protect its depositors and care for all needs of its customers. It is a record of which we are proud. Our Bank has stood every test and invites your patronage.

4% INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Peoples State Bank

ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA

Monroe Industrial Club, Wednesday, July 9th

(Continued from page 8)

measure revert to the citizens of this community in wages,

THEREFORE: Be it resolved that we, the undersigned committee authorized to represent the membership of the Monroe Industrial Club, do earnestly urge upon the Public School Board of Bloomington, that the new school about to be erected by them, known as the South West School, be built with walls faced entirely with Indiana Oolitic Limestone, the product of this County, in order that this building may do just credit to the community and its School Board, and by its outward appearance constitute an edifice that will both prove a worthy inspiration to the younger generation, a satisfaction and pride to its older citizens and serve as a lasting advertisement of the renowned natural product and the great stone industry of this community.

MONROE COUNTY INDUSTRIAL CLUB

by "Local Pride in Civic Building" committee,

H. S. BRIGHTLY—Chairman, representing Building Stone Association of Indiana., Inc.

H. BUCKLEY—Representing Cut Stone Association of Indiana.

P. M. COGSWELL—Representing Harding and Cogswell, Inc.

W. A. FRENCH—Representing Indiana Limestone Company.

KENNETH CLINE—Representing Bloomington Limestone Company.

H. R. ROWLAND—Representing Shawnee Stone Company.

W. J. HAINEY—Representing Empire Stone Company.

L. ROUBADEAUX—Representing B. G. Hoadley Quarries, Inc.

ALLEN V. STRONG—Representing Victor Oolitic Stone Company.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS—Representing Matthews Brothers Stone Co.

Bloomington, Ind. July 10, 1930.

* * * * *

New Era for Rural America

A new era has dawned for rural America.

Public utilities have discovered "the country." Daily they are extending their quickening touch into the heart of the nation—that vast territory embracing the smaller communities and the productive lands of the United States.

The world will some day awaken to a new Yankee achievement—the revitalization of the countryside, says the Indiana Limestone company.

"The drab, make-shift farm house is passing," says president A. E. Dickinson. "No longer is it surpassed by its surrounding barns. Today many farm houses are being built with the comforts of the city home. Stone dwellings, once thought only within the means of the wealthy, are now appearing in many rural sections.

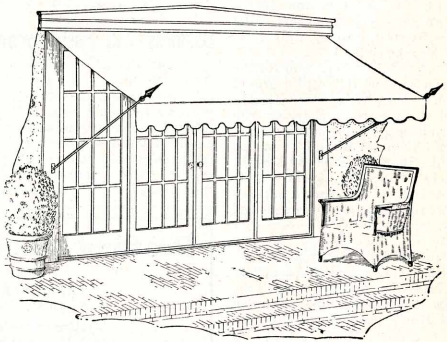
"Convenience, too, is the keynote of this new era of farm life. Electric lighting, running water, automatic heating and refrigeration are now available to the progressive farmer.

"As gas and electric lines penetrate the smaller communities, industrialization begins, followed by increased population. The electric light and power companies alone, their leaders say, plan an expansion which probably will reach $900,000,000 this year, a goodly part of which will be expended in the rural and agricultural regions."

Modernization of rural work and life, it is added, may hold the key to the next great period of progress in America.

* * * * *

Phonographs are used to attract and entertain customers by native shopkeepers of Ceylon.



Let us take your order now for awnings. We will be glad to call and show you samples and give you prices put up or delivered.

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Sheet Metal-Roofing and Heating
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Tires — Batteries — Vulcanizing — Battery Repair — Greasing — Brake Lining and Brake Testing.
310 W. 6th St.—Monon R. R. Phone 2285 Bloomington

Office, Drafting Room, Quarries and Mills

(Continued from page 26)

and $1,300 for the minor surgery. Equipment for the major surgery consists of a surgery table, surgery light and gas oxygen anaesthetic apparatus.

* * * * *

News Items of the Tribune Mill

Mr. Norman Hall is now on his vacation.

The Tribune Drafting room is backing Mr. Ray Inman in the City Golf tournament. We are wishing him all the luck and expect him to bring home the bacon.

The Thompson Baseball team of the Indiana Limestone league won a hard fought pitchers battle from Spencer, Sunday, July 13th, the score being 2—1.

Rust clouted a home run for the Thompsons 2nd tally which proved to be the winning run. Gooldy robbed Spencer of a trying run when he made a fine running catch for the 3rd out with a man on third. Both teams played airtight baseball. Pitching honors went to Jack Kelly. You should manage to see these games. There are good crowds, but plenty of room for more.

The Reed baseball team won a 19—2 victory over Columbus Reds at Nashville, Sunday, July 13th. Spectacular pitching by Lefty Bell and Hinderson featured the fray.

* * * * *

C. T. Hagen, president of the Indian Hill company, says the past few weeks business has been a little quiet with them, but any amount of figuring going on, with the chances for a heavy fall run. With the large addition to their mill recently constructed, the Indian Hill is well equipped for maximum production.

* * * * *

The Fell Motor Company will sell you a good used car at a low price on liberal terms. Or if you have a car for sale see them. They are located at the corner of 6th and Madison street, Bloomington, and extend a cordial invitation to you to call and talk over your car problems. Mr. Fell, the proprietor, has ample buying power, and Wylie Carter, sales manager, is one of the best known auto men in this section.

* * * * *

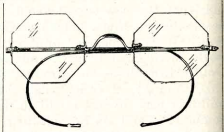
L. A. Smallwood, Oolitic druggist, will supply you with anything in their line at the lowest possible prices. No use going away from home for drugs, druggists' sundries, paints, etc., when the same articles may be purchased here for less money. High grade goods at moderate prices is the slogan of the L. A. Smallwood store, and their record backs up the slogan. During the hot days drop in and try their fountain service.

* * * * *

Business Will Push Forward

Arthur Reynolds, Chairman of the Continental Illinois Bank, Chicago, says business is rapidly shaking down to a sound level. He says:

"So I am convinced that we have got down to a level from which we can go forward. It may be a process of gradual improvement and final readjustments in some lines may run over into next year. But the major readjustments have been accomplished and I think the autumn and winter will bring a seasonable upturn in business, perhaps somewhat more than normal proportions. Therefore, I am conservatively optimistic from a long-range viewpoint.



Frank D. Hope

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Reference Cheerfully Given

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Reopening of Rate Case

It is likely the rehearing for an adjustment of the rate on block and cut stone will come up in September before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Bedford Stone Club is preparing evidence for a strong fight in the case. The discrimination of eight and a half cents per hundred pounds against cut stone, if enforced, would destroy the cut stone interests in the field in favor of fabrication at the destination of the blocks.

The special committee working on the case consists of F. E. Bryan, vice-president of the Indiana Limestone company; E. P. Vernia, vice-president of the Monon Railroad; C. C. Hines, general solicitor of the Monon railroad; Mr. Bieze, employed by the Bedford Stone club; Frederick E. Shortemeier, attorney for the Indiana Limestone company; William L. Taylor, attorney for the Monon railroad; G. H. Barrett, vice-president of Matthews Bros. Stone company; and Ben P. Crowe, vice-president of the Bloomington Limestone company.

* * * * *

Indiana Limestone Co. Prosperous Six Months

The article quoted below appeared in the Financial section of the Chicago Daily News for June 23, 1930. The same favorable news was carried in similar articles in practically all the leading newspapers throughout the United States, including the Wall Street Journal, the Chicago Journal of Commerce, and the Chicago Tribune.

"Indiana Limestone Company reports for the six months ending May 31, 1930, net profit was $1,025,925 available for depreciation and interest against $719,758.00 net in the corresponding period of the last previous year, a gain of 42.5%. Sinking fund operations have retired $1,043,500 par value first mortgage 6% bonds and $510,000 par value 7% debentures since the original issue."

* * * * *

Government Reports Show Employment Gain in Indiana

Mid-July report by the government industrial survey indicate improvement in labor conditions in Indiana.

At Indianapolis all industrial establishments now in operation, several on part time. Some improvment was shown at Evansville and Layayette. Full time schedule prevails at Ft. Wayne, one concern taking on 275 additional men, South Bend, Elkhart, New Castle and Terre Hautte are showing no special improvement, industrial concerns going part time. Logasnport and Elwood reported factories all in operation practically on full time.

* * * * *

GOVERNMENT BUILDING

General contract to erect the new $3,000,000 building for the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., has been awarded by the Treasury Department, Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect, to the Nelson-Pedley Construction Co., Philadelphia, Pa., at $2,074,000.

* * * * *

A chemist figures that if the world's rubber crop of last year were made into a big rubber ball, weighing 860,000 tons, it would be less than 600 feet through the middle.

Percy Cogswell, of Harding & Cogswell: "Business pretty quiet, but we are still on the job."

* * * * *

Hunter Bros. Stone Co., continue to have fair block demand, with mill end of the business picking up a little.

* * * * *

Business with the Reed--Powers mill is picking up, with very satisfactory business at present.

* * * * *

As usual the Monon Stone Co., has all the business they can handle. The slogan with this company is: "Keep'er moving, boys."

* * * * *

We are again thanking the B. G. Hoadley Co., Inc., through Mr. John Hoadley, for another bunch of subscriptions to Quarries and Mills.

* * * * *

While the early part of the year was slow with A. J. Thompson Stone Company, they are making a home run now, with orders booked to keep the wheels moving 'till snow flies.

* * * * *

The Perry Stone Company is starting off with some nice cut stone orders.

WHAT IS SAFE?

Answer - Bloomington Real Estate!

And

The Old Workingmen's Savings And Loan Association

This Assocation makes loans only on Bloomington and surburban property. Invest your Savings with this Association regularly. Here your returns are based on the surest earnings in all the world:

First mortgage on the modest homes of our best class of citizens. No other investment is quite as safe as a Building and Loan Association located in a good town.

We operate along such safe and sound lines that no one need worry about their investment.

This Association will show a nice increase the first six months of 1930 over 1929 and we will make the usual dividend too.

DON'T FORGET THAT!

Now is the time to get started on the right road.

We have different plans of savings, let us explain.

Organized 1885—Forty-five years! And not a Dollar lost to its Stockholders.

Interest compounded Semi-Annually.

RESOURCES $1,800,000.00

THE WORKINGMEN'S BUILDING LOAN-FUND AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

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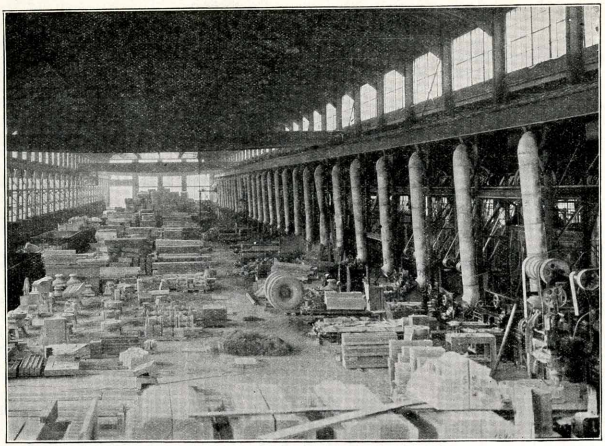
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA



The Long Studio

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE DICKINSON MILL—Property Indiana Limestone Company
This view shows the appearance of the interior of a modern and one of the most finely equipped cut stone mills in the District or anywhere in the world. By means of the high speed traveling cranes overhead stone pieces of any size may be rapidly transported from any part of the mill to any other or loaded into freight cars with a maximum speed.

Talk on Boy Scouts by Pres. Hoover

IN a recent Boy Scout talk, President Hoover emphasized the fact that the three R's—reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic —are the cure for illiteracy, and the fundamentals of education. To this, he would add one more R—responsibility to the community—if we are not to have illiteracy in government The conviction that every person in the republic owes a service to the republic; that the republic rests solely upon the willingness of every one born in it to bear his part of the duties and obligations of citizenship is as important as the ability to read and write—that is the only patriotism of peace."

President Hoover referred to the organization as one that had opened the portals of adventure for the boy, had taught him the joys of nature, the value of discipline and of unity of effort, and the democracy of play.

"His is the plastic period when indelible impressions must be made if we are to continue a successful democracy," the President said.

"Together with his sister, the boy is the most precious possession of the American home. I sometimes think that one of the sad things of life is that they will grow up. Literature and lore have established our boys in varied relations to life: as a growing animal of superlative promise, to be fed and watered and kept warm; as a periodic nuisance; as a joy forever; as the incarnation of destruction: as the father of the man; as the child of inquiry; as the problem of our times and the hope of the nation.

"In any event he is a complex of cells teeming with affection filled with curiosity as to every mortal thing; radiating sunlight to all the world; endowed with dynamic energy and the impelling desire to take exercise on all occasions. He is a perpetual problem to his parents, and the wisdom in his upbringing consists more often in the determination of what to do with him next rather than in what he shall do when he goes out into the cold world.

* * * * *

The Ed. Williams Jewelry Store, East side, Bloomington, is considered very reliable, with every article sold right up to specification. It means a lot, when you buy a watch or an expensive piece of jewelry, or any article of jewelry or silverware, to deal with a good square firm, that puts an honest guarantee back of the sale. Thats what Williams does. Ray Lynch, one of the best known jewelers and watch makers of the country, is again with the Williams Store. He will be glad to see all of his old friends.

* * * * *

Dumay Gorham, Washington, N. C., has been admitted to the United States Naval Academy after having consistently made the honor roll during the eleven years he was in school there. He never had been tardy and has missed only four days of school in the eleven-year period.

Modern New Mill of J. M. Hoadley, Inc.

(Continued from page 25)

record for producing machinery of the highest and most reliable type.

In selecting planers for the new mill Mr. Hoadley's favorite was the New Albany Machine, and he placed five of these latest improved motor driven machines in the plant. In the Bloomington-Bedford district a large number of the New Albany planers are in use, and by many planermen and mill operators are considered the most satisfactory planer on the market. The New Albany Machine Manufacturing Co. has been manufacturing stone machinery since 1890, being the first company in the state to manufacture this class of machinery. The present company took over the plant in 1915, reorganized it, and retaining many of the old experienced men, who are thoroughly familiar with every detail of the manufacture of stone machinery of every class. Many of the stone plants in the district are equipped with machinery from the New Albany Machine Mfg. Co., and the products from this company are considered to be of the highest quality and very satisfactory.

The company prides itself on furnishing nothing but the best, and is second to none as to material and workmanship.

A few years ago the company bought the patterns, patents and sole rights to manufacture the celebrated Sullivan stone channeler known all over the world as the best channeler built, thirty being used in channeling rock in the Panama Canal.

The New Albany Machine Mfg. Co., is thoroughly reliable, and very prompt in delivery of machinery and repairs.

* * * * *

If you are contemplating the erection of a new residence, call on J. R. Black Lumber Co., Bedford, and get prices on building material. Or if it's a repair job, see them before placing your order. Large line of all kinds of building material. Mill work a specialty done to specifications avoiding annoying delays by careless measurements.

Fine line of refrigerators, oil stoves, rugs, etc., at Frank Burns Store, 6th street, Bloomington. Big line of used goods.

* * * * *

Whaley Bros., 6th street, Bloomington are well equipped to take care of your tire troubles. Give them a trial, and you will realize they are reliable and prompt.

* * * * *

These hot days call for cool refreshing drinks. Coca-Cola hits the spot. Just now the Bloomington Coca-Cola works is keeping the market supplied with this sparkling bottled goods, pure and wholesome.

* * * * *

Prompt, reliable service at the Wagner garage, Oolitic. The Wagner Brothers are first class mechanics, and when a job is turned out by them you have assurance that it is well done. They are well known throughout this community and surrounding country as careful, painstaking men who understand their business, and it is very important that auto repair work be entrusted only to men who know. The Wagner garage is well equipped for most any kind of a job and solicits your business. Tires, auto accessories, etc., at moderate prices.

1100-Mile Pipe Line Planned

Investigations are being made, it is said, by the Gypsy Oil and Gulf Pipeline Co., of Tulsa, Oklahoma, with a view to securing right-of-way for a pipe line to extend from Tulsa to Pittsburg, Pa., a distance of approximately 1100 miles. Such a line would be designed to carry crude oil, it is said, from the Oklahoma and Texas fields to industrial and population centers of the eastern-central section of the country.

The Ajax Pipe Line Co., Springfield Mo., recently awarded contract to the Oklahoma Contracting Co., Dallas, Tex., for two 10-inch welded lines from Glen Pool, Okla., to Wood River, Ill., a distance of about 400 miles. Nine pumping stations will be constructed on the route of the line, 45 miles apart.

* * * * *

Travel to Russia has increased so much at Warsaw that an additional train has been put on the line between Warsaw and Moscow and trains passion through Warsaw from Berlin and Paris halt only fifty minutes instead of three hours as heretofore.

L. A. SMALLWOOD

Modern Drug Store

Est. 1910 Oolitic, Indiana

SERVICE—Measured not by Gold but by the Golden Rule

Phone 130 Day or Night

DAY & CARTER

BEDFORD, INDIANA

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Prompt Ambulance Service Lady Attendant

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ESTABLISHED 1866
ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA
PRODUCERS OF
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Gray - Buff - Grabuf - Variegated

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Since '97

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INDIANA LIMESTONE
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SHAWNEE SERVICE

SHAWNEE ORIENTAL
Economical---Just the stone for those appreciating a trace of colors.

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SHAWNEE CARRARA
A dense cream white Indiana Limestone particularly adaptable for monumental buildings.

COMPANY COOPERATION

This Company proposes to merit and retain the confidence and patronage of the trade that made possible its development and expansion.

Block, sawed, planed and turned Indiana Limestone for the cut stone trade. Cut Ready to Set for the Larger Operations.

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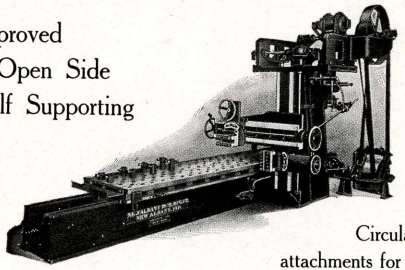

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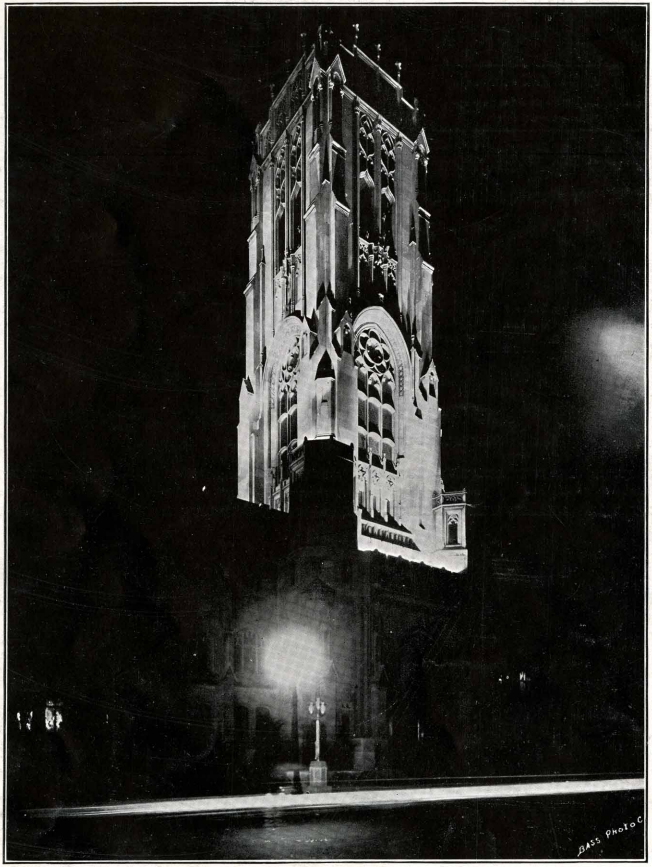

Tower Scottish Rite Cathedral, Indianapolis

Matthews Brothers Company

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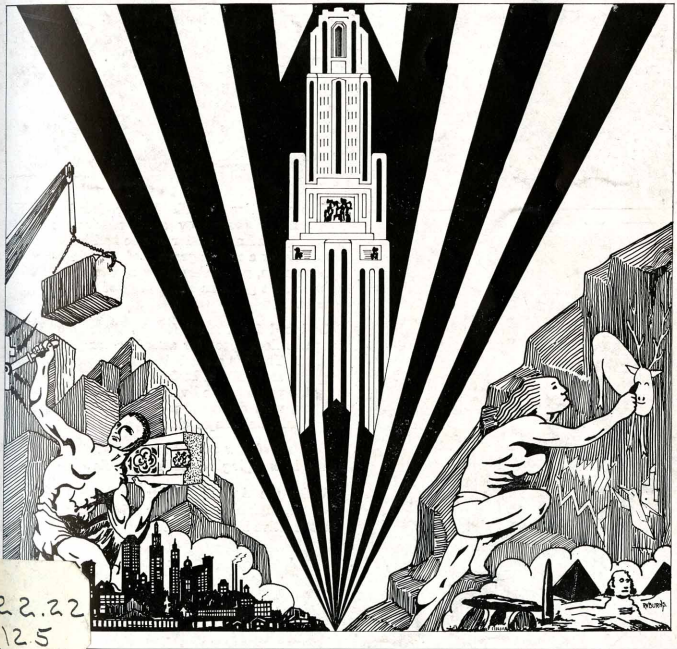
Quarries and Mills

INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE INDUSTRY

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —



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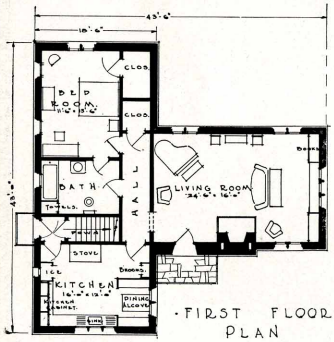
Volume 2, No. 2 **August 1930** $1.00 per Year

ILCO Riplstone Residence No. 252



This attractive English Cottage, faced with ILCO Riplstone, is graced by a richness and charm. A pleasant blending of color can be had by the effective use of either a red or green roof. With harmonizing window trim, green shrubbery and trailing vines, the color scheme gives an added note of beauty and restfulness.

Designed for a small family, the rooms still have adequate floor space for artistic arrangement of furniture.. There is a good-sized living room with stone fireplace and built in book-shelves. Off the hall, running the width of the living room, is a fully equipped kitchen, with dining alcove, an attractive bath and large bedroom. Ample closet space is supplied.

Because of low maintenance cost, the small stone house is enjoying increasing popularity.

Write the Architects' Service Bureau, Box 308, Bedford, Indiana, for further information concerning the attractive home pictured above.

INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY

General Offices: BEDFORD, INDIANA
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***The* NATION'S BUILDING STONE**

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Walter W. Drayer, Vice President
Fred W. Wasmund, Secretary-Treasurer

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QUARRIES AND MILLS

INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

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VOLUME 2 ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 2

Vocational Stone

EARLY in September our Public Schools will open. Realizing the importance of our Schools, we all look forward to this busy month, hoping that all the children will enter into the work with a will, and that their school days may indeed be happy days.

With the beginning of High School at Bloomington and Bedford Vocational Stone will be in the course. To those of limited knowledge of our Stone industry, they will have litle idea of what Vocational Stone means, and wonder why such a course is a part of our Schools. But to boys here in the district, and to parents as well, we recognize Vocational Stone as an important feature of the curriculum.

The fact that there are 75 mills and quarries in the district, with an annual output of around fifteen million cubic feet of stone and a financial turnover of about twenty million dollars, is evidence that the industry is vital to our prosperity, and with a view to preparing for furture operators and employees to handle the business, it is but natural that our public Schools should anticipate future needs and maintain courses of instruction.

At Bloomington a class of thirty to thirty-five will take Vocational Stone. Allen T. Hamilton is director of Vocational training of the Bloomington High School. Earl L. Murray has charge of the class in Stone.

Bedford will have about the same number of young men in the class in Stone. M. J. Abbett is superintendent ot the Bedford Schools. Walter H. Stuckey is director of Vovational training. William Crandall is in charge of the class in Stone.

Both Schools are well equipped with the necessary tools and machinery for practical demonstrations and instructions. The students at Bloomington have finished a splendid stone building, part of which is used for planers, lathes, and cutting room, while another department is study room, with a second story for drafting department.

At Bedford the department has ample room in the basement of the High School building for lathes and other machinery and cutting room.

It is a source of pride and satisfaction to the industry that the students in Vocational Stone take a very active interest in their work, and it is notable that Bloomington and Bedford High Schools are the only Schools in the United States that maintain a course of this nature.

Lawrence Whiting Makes Liberal

Donation to State Park Program

A Check for $10,000 from Lawrence H. Whiting, president of the board of directors of the Indiana Limestone Co., of Chicago, as a donation for the Dunes State Park development program, was received by Richard Lieber, director of the State Department of Conservation, August 15th.

The check was to reimburse the conservation department for the difference in cost in the use of Indiana Limestone instead of brick to construct the $104,000 pavilion at Dunes State park this summer. The state program called for the pavilion to be made of brick. Limestone was used when Whiting pledged to pay the difference to have the pavilion built of limestone.

Mr. Whiting's letter accompanying the check follows:

"We are very much interested in the welfare and development of the State of Indiana. In this regard we realize that the department of conservation has contributed much to the well being, health and recreation of the citizens of Indiana by the development of the State Park system, which is unexcelled in any other state of the union. One of the most promising developments has been in the sand dunes region of northern Indiana. Already hundreds of thousands of citizens are benefitting from the development of this section and for generations to come the people of Indiana will enjoy the benefits of the sand dunes region. In order to assist in this development we have been very glad to lend our cooperation. We feel that Indiana should be proud of its limestone deposit which is the greatest in the world, and have been pleased to cooperate to make possible the use of Indiana limestone for the pavilion recently opened and now available to the public in Dunes State Park and to this end we enclose our contribution in the sum of $10,000.00."

Shawnee Receives Largest Order in Carving

THE Shawnee Stone Company has just added a very large order for carved work to their heavy orders for cut stone, and the plant is now going day and night, with the greatest production and largest shipments in the history of the Company.

The carved panels and figures embracing the order are to be used in the Fine Arts Building at Chicago. Last November the Shawnee Company was awarded the contract to furnish the stone for restoring the Fine Arts building, a relic of the World's Fair of 1903, the only building left standing of that great fair. Seven hundred car loads of stone were required for the restoration of this classic and historic building. The selection of Indiana Limestone to be used in this structure was a fitting testimony of the merit of our wonderful stone, so universally recognized as the best building stone in the World. The placing of this order, the largest in the history of the industry, with the Shawnee Company, was a recognition of the reliability of the Company, and their ability to execute contracts of the largest dimensions.

It will be remembered that at the conclusion of the World's Exposition, the buildings were one by one demolished. In a very short time all traces of this world wide Fair, visited by millions of people from all over the world, had, with the exception of the Fine Arts Building, disappeared. This classic building remained, the Fair Grounds becoming Jackson Park, Chicago's beauty spot.

The Fine Arts building was used for several years to house the Marshall Field collection, but when Mr. Field built the Field Art Museum, the Fine Arts building was abandoned.

The building then stood, as a sort of nightmare to the community, and would have been destroyed, but for the provision of funds, five million dollars, by Julius Rosenwald by which is made possible the restoration of the structure.

At the time the contract for the stone and fabrication was let to the Shawnee Company, the committee and the architects in charge had not fully decided what material should be used in the ornamental panels and figures, but after thorough investigations the Shawnee Carara Buff was selected, by reason of its uniformity of color and the fine texture of the stone.

This contract involves forty-four mammoth sculptured figures, sixty-two classic sculptured panels and nine hundred and fifty feet of elaborately carved Parthenon Frieze. Nearly 500 cars of stone required in the contract have been shipped, and around 60 cars are now finished and stored in their mill ready for shipment. By reason of the additional contract many more cars of stone will be required, reaching all around 750 cars. The cutting and carving department, under Supervision of Bruner and Donato, is very busy, there being about sixty carvers and fifty cutters.

While originally it was intended that this sculpture work would be executed in Chicago after the stone was set in the building officials of the Shawnee Stone company were successful in arranging to have it done in the mill at Bloomington thus substantially adding to the payrolls to be distributed among the men of Bloomington and Monroe County.

The Shawnee Company is one of the largest, best equipped, and most progressive companies in the belt, and is a great asset to Monroe County.

Death of Willard F. Myers

Inventor of Diamond Saw

WILLARD F. MEYERS, of the Meyers Diamond Saw Works, Long Island, New York, and the Bedford Diamond Saw Manufacturing Company, died at his home at Jamaica, Long Island, July 29, aged 69 years.

Mr. Meyers was the inventor of the diamond saw. Back in a little cutting plant in New York City, Mr. Meyers, a stationary engineer, conceived the idea of holding diamonds in a metal mould by mechanical means. The development of this idea upon which Mr. Meyers had been working and experimenting for years, made it possible to cast the metal around the diamonds quickly and securely without injury to the stone.

This principle materially reduced the cost of using industrial diamonds in stone and marble cutting and was the means of bringing the circular stone saw to its present position of pre-eminence.

That same year Mr. Meyers opened his own shop in Brooklyn to devote himself to the development of his idea and to give to the stone and marble industry the fruits of his labors.

Pioneering in the development and construction of stone and marble sawing machines, one of the early jointing machines, built under his patents, was placed in the old E. F. Giberson plant, now the Donnelly Mill of the Indiana Limestone Co., over 30 years ago. That machine, among the first few, is still in operation at the Boston plant of the Shea-Donnelly Co. Many patents have been issued to him on stone and marble working machines and up until his recent illness he was actively engaged in designing new and improving the old designs.

Mr. Meyers numbered among his personal friends practically every operator in the stone and marble fields.

Mr. Meyers established the Bedford plant in 1911 and since that time the business has grown to one of the largest in this city.

* * * * *

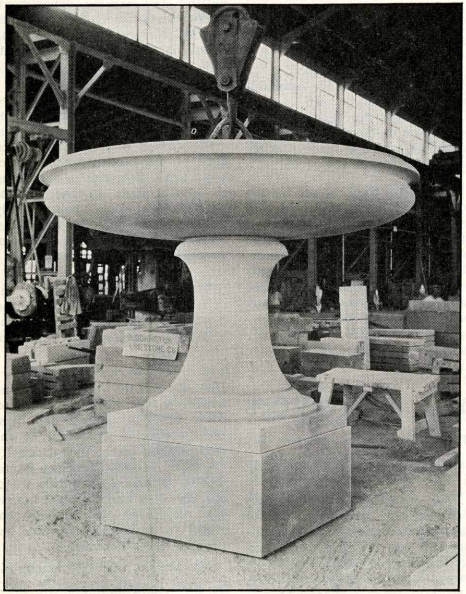
A traveling library in Monroe county, New York, mounted on a specially-constructed motor truck, lent over 60,000 volumes last year.

Large Fountain Select Buff Stone

From Crowe Quarry, Bloomington Limestone Co.

THE beautiful large Fountain below is from the Crowe Quarry of the Bloomington Limestone Company. It is Select Buff, of which this quarry is nationally known for its splendid sculpture texture, uniformity in color, with marble quality of polish.

The Fountain was fabricated at the Crowe mill, is symmetrical, and shows the hand of master carvers. It is eight feet two inches high, and nine feet in diameter and required special handling to escape injury. It is very uncommon for a Fountain of this size to be made.



National Conference Highway Safety

THE report, of the National Conference On Street And Highway Safety at Washington, just issued, contains many recommendations for traffic improvement, embodies the consolidated results of the work of three National Conferences (1924-1926-1930) and their committees. It deals with Uniform Traffic Regulations, Enforcement of Traffic Laws and Regulations, Education of Highway Users, Traffic Accident Records, Construction and Maintenance of Motor Vehicles and Street and Highway Traffic Facilities.

Preceding the report is an analysis of outstanding features of the traffic problem as presented to the Conference by its Chairman, Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont. Citing as a cause of great concern that since 1926 the number of fatal accidents in proportion to motor vehicles registered, instead of decreasing as had been the experience in every preceding year, has mounted sharply. Secretary Lamont noted on the other hand four encouraging signs (1) no increase in grade crossing accidents, (2) actual reduction in traffic fatalities among school children, (3) success of the drivers' license law with examination as shown by the smaller fatality increases in states which have such laws as compared with other states, (4) better records of certain cities giving special attention to traffic matters. The importance of comprehensive treatment of the traffic problem and of earnest effort on the part of all officials, unofficial groups and individuals concerned was also emphasized in Mr. Lamont's statement.

Pointing out that in having largely wiped out political boundaries the motor vehicle has created a universally recognized need for uniformity in traffic laws and regulations, and that in the matter of rules of the road, meaning of traffic signals and other operating features, complete uniformity is of paramount importance, the Conference report recommends model state motor vehicle laws, municipal traffic ordinances, and standard traffic signs, signals and markings.

Motor vehicle fatalities in the United States have increased from 12,500 in 1920 to 22,000 in 1925, 28,000 in 1928 and 31,000 in 1929. The annual losses now approach our total casualties on the fields of battle in the Great War.

Analyzing these figures by comparison with the number of automobiles registered, is the cause of great concern. In 1920, for every 100,000 automobiles in use, motor accidents caused 136 deaths. By 1925 this ratio had been brought down to 110 and in 1926 to 107 deaths to each 100,000 automobiles. Since 1926, however, the ratio has

(Continued on page 31)

Caps and Columns for Milwaukee Court House

THE following order of carved work is now being fabricated for the Milwaukee Court House by the Indiana Limestone Company at their Hoosier and Joyner Mills.

It is believed by the large force of carvers engaged in the work that the drums, caps and bases embraced in this order are the largest pieces ever fabricated in the district, and reference to the books of the company justify this assumption. It has required considerable ingenuity of the derrick runners, the foremen, and the superintendents to devise ways and means by which to handle these pieces in process of production and loading without breakage and duplication, but so far they have been equal to the emergency and nothing has happened to mar the beauty and perfect delivery to the setters at Milwaukee.

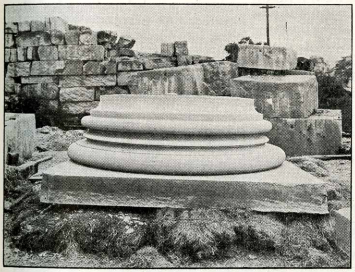
The order embraces six large columns, with 7 drums for each column. The height of each drum is 7 ft. 6 in., with the total height of each shaft approximately 50 feet.

The base for these columns is 10 feet 5, by 9 feet 8, by four feet and were turned at the quarry. The column drums were turned at the Joyner Mill, and we are stating a fact that the men who turned them were justly pleased with the job.

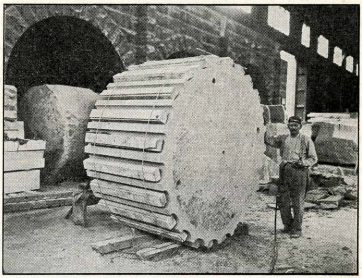
In addition to these six large columns, there will be a total of 62 smaller columns, 33 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. There are 9 drums to the column.

The large caps, which were carved in the Hoosier Mill, by a force of experts, are 11 feet, by 10 feet 9 inches, by 7 feet. Nothing has ever gone out from the district that merited or received more genuine admiration, or awakened more pride among the workmen, than these wonderful caps.

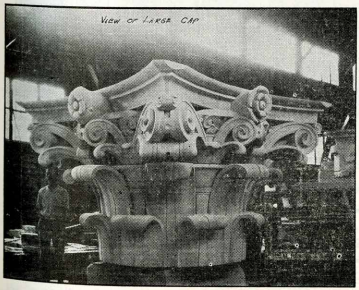
The Milwaukee Court House is one of the largest orders received by the company, and with these wonderful caps and columns placed at vantage points, will score high for Indiana Limestone.



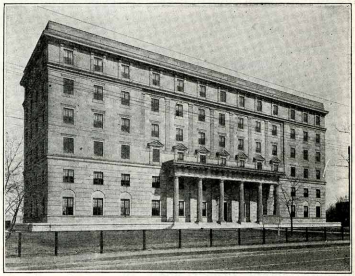
Base—10"—5x9"—8x4"—0 The Long Studio Indiana Limestone Co.



Drum—height 7"—6 The Long Studio Indiana Limestone Co.



Caps—11"—0x10"—9x7"—0 The Long Studio Indiana Limestone Co.



Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. Building, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Indiana Limestone Co.

Do Not Underestimate Importance of Belting

By A. L. Wright

ANYTHING written on this subject will perhaps lack in interest and yet its importance should not be underestimated either from the standpoint of efficiency or economy. Belting is a very important feature in the operation of machinery and certainly regulates the quality of performance of that machinery and also the power, either of which can do no more in the matter of production than is shown by the delivery of the belt.

The beginning of proper installation is to know the amount of horse power necessary for the work for which the machine is built. This information resolves itself into guess work more frequently than a great many would believe, but is nevertheless very important because on that information depends the proper specifications for the belt without which the maximum of efficiency cannot be expected.

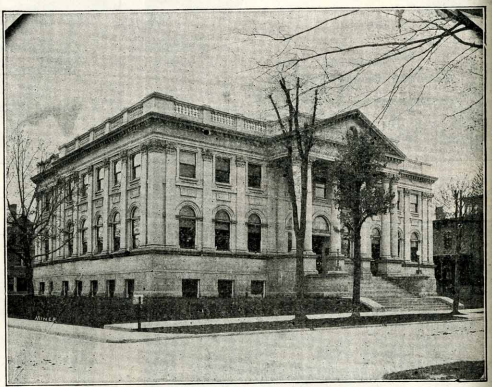
When the horse power is known, the next point is to have the speed feet per minute, or rim speed, which means belt speed. This can be measured by multiplying the revolutions of the driver pulley by the rim speed of the pulley, which in round figures is three times the diameter of the pulley. As and example, if the line shaft revolves 300 times per minute and the pulley is 24 inches in diameter, we first multiply 24x3, giving us 72 inches or 6 feet, the rim speed of the pulley. Then multiply this by 300, the shaft speed, the result is 1800 feet which is the speed the belt travels. We are now in position to determine the specifications of the belt. This calls for a table of reference which can be obtained from many sources, is a very common article and is used for advertising purposes by many manufacturers of belting.

After having the required horse power and belt speed, our next step is to determine the width and the thickness of the belt necessary to deliver the horse power. At certain speeds belts deliver a ratio of horse power proportionate to their thickness. For instance a 6 inch belt, 6 ply thick or a double leather belt same width at 1800 FPM as before mentioned will deliver in round figures 29 horse power, while the same width of belt in 4 ply or single leather and at the same speed will only deliver about 19½ horse power. This is but one illustration but along the same lines necessary for other problems of like nature.

We then have the pulley diameters to consider. As speeds increase horse power also increases and by the same rule pulley diameters must necessarily increase to take care of the centrifugal force as for instance, using the same sized belts and speeds before mentioned, we find that at 1800 FPM a 4 ply belt will operate around a pulley 6 inches in diameter and a 6 ply belt requires a 12 inch pulley but if we increase our speeds to 3000 FPM, a 7 inch pulley is required for a 4 ply belt and a 14 inch pulley for a 6 ply belt, etc. Any pulley below these sizes will result in a loss of horse power due to the fact that the belt thickness prevents its conforming to the shape of the pulley and consequently destroys the perfect arc of contact which is decidedly important. We get horse power only from these two points of contact.

One-half of a circle is 180 degrees and it has been determined that the maximum of efficiency is near that point but more often than otherwise the arc of contact is about 165 degrees or under and the pulley diameters mentioned in the preceding paragraph are figured on that basis and if on increased belt speeds the pulley diameters are below the sizes illustrated, then because of the increased centrifugal force the extra thickness of the belt causes it to

(Continued on page 30)



CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY—Fort Wayne

Architect—Alfred Grindle **General Contractor—Wm. Geake & Sons**

In 1901 Andrew Carnegie gave $75,000 for a library building and later added $15,000. In 1904 this new library of Indiana Limestone at Wayne and Webster Streets was officially opened and is the present home of the Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County. It has more than 157,000 books with an annual circulation of almost a million.

Indiana Limestone is favored in the construction of public buildings of all types because of its handsome appearance, dignity and permanence combined with the economy of this construction over a period of years.

Three of the Finest Structures of the Year Are Now Building in New York

THREE of the finest buildings of the year are now under construction in New York City. It is of great significance that all of these newest additions to New York City's sky-line are to be of Indiana Limestone from the quarries of the Indiana Limestone Company.

These three magnificent and towering structures of national prominence are as follows:

First: The 102-story Empire State Building located on Fifth Avenue at 34th Street, the famous site of the old Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, will be the tallest building in the world. This prominent structure will be faced on all sides and from top to bottom with "ILCO" Indiana Limestone. At that time the plans called for 85 stories but this has now been changed to 102 stories and a height of 1222 feet, almost a quarter of a mile. Ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith is head of the Empire State Building Corporation.

Second: The new Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at Park Avenue and Lexington Avenue between 49th and 50th Streets will be the tallest hotel structure in the world. The exterior will be of "Silver Gray Ilco Indiana Limestone."

Third: The new Irving Trust Company Building is located at Wall Street and Broadway. Here also is an exceptionally fine advertisement of Indiana Limestone, a magnificent tower of fifty stories presenting a most impressive picture in stone. The Irving Trust Company is one of New York's largest and oldest established banking institutions and it is further evidence of the asset value of "Ilco" Indiana Limestone that its splendid home will be faced with this material.

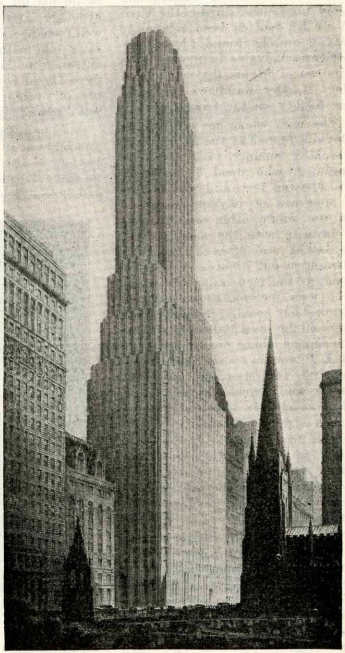
More than 400 carloads of limestone will be required for this structure which is an outstanding addition to the financial district of New York. During recent weeks there have been rolling steadily from Bedford, Indiana, long flat cars laden with gigantic blocks of stone many weighing from 20 to 30 tons each. Railroad men say that this is one of the largest movements of building stone that ever entered New York.

It should be realized that the location of the new Irving Trust Building is one of the most valuable pieces of real estate in the world. In fact the selection of Indiana Limestone for all three of these towering and prominent structures is conclusive evidence that modern business is convinced of the greater earning power of natural stone. The public has indicated unmistakably that it likes these light-gray towers of Indiana Limestone.

Construction by the Government

New construction by the federal government in the last eleven years amounted to $3,280,065,000. Repairs and maintenance in the same period amounted to $763,286,000, making a total of $4,043,351,000 for all federal construction in the period. These figures were submitted by the committee on economic changes of the President's unemployment conference.

Road building, the committee's survey notes, has become the leading item of expenditures by the federal government. A total of $101,212,185 was spent by the federal government on new road construction last year.



IRVING TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
Being erected at No. 1 Wall Street—New York City
Vorhees, Gmelin & Walker, Architects
Marc Eidlitz & Son, Builders
Gray Indiana Limestone—Walsh Quarry

The P. M. & B. Shapes David's Life

True Story of David Biddle and Bessie Guthrie

(Continued from July Number Quarries and Mills)

OWING to David Biddle's physical disability, and also his age, he was not eligible for entry into government service in the World War, yet he had many thrilling experiences closely allied with army life during that awful conflict.

In David's early experiences at the P. M. & B., he had been associated with a rugged workman whose experiences in wedging himself apast recruiting officers and army physicians during the Civil War had often been related to David, and he found these experiences valuable in prying open hindrances in his desire to aid the "Hoosier Rainbows" in making history on the front.

The man whom we refer to as David's friend at the P. M. & B. was Mier Sumner, the sturdy engineer, who stood 6 foot 2 in his stocking feet, and was as fine a specimen of physical manhood as you would often see. He was a favorite with the men, as well as David, and often helped to straighten out differences between some of the men, especially those who were inclined occasionally to drink too heavily. During those days of the open Saloon it was no uncommon thing for some of P. M. & B. employees on Saturday to get full. Old Mier was strong as an ox and fearless as a wildcat. He was strictly temperate—never drank a drop—but was always with the "boys" on Saturday night to see that they got home safely. He was a man of few words—had to be, for he stuttered so ferociously that he seldom ever finished a word.

When a mere lad, disease attacked Mier's right hand, and the finger joints stiffened 'till they stood at right angle to his arm. For his business as engineer the disability was not so vital, but back when he was a young man, and tried to enlist in the Civil War, he was barred, because of the lame hand. He was a man of determination, and usually got what he went after. He took pride in his success of entering the army, and often related the experience of "getting a job" when they did not want him.

"W-h-y w-h-y w-h-y w-h-e-n t-h-e-y s-a-i-d I-I-I-I c-o-u-l-d-n'-t g-go I-I-I s-a-i-d b-e b-e G-God I-I-I W-o W-o W-o-u-l-d", and he did. He hung around the camp at Indianapolis a while, and they finally took him.

When David Biddle determined to do his bit in the World War, although lame and too old, he well remembered how his old friend Mier told with such gusto of his entrance in the Civil War, and it gave David courage to work some sort of "rabbit's foot" to get himself "placed."

Although David had some acquaintances at Bloomington, when Battery F was organized he began to make frequent visits to that City, especially on drill nights of the Battery, and when the outfit left Bloomington August 5th for Ft. Benjamin Harrison, David was fairly well acquainted with most of the boys, and was quite chummy with Lieut. Scott, Leon Rogers, Henry Springer, Harmon Young, Matthew Carpenter, Billy Harris and others.

When the outfit arrived at Ft. Harrison, David was right there. While not "identified," he was a regular "visitor," cultivating acquaintances right and left. Money—yes—he was not a banker, but many of the boys that were "short" found David a handy man.

When the outfit arrived at Camp Mills, N. Y., David was among 'em, but there they parted company, for he went into New York City and joined the Salvation

(Continued on page 25)

WILLIAM H. NOLL RESIDENCE—Fort Wayne

This beautiful residential home is one of the most distinctive to be found anywhere in the United States and has been the model for many fine residences throughout the country. It is a splendid example of how effectively Indiana Limestone may be used for fine residences. In fact, the beauty of the Noll residence property has elicited an unusually large amount of interest from many sources.

Factors Governing Deposition of Limestone

From Geological Survey - Bulletin 811-C

LIMESTONES are so many and various that a thorough discussion of the conditions governing or influencing their deposition would occupy a volume of considerable size. Therefore, only those conditions that have developed conspicuous features in the Indiana oolitic limestone are considered in this paper. Limestone may be formed by the deposition of calcium carbonate from three sources—from shells and other hard parts of animals or plants (organic origin); from direct chemical precipitation, with or without the aid of living matter; or from debris accumulated by erosion of older limestones. Most limestones, including the oolitic stone of Indiana, are derived from more than one of these sources. For example, coral reefs are primarily the result of organic deposition and may be regarded as accumulations of the skeletons of many generations of corals; but the cavities in these skeletons that were originally occupied by soft parts of the animal may sooner or later become filled with additional calcium carbonate deposited from sea water in the same manner that salt is deposited from brine. Besides the corals themselves, shells of mollusks, large or small, and of small organisms, such as Foraminifera, may also accumulate. From this complex mass, which is repeatedly attacked by the waves, fragments may be broken and washed back and forth for a time but eventually become cemented together by additional calcium carbonate from the sea water and remain close by or even upon the original coral mass. The entire formation is therefore due in part to all three modes of origin.

Readers who have seen oyster beds or colonies of mussels or other mollusks along the seashore and who have also seen broken shells from these colonies strewn thickly along the beach and in places cemented together can readily understand that many varieties of limestone may be formed according to the kinds of life supplying the material, the force of waves and currents eroding and moving it, and the rapidity and extent to which the eroded fragments become cemented.

In the vicinity of Florida and the Bahamas limestone is being formed at the present time under conditions similar in many ways to those that controlled the deposition of the Indiana oolitic limestone. There the climatic conditions and the extensive areas of shoal waters favor the abundant growth of Foraminifera, minute animals which consist of a single cell of living matter incased in a minutely perforated shell somewhat resembling a snail shell and whose name implies "hole-bearing."

Another condition that favors the abundant growth of Foraminifera is the local supersaturation of sea water with calcium carbonate. Sea water everywhere appears to be nearly saturated with calcium carbonate, but its capacity to contain this compound decreases with rise in temperature. The shallow depths and the climate of the region around Florida and the Bahamas have an unusual tendency to warm the sea water and therefore to promote supersaturation locally, so that not only is material furnished for the shells of Foraminifera and

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THE BLOOMINGTON NATIONAL BANK BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Everytime You Willingly

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The Carl Furst Company

Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen . . . . .

Indiana Limestone

BEDFORD : INDIANA

The Show Places of Southern Indiana

VON RITZ Theatre at Bedford Indiana

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

INDIANA Theatre at Bloomington Indiana

Vonderschmitt AMUSEMENT Enterprises

How High Should a Building Be

by Gilmore Iden, in the Nations Business

A VISITOR was steaming up the harbor of New York and getting his first view of the skyline of lower Manhattan. He stood near the group of passengers around one of the ship's officers listening to the directory pronouncements. The officer knew his New York for he had entered this same harbor every two weeks aboard this same ship for many years.

"What is that building?" asked the foreigner, pointing to the spire that reared above all others over Wall Street.

"That I do not know," said the ship's officer. "It was not there when I sailed from New York last week."

The fact that the Bank of Manhattan Building at 40 Wall Street was erected in 11 months, and the old structures in its way demolished in one month, is a fact which the daily press casually passed over. Yet it is of structural significance that this building with its 825,000 square feet of office space, its size of 13,800,000 cubic feet and its height of 927 feet above the street, could have been erected in such record-breaking time.

That, of course, was an engineering achievement pure and simple. The architectural dress was evolved after the structural engineers had turned in all their drawings for the steel frame of the building and after the rolling mills and the steel fabricators had indicated what kind of a building they could deliver in the time specified. At Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, the old site of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel was purchased for 20 million dollars. That investment in site alone represented an interest charge (at six per cent) of $1,200 000 a year. Interest on this investment, taxes, insurance plus interest, on the money advanced during the construction make this site cost more than $7,500 a day every day until the building is completed and occupied.

It is proposed to erect an 85-story building there and it develops into a race to save interest charges.

Under the pressure of economic necessity a system of building has been developed which has carried American architecture to extreme lengths. The economic necessities which determined the plan and the form of the Bank of Manhattan Building and the Empire State Building in New York were identical with those which governed the erection of the new North Station in Boston, the Terminal Tower in Cleveland, the Penobscot Building in Detroit, the Merchandise Mart and the Board of Trade

Continued to page (13)

39 Years of Service to This Community

LET US SERVE YOU

Stone City Bank

OLDEST BANK IN BEDFORD, INDIANA

FOUNDED IN 1890

The Bloomington Baking Co.

APPRECIATES THE PATRONAGE OF THE EMPLOYEES IN THE STONE INDUSTRY AND RECOMMENDS

MILK MAID BREAD

As The Most Healthful and Strengthening Bread on the Market.

Prepared Under the Most Approved Formulas and Sanitary Conditions

We Invite Your Inspection

ASK YOUR GROCER for MILK MAID.

How High Should a Building Be

Continued from page (11)

Buildings in Chicago, and which today are guiding the hands of those who are planning many startling skyscrapers in various cities of the United States.

The skyscraper is indigenous to every city in the United States, and is being built in most of the important cities of the world. There are today more than 4,778 buildings in this country ten stories or more in height and of this number 2,479 are in New York. Of the 377 buildings 20 stories in height, 188 are in New York City. Thus more than 50 per cent of the skyscrapers are in New York. Chicago Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia and Boston are the other cities which have more than 100 buildings of ten-stories or more. Forty years ago a 10 story building was thought to be a skyscraper. Today we are building office structures 80 and more stories high.

Skyscraper architecture is divided into a few simple periods. Sir Henry Bessemer invented in 1854 the furnace capable of producing steel on a commercial basis. It was because of the desire to eliminate the fire hazard in office buildings that iron and steel columns to support the walls, roofs and floors were first used in the Home Life Insurance Building erected in Chicago in 1884. It was ten stories high.

Who designed the first skyscraper is still a matter of dispute. L. S. Buffington, a Chicago architect attempted to file letters patent on his skyscraper design in 1887, but was never able to establish his claim. That did not prevent him, however, from threatening suit for patent infringement against several owners of later skyscrapers. Another claimant is W.L.B. Jenny, who built the first steel-framed building, the Home Life Insurance Company offices.

The earliest beginnings are probably to be found in the building erected in 1854 in New York for Harper & Brothers, where cast iron columns were used as supports. Wrought iron beams and columns were used in buildings for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. By that time iron was beginning to be a fairly common building material. The wall was made merely a curtain to keep out the weather and to cover the frame. This method of construction was cheaper than the older method in which the walls supported their own weight. Furthermore it made possible speedy erection.

But the engineers had another problem to solve before they were ready to erect tall buildings. A method was needed for getting people from floor to floor.

One of the earliest elevators known was that installed in the ornate old Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York in 1859. It was built by Otis Tufts and cost $25,000. A steam engine ran it by turning an immense vertical screw—hence the name, vertical screw railway—as a nut is moved up and down on a bolt by turning the bolt.

The first suspended elevator, the forerunner of the kind we know

Continued to page (15)

HUGHES BROS.
LUMBER COMPANY

219 WEST FOURTH STREET
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OWN
Your HOME

Come In and Let Us Talk
It Over

Our Plan Offers the Solution

We Carry a Large Line of
BUILDING MATERIAL

HIGH CLASS MILL WORK

Schloot - Dougherty
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1022 15th STREET
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Most Complete Line of Furniture and Rugs
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STONE WROVGHT BY THE MASTER-HAND
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EASY TERMS

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A. J. THOMPSON STONE CO.

Indiana Oolitic Limestone

CUT STONE CONTRACTORS

ELLETTSVILLE - - - INDIANA

Plant Office: BLOOMINGTON, IND. Chicago Office: TRIBUNE TOWER

MONON
STONE COMPANY

FRANKLIN T. BRODIX : President

Quarrymen and Cut Stone Contractors

INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE

How High Should a Building Be

Continued from page (13)

today, was installed seven years later in the old St. James Hotel, New York.

The invention of the elevator made higher buidings possible. But tall buildings were found to cut off the light and air from their neighbors and to shade the surrounding streets. That prompted the zoning law, first introduced in New York in 1916.

Architecture has merely endeavored to adopt one of the accepted designs to clothe the form made possible by the steel frame and curtailed in its aspiring reaches by the law. Height and size were sought with the general belief that they permitted a larger return on the investment. At that, many persons believed that the extra tall building was a monstrosity and merely built for advertising purposes.

The F. W. Woolworth Company capitalized that general belief by building the tallest building in the world. That was a daring achievement and stood a monument to the 10-cent store and to Cass Gilbert who designed its Gothic lines. For 17 years the Woolworth Building held its record as the tallest building in the world and collected many 50-cent pieces from persons who journeyed to its 58-story height to obtain a view of the surrounding country.

At the time the Woolworth Building was erected little was known of wind pressure. Precious little is known of it even today. Scientists have given much study to the velocity of the wind but little to what its actual pressure is. Therefore the Woolworth Building was designed by engineers to resist a theoretical wind pressure of 30 pounds to the square foot. Of course if a wind ever reaches such a pressure it would smash every window in the city.

Also at that time not much was known about the strength of steel. To be on the safe side the building code (written for New York in 1899) provided for an allowable working stress of 16,000 pounds to the square inch. Today in the subways the steel columns are frequently loaded to 20,000 pounds. The same is likewise true of the steel bridges over the East and the Hudson rivers. But since then the Bureau of Standards in Washington and others have put columns through actual tests and engineering science is not the empirical thing it was back in the days of the Woolworth Building.

This modern knowledge and scientific certainty has changed the outlook for skyscraper construction greatly. The change has been especially rapid in the past five years, for it has been within this comparatively brief space that the building codes of nearly every important city on the North American continent have been revised

It was the inspiration given by these new building codes that gave rise to this new era in skyscraper construction. With the erection of the Bank of Manhattan Building on Wall Street and the Chrysler

Continued to page (17)

WILES Cut Rate DRUG STORE

The Kodak Store

Prescriptions a Specialty
Paints and Varnishes

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Keep your feet happy with

***Nyal* Corn Remover**

Corns and callouses are unnecessary. They spoil good times and mar pretty feet. Why have corns when your nearest *Nyal* Druggist has such a quick-acting remedy?

One application of *Nyal* Corn Remover and the pain goes. A few more and the corn goes too! Then sad feet are glad feet! In applicator bottle, 25c.

We Stock a
Complete Line of

Building Materials

needed by
The Stone Industry
for

Construction and Maintenance.

The Fulwider Lumber Co.

"A Board or a Bungalow"
CALL 2330
BLOOMINGTON - - - INDIANA

The Public Expects

Just three things of the light and power industry

Light and Power at Reasonable Cost
Dependable Service
Available Service

The history of the industry for the past twenty years is a record of steady reduction in rates to its customers. Today the electrical dollar is the only commodity dollar that will buy more than it did in 1914.

The dependability of the service throughout the United States hardly requires discussion. If service is cut off for even a few minutes it is so unusual it becomes front-page news.

Electric service is available in every city, town and village, and in almost every hamlet, as well as on six hundred thousand farms throughout the country.

"To serve the public well and truly" has been the sole aim of the industry.

INTERSTATE
Public SERVICE Company

No dollar you spend buys more than your electrical dollar.

How High Should a Building Be

Continued from page (15)

Building on Lexington Avenue, the New York skyline at two places overtops the Woolworth Building. With the erection of the Empire State Building in New York and the Crane Tower in Chicago, the Woolworth Building will twice again be overreached.

Until 1930 the Eiffel Tower in Paris held the reputation of being the tallest structure in the world. It stands 996 feet high. When the spire of the Chrysler Building in New York pierced the sky 1,046 feet above the street level that record was broken. The Empire State Building , 1,250 feet tall, will break even the Chrysler Building's record for height.

To build higher and to build larger was only a matter of further experimentation. Accessories, of course, had to be improved, particularly the elevator. After Tuft's vertical screw railway type came the hydraulic plunger and later the electric elevator. Electric elevators have been developed to move at a speed of 1,000 feet a minute with an acceleration so accurately controlled that passengers are hardly conscious of the rate. No building is yet equipped with elevators more rapid, but those in the 68 story Chrysler Building were designed to travel 1000 feet a minute and will be so operated when permitted by law.

The casual observer may well wonder what all this record of height is amounting to. Is it but a repetition of the advertising sought in the case of the Singer Tower, and later by the Woolworth Building? Or are American builders inspired by new conceptions of economic necessity? Is it economic to build so high? Is there not a limit to the economic height of buildings?

These are reasonable questions to which vendors of building securities, and contractors of tall buildings have been giving serious thought. The fabricators of the steel, who had banded themselves together into a trade organization known as the American Institute of Steel Construction, put up the money to finance a thorough study of the problem. The investigation was made by a committee headed by W. C. Clark, vice president and economist of S. W. Straus & Co., financiers of real estate. Associated with Mr. Clark were representatives of all the trades, arts and materials involved in skyscraper construction.

The committee worked two years on the problem. The value of their conclusions may best be judged by the fact that, coincident with their findings, plans for all the skyscrapers of today's proportions were put on the boards.

It is incorrect to say that skyscrapers are built purely for advertising purposes and that few of them pay on their investment. Of course were that true we would see fewer tall buildings. As a matter of fact by constructing tall buildings, by multiplying floor space we can make an expensive city lot pay for itself. The day was when improved real estate was an

Continued to page (18)

Use Linco Gasoline and Motor Oils

BULK STATIONS

SPENCER, INDIANA

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

LINCO ETHYL GASOLINE

SERVICE STATIONS

SPENCER:
Morgan and West Streets
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Vine and Temperance Streets

BLOOMINGTON:
Third and Jordan Streets

Wholesale and Retail

SPENCER OIL COMPANY -:- BLOOMINGTON OIL CO.

P. A. MADARIS, Manager

PHONE 165, SPENCER

WE APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS

How High Should a Building Be

Continued from page (17)

individualistic matter. Then a man might have built himself a home or an office to fit his own particular fancy or vanity. It was, under the circumstances, difficult to say whether or not the building he constructed actually paid on the investment.

But a modern city office building is not constructed to meet individual fancy. No one business can hope to occupy the whole of a great urban skyscraper; no one individual would think for a moment of saddling himself with the sole financial responsibility of such a structure. In fact the erection of an outstanding skyscraper represents the joint investment of a number of corporations and a host of individuals. Therefore, it becomes necessary to build so that the structure will pay dividends.

Necessity has made us careful of our building investments. We are finding means of analyzing our possibilities in advance of erection. We begin by making surveys of the probable rental income, the cost of maintenance and management, and the cost of building. With all these factors balanced one against the other we can arrive at some fair approximation of the probable income of a new building.

The maximum economic height is, of course, much below what might be called the maximum physical or engineering height. For all practical purposes, this engineering limitation has been removed by the flexibility of structural steel, terra cotta and other modern building materials and by the astounding developments in elevator and foundation engineering. Competent students estimate that if it were not for economic factors it would be possible to erect, and to operate successfully, an office building approximately 2,000 feet high.

The adequate elevator servicing of such a structure would require an elevator speed beyond the present limits as well as new safety devices and ingenious traffic arrangements (such for instance, as double-deck cabs and new combinations of express and local cars) which have not yet been tested by actual public trial but which, in the basis of prolonged experiment, the foremost elevator engineers believe to be entirely practicable.

It is entirely possible and feasible, however, to build to an economic height, which is the height that will return the greatest income from the financial investment

* * * * *

Frenchman Bars Americans

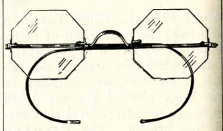
Bernard Fay, a Frenchman, proposes that the League of Nations bar all foreigners from Europe, particulary Americans, unless they intend to work or stay at least six months. The purpose of the prohibition would be to promote international good-will.

The hordes of Americans pouring into Europe every summer cause hatred and prejudice. He says that our people give the impression they are fabulously rich. Instead of promoting good-will, these visits produce misunderstanding and jealously.

Fay says that Americans get drunk in Europe and commit other excesses for which they are later ashamed, but instead of blaming themselves they blame their hosts.

* * * * *

It is said that a recently invented phonograph using compressed air for reproducing sounds, can be heard for more than a mile.



Frank D. Hope

OPTOMETRIST

Eyes Examined and Glasses Accurately Fitted

Reference Cheerfully Given

114 North Walnut Street

Bloomington -:- *Indiana*

Drafting & Blue Printing Supplies

Distributors for
PARAGON REVOLUTE COMPANY
Automatic Electric Blue Printing Equipment
HAMILTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DRAWING TABLES AND FILING CABINETS
Manufacturers of
BLUE PRINT PAPER AND TRACING VELLUMS

Indianapolis Blue Print and Supply Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

SERVICE—Measured not by Gold but by the Golden Rule

Phone 130 Day or Night

DAY & CARTER

BEDFORD, INDIANA

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Prompt Ambulance Service Lady Attendant

In the Field of Science

CURTISS EXPERIMENTING ON NEW PLANE

For four years the Curtiss Co., has been working on a new type of flying craft, at an experimental cost of $250,000, and just recently the machine was to be tried out. It is constructed with the view of rising straight up, in the event of which any back yard could become an airfield. For some time it has been predicted that the owner of a modern flyer could go out to the woodshed and with a few straps attach a small individual machine to his body that would take him any place he wanted to go, bird fashion.

* * * * *

IF YOU SEE TORNADO, GET IN CAR—AND STEP ON IT

If you see a tornado coming, jump in your car, head down a side road, and step on the gas. That is the official advice of the United States Weather Bureau in a recent report. In level, open country, it says, an automobile can outrun a "twister."

Those violent storms usually can be sighted several miles away, and at once recognized by the peculiar funnel-shaped cloud. Strange tints of green and purple appear in the darker clouds, and as the tornado approaches a terrifying roar is heard that sounds like thousands of railroad cars crossing a bridge.

Despite the enormous velocity of the whirling currents, however, the tornado rarely approaches faster than forty miles an hour. Unless a well-built cyclone cellar is near, the weather man says, the proper thing to do is to escape by automobile. A motorist who heads at right angles to the storm's path can soon be beyond its narrow swath of destruction.

* * * * *

LIGHTED STRIP IN ROAD STOPS ENGLISH CARS

Drivers who may ignore a red light overhead are stopped effectively, it is reported, by a new traffic device recently put into use in England. The invention consists of an illuminated strip crossing the road, made up of a number of lights beneath glass lenses buried flush with the pavement. Stop signals are given by illuminating the dotted line of lamps, and the driver must not cross the line. It is harder psychologically, experts point out, to pass such a barrier than a stop light above the eye level.

* * * * *

MACHINE TRAPS LIAR BY HEARTBEAT

Whether a machine called a "lie detector" can trap a lying criminal and convict him in a court of law is soon to be determined at the University of Chicago. The work will be directed by Prof. August Vollmer, who left his post of Chief of Police of Berkeley, Calif., to become professor of criminology.

While a police head, Professor Vollmer developed the remarkable device. A criminal, he says, may glibly deny guilt, but the machine, which records his telltale heartbeat and respiration, will give him away, when a word associated with the crime is mentioned. The device, which is portable, draws its records in pen lines on a moving chart.

* * * * *

THE RADIO CITY

One of the most remarkable cities of the world is now proposed. The Radio City of New York—to cost two hundred and fifty million dollars—to be financed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It is said work will commence this fall. The structure is to occupy three city blocks, and to be leased by the Radio Corporation of America, the National Broadcasting Co., the R. C. A. Victor Corporation of America, the Radio-Keith Orpheum Corporation and its subsidiary, Radio Pictures, and R. C. A. Photophone Incorporated.

When finished in 1933 as a sixty story skyscraper the structure will house a large number of the largest broadcasting apparatus, motion picture, television, etc., with the view of supplying theatricals, motion pictures, etc. to every section of the country. To sit in your home and have first class vaudeville, motion pictures, etc., delivered is another of the 20th century miracles.

* * * * *

HERTZ INSTITUTE WILL SEEK RADIO SECRETS

Up-to-date apparatus and the most advanced scientific equipment are expected to make the new Heinrich Hertz Radio Institute in Berlin, Germany, one of the most modern and productive electrical laboratories in the world. The Institute was named after the German discoverer of electromagnetic waves, whose work, toward the end of the nineteenth century, opened the way for the developement of wireless and radio.

* * * * *

WATCH YOUR RADIO DIET

Regulation of one's radio program diet may be a medical watchword of the future. Overuse of the radio may lead to mental indigestion, according to Dr. R. Sommer, of the University of Giessen, Germany. The radio rightly used, he said, might help mental hygiene.

Put the "grin" in grind

—with the Pause that refreshes

9 MILLION *a day*

TUNE IN ON STATION COCA-COLA

Bottling Co.

Bloomington, Ind.

Every Wednesday
Coca-Cola Dance Orchestra. Grantland Rice interviewing sports champions. Broadcast from NBC New York Studios.

Savings Bank Account Should be a Friend

by S. W. Straus, Pres. American Society for Thrift

"I HAVE learned to look upon my savings bank account as a strong, dependable friend —the kind of a friend that will stand by me if I should ever be in need. It affords me satisfaction to know that I have a good friend of this kind."

The foregoing paragraph is from a letter recently received by this writer from a man who has been patiently saving money for a number of years. The idea of personifying one's bank account in this manner is, we believe, a very helpful idea. Human friendship is one of the most splendid things in life. A friend who can always be counted on is indeed a priceless possession. We may have other blessings in life but we never can rise above the need of human friendship.

There is an old saying that "a friend in need is a friend indeed" and that's the kind of friend one's savings account always is.

Human friendships are, of course, not fostered for the purpose of having a place of refuge or help in times of trouble. In the same way, a savings bank account should not be created merely for the sake of having something to fall back on when we are in need. But when troubles do come to a man, he turns to his friends for sympathy and if need be, help. In the same way he turns to his bank account as a means of salvation when he might otherwise be swept down in ruin.

It also is to be remembered that one's bank account is a friend to whom one may turn for help when opportunities for self-advancement come along. Many a man owes his success in life to the fact that he was able to take advantage of an opportunity when it presented itself—an opportunity that could not have been utilized had he been without funds.

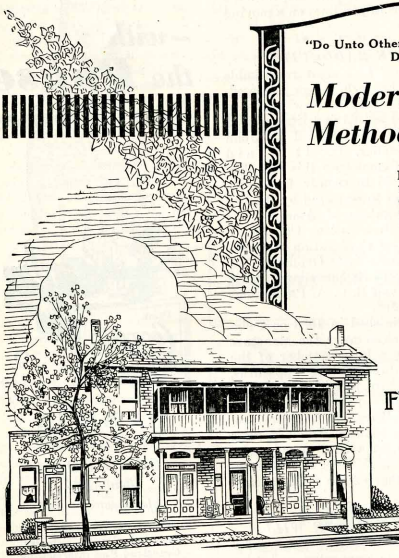
It is well to keep in mind the thought that a savings bank account is a friend and that every dollar we add to this account makes this friend just that much stronger and that much more able to help us when we have need or opportunity for assistance.

* * * * *

Nearly 37,000 combines were exported in 1929.

* * * * *

More than 20,000 farm tractors are operated in Italy.



"Do Unto Others as You Would Have Them Do Unto You,"

Modern Methods

We have a fine funeral home to offer those who call upon us. The really modern director prides himself upon the completeness of his equipment.

With every modern convenience at hand, we are in a position to give a service that is satisfactory to all.

LADY ATTENDANT

Phone 4270

ALLEN FUNERAL HOME

"An Institution with an Ideal"

212 SO. WALNUT ST.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Wages in the United States

WAGES in the United States changed very little in 1929 as compared with 1928, according to a study "Wages in the United States, 1914-1929" just completed by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York.

As to the actual level of wages in various industries, the study discloses that hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in 1929 averaged 58 cents as compared with 57 cents in the preceding year. On the railroads, average hourly wages were 64 cents in 1929 and 62 1-3 cents in 1928; in gas plants, about 57 1-2 cents in 1929 or 1-2 cent lower than in 1928; and in electric generating plants, about 63 cents in 1929, or 3-10 of a cent lower than in 1928. Wage rates per day in agriculture declined one cent from $2.40 in 1928 to $2.39 in 1929. In the building trades, on the other hand, average wage rates increased from $1.15 an hour in 1928 to $1.18 1-2 an hour in 1929.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing increased from $27.41 in 1928 to $28.24 in 1929, and in gas plants, from $29.86 in 1928 to $29.98 in 1929, while in electric generating plants they fell during the same period from $32.76 to $32.69. On the railroads, average weekly earnings rose from $30.76 in 1928 to $31.86 in 1929, and in agriculture wage rates per month increased from $48.53 in 1928 to $49.19 in 1929. On the whole, although there was practically no difference in wage earnings or rates per hour in 1929 as compared with 1928, there was a slight gain in weekly earnings or monthly wages.

The facts stated relating to wages in manufacturing refer to the average of all the industries represented. Earnings in some industries were considerably above, in others greatly below these averages. In 1929, average hourly earnings ranged from 32 cents in the Southern cotton mills to 88 cents in news and magazine printing plants. The lowest and highest average weekly earnings were also found in the two industries mentioned, namely, $15.60 in the Southern cotton industry and $40.29 in news and magazine printing.

As to wages paid for varying degrees of skill in manufacturing, the study reveals that skilled and semi-skilled men workers in 1929 averaged $32.58 per week, unskilled male workers $25.49, and women workers $17.67.

* * * * *

PICTURE ON CHECK MAY PREVENT FORGERY

To prevent fraud in forging and cashing checks, an ingenious method of identification has been conceived by a depositor of an English bank.

When the signature is applied to the check, the signer pastes an adhesive stamp bearing his portrait alongside of his name. The stamp would be furnished by the bank with each check book.

Under special arrangements, the bank would accept only the checks that bore a portrait of the maker in addition to his name. The device is being considered for adoption by one of Great Britain's leading banks.

* * * * *

If the man likes gardening, I find myself liking the man.

The Spendthrift

With apologies to Longfellow: "Lives of spendthrifts all remind us, we can have a high old time; and departing leave behind us, not a solitary dime."

Do you subscribe to that creed? We HOPE not. It is possible to have a good time and STILL not spend all you make. Some of our very best customers started in a small way. They were careful, industrious, saving and they are now among the financially solid people of this community. YOU can do the same, if you start NOW.

4% INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Peoples State Bank

ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA

Conference to Make Study of Home Ownership

THE first of August President Hoover called a conference to make a nation-wide study of the problems of home ownership and home building with a view to removing influences he believes are impeding their growth in both urban and rural centers.

Mr. Hoover has been long associated with the better homes movement. He organized the housing division of the commerce department, and was president of Better Homes of America while secretary of that department.

"After wide consultation with interested leaders," he said in a statement announcing the conference, "I have decided to undertake the organization of an adequate investigation and study on a nation-wide scale of the problems presented in home ownership and home building, with the view to the development of a better understanding of the question involved and the hope of inspiring better organization and removal of influences which seriously limit the spread of home ownership, both town and country.

"It is not suggested that the result of the conference will be recommendations for legislation, but rather a co-ordination, stimulation and larger organization of the private agencies. There, however, needs to be a study of the mortgage laws of many states with a view to more intelligent attitude to the home builder.

"The heads of the following associations have been asked to act as first members of a planning committee for the conference: American Civic Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Federation of Labor, American Home Economics Association, American Institute of Architects, Associated General Contractors, Association of Life Insurance Presidents, Better homes in America, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Association of Builders' Exchanges, National Association of Real Estate Boards, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Farmers' Union, National Grange, Russell Sage Foundation, Savings Bank Division of the Americans' Association, United States League of Building and Associations and Women's National Farm and Garden Association. Others will be added.

"John M. Gries, who for several years has been chief of the division of building and housing in the department of commerce, will act as executive secretary.

"The date of the conference will be determined by the planning committee. Money has been provided privately to cover the entire research and other activities of the conference."

* * * * *

CONTRACTS ON TWENTY MILLION DOLLAR PIPELINE

Pryor, Okla.—A contract has been awarded by the Ajax Pipe Line Co., Springfield, Mo., to the Austin Company, Cleveland, Ohio, to build the first of a series of 9 pumping stations on a $20,000,000 oil pipe line under construction from a point near Tulsa to Wood River, Illinois. The stations will cost about $200,000 and will be equipped with 10, 8, and 1½-ton cranes. It is understood that contract has been awarded to the Chicago Bridge & Iron Works for tanks.

* * * * *

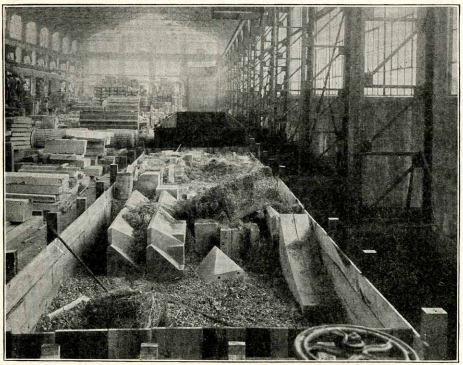
The combination of courage and intelligence is unbeatable.

* * * * *

American chemists make furfural, a substance employed in many products, from corn cobs.

* * * * *

By a new method recently discovered in France, color photography has been attained by a single exposure with three superimposed films.



LOADING FINISHED INDIANA LIMESTONE FOR SHIPMENT

Packing Carefully Done

This view shows the careful manner in which the finished "Cut-Stone" is packed in cars with excelsior, wood shavings and stone dust in mills of Indiana Limestone Company. This illustration shows the first operation of packing the stone with excelsior or shavings which are jammed in between the stone as loaded on floor of the car. The second operation is the shoveling in of the limestone planer dust which filters in through the shavings and forms a tight yet springy and elastic packing that will take care of slight movements and prevent damage to the stone in transit.

Elaborately cut and carved stone, packed in this manner, is shipped hundreds of miles with safety to destinations in all parts of the United States and Canada.

Facts Governing Deposition of Limestone

Continued from page (9)

mollusks and the skeletons of corals but also some calcium carbonate is directly precipitated.

These conditions also promote an abundant growth of denitrifying bacteria, which by the generation of ammonia can cause precipitation of calcium carbonate from sea water. The calcium carbonate thus precipitated is likely to form minute spherical grains, called oolites from their resemblance to the roe of a fish. Experiments by Vaughan have shown that oolitic growth may also take place without the aid of bacteria if the water or solution is saturated with calcium carbonate and is continuously agitated, especially if small grains of some material are present to serve as nuclei. The nuclei may be small grains of quartz, small shell fragments, or unbroken minute shells.

One of the most instructive discussions of oolitic growth is that by Butcher. He first cites the important work of Heinrich Schade, which shows experimentally that concretionary bodies such as oolites form when a substance passes from the state of a colloid emulsion to that of a solid. When this change leads to a crystalline state the resulting structure is radial if the substance is pure but is concentric if other substances are deposited at the same time. Butcher reviews the occurrences of different kinds of oolitic materials and concludes that the shapes of the particles are due to growth in suspension. For example, the oolitic grains along the shore of Great Salt Lake grew suspended in jelly-like masses of algae, and those along the shores of the Bahama Islands grew in soft limy mud. After oolites have been formed, the deposit containing them may be elevated and subjected to erosion by waves and currents. The grains then become separated from the matrix and moved about and sorted like ordinary grains of sand, finally to be redeposited and cemented by additional calcium carbonate precipitated from the sea water.

SMILES

NEVER AGAIN?

Latham: Ever eat in those armchair lunch rooms?

Gray: Just once. A left-handed man sat next to me and ate my dinner.

* * * * *

Housewife—Are there any vitamines in lettuce?

Huckster— Well, mum, they's bound to be a few on most any garden truck, but it's easy to wash 'em off, you know.

* * * * *

SERVING NOTICE

Lou Holtz, who has been rocking the customers at the *Palace*, says that the gunmen in Chicago have given the police twenty-four hours to leave town.

* * * * *

Doctor: To be quite candid with you, your only trouble is laziness.

Patient: Yes, Doc, I know. But what's the scientific name for it? I've got to report to the wife.

—*Everybody's Weekly.*

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BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

True Story of David Biddle and Bessie Guthrie

(Continued from page 8)

Army. Work—he worked as he had back as a boy with the P. M. & B. water bucket. His lameness or his age was no hindrance to Salvation Army work. He missed the company of the Battery F. Squad, but there was real method in his actions. He was learning the ups and downs of a Salvationist. He was a good singer and a good organizer. His money dropped in judiciously was no bar to his popularity. He was soon recognized as a fit man to go any where, on any kind of work. The field he sought was in the War Zone. By the time the boys reached Borville in February David was there in "full uniform" dispensing cigarettes, with a liberal hand. He was right along with his "organization" in the thickest of it. At Montrot, the first of September, Nonsard, Brocourt, Exermont,—all the way to the memorable 11th of November David with his outfit proved a "stay and a comfort."

Like his old friend Mier, back in other days, David had "wedged" in.

When the 150th, with the army of Occupation, went into Germany to Neuenahr. David decided to spend a few weeks in Paris, and then seek some quiet retreat to rest up before returning to New York.

For a time he took lodging at No. 426 Rue de Rivoli. With a natural tendency for the artistic, he frequently visited the Louvra, where some of the masterpieces of the world were on display. As his lodgings were not far from the famous Salon, on his visits he would walk up de Rivoli, and enter the building from a side entrance. For some reason, one afternoon he changed his route and entered the structure at the main entrance. Here were paintings he had never seen before. Beautiful —exquisite, standing out so full of life. As he turned to inspect the paintings on the opposite wall, the one nearest the entrance was that of a log cabin, a boy and a dog.

David beheld the painting in awe. Benumbed by amazement. He stood speechless; Bewildered! Had his sense of sight failed him! Was it a vision! He stepped backward! Should he run! Was it a spirit!

The cabin, the boy, the dog! Yes, it was there. He was not fooled. His brain was working. But how. Who was responsible. Who the Author.

David sought information at the desk. Nothing in way of information was available. No information of the Author or whereabouts.

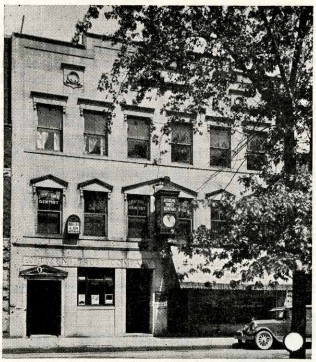
David returned to the picture. No he was not mistaken. It was there. His home, his boyhood picture, old Truck.

He returned to his lodgings. He was too agitated to sleep at night. Daily he saw the picture and the more he saw of it, the more mystery surrounded it.

He was staggered—stunned. He decided to change from Paris and seek the Bavarian mountains. Yes, he would go up to Oberammergau, the home of the Langs, the seat of the Passion Play. The Community of quiet, and peace, where he

(Continued on page 26)

CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY



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BEDFORD : : INDIANA

True Story of David Biddle and Bessie Guthrie

(Continued from page 25)

could rest up, before returning to the United States, and incidentally witness the world famous play.

Everything is very orderly at Oberammergau. Most of the population are actors in the play, and when not engaged in training and execution of the famous presentation of the crucifixion, are at their trade as carvers in wood, their product to be sold to visitors and tourists. The proceeds of the play are divided into three parts —one third for the church, one third for the town, and one third for the players. The sanctity of the Passion is carefully guarded. It is said that the moving picture interests have offered one million dollars to put the Play on the screen, which was promptly refused by Manager Anton Lang. This too, in the face of the financial straits, the Play and the community have usually encountered.

David's selection of a community suitable for a vacation after the strenuous year of Salvation Army work, was a wise one, for life moves very quietly at Oberammergau. Arriving at the village he sought lodging at the Anton Lang home, but this home had a full complement of lodgers, and David was directed to a quiet home in the outskirts of town.

All through life David had been a close observer of human life, and his sojourn in the Highland village whose citizens earned their living by taking part in the great play, gave David a new field in which to observe and analyze character.

In his daily contact with the villagers, their innocence and fidelity was so deeply moulded in their lives that it found expression in their every act, so noticeably different to the army and every day life, that it awakened a deep respect in David.

As the days approached for the sacred performance, David became more and more interested in the folks whose devotion to each other and to their Village life work was so pronounced and admirable. The splendid spirit of the Villagers overwhelmed him, and with a hearty good will he learned of their joys, and sacrifices, and deeply sympathized with them in their noble work.

The crucial hour has arrived. As the tragedy opened, and the Master is led from Annas to Pilate, taken by the Roman Soldiers, scourged, condemed, the Crown of thorns placed upon Him, the ascent to Golgotha, the Cross—the heart of the great audience, David's included, heaved with emotion.

As David sat for hours studying every feature of the great tragedy, a woman of American birth and manners, of mature years, but not old, well preserved, of stately poise, great lustrous eyes, beautiful figure—sitting a few feet from David, noticed him casually, recognizing him as an American. After the Play, as David arose to walk out, there was something in his make up, and especially his limp that attracted her attention, and she followed him—by the time he reached his lodgings she knew she was not mistaken, and called "David."

Reminiscences—old memories—weeks of strolls in the Bavarian Mountains—discussion of the picture of the cabin, the boy, the dog, and its author, the Village Bishop of Oberammergau,—and a beautiful marriage certificate, carved in wood, with Mr. and Mrs. Anton Lang as witnesses, hangs in the splendid home, at Ventura, California, by the sea, of

MR. AND MRS. DAVID BIDDLE

* * * * *

FIRE

The owner of a New York hotel which burned is in jail. It is believed the fire was caused by a short circuit in the hotel's banking connections.

* * * * *

Father: Well, my boy, any college debts?

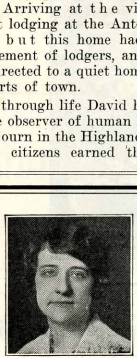
Son: Nothing Father, but what with diligence, economy, and stern self-denial you will be able to pay.

—*The Pathfinder.*

* * * * *

Guest: Water, just look at this piece of chicken; it is nothing but skin and bone.

Waiter: Yes, sir. D'you want the feathers too?—*Hummel, Hamburg*



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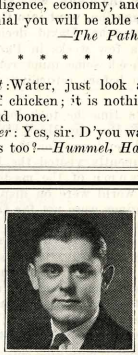

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Carlsbad of America in New Mexico

THE wonderful formations of stone on and near the earth's surface, are eclipsed by the mysterious caverns in the bowels of the earth.

Indiana, Kentucky, the Virginias, and various states are honey combed with wonderful caves, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, for a long time being the largest in this country. It now has a rival which for extent and beauty outclasses this famous Kentucky wonder. The "Carlsbad Cavern" of New Mexico, discovered a few years ago is considered the most wonderful cave in the world.

To Jim White's curiosity back in 1900 is due to the discovery of this marvelous underground phenomena, unequalled in this country, perhaps unsurpassed in all the world. For years it was little visited. The trip down the old shaft, over rocks, across the guano deposits, and then on down uncertain paths to the real beauty spots was an arduous task. In 1922, Dr. Willis T. Lee of the United States Geological Survey, made an intensive study of this whole area. His reports led to more exploration. Finally, October 25, 1923, President Calvin Coolidge proclaimed the spot to the world as The Carlsbad Cave National Monument.

In 1925, Dr. Lee wrote in the *National Geographic:*

"Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico, is the most spectacular of underground wonders in America. For spacious chambers, for variety and beauty of multitudinous natural decorations and for general scenic quality, it is king of its kind."

Jim White is chief guide. Under his charge all explorations have been made. He has climbed up, squeezed through and slid down twenty-one miles of underground passages already. White is a Texan, lanky and taciturn; the story of his discovery of the monument is interesting. Riding the range in the foothills of the jagged and broken Guadalupe Mountains, in a region once the rendezvous of Geronimo, the Apache chief, and his band; and of Billy the Kid and his Lincoln County cattle war cohorts, perhaps following some particularly recalcitrant steer that had broken from the bunch at the round-up, White found the entrance to what was later known as Bat Cave. Bats by the thousands, yes, by the millions, had been seen to hover about the vicinity, going to or coming from, their nightly pilgrimages. They came out of these mountains it was known, but just where until now was not realized. The presence of these mammals in the vicinity had led to the sinking of a shaft, and to the eventual recovery of five million dollars' worth of guano from the caverns below. Jim had worked for the operators of this plant; he had made trips about the deposits, but had never before found how the bats came in and out. He tried to get others to go into this entrance and explore. None would accompany him until finally a young Mexican boy volunteered. Armed

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with balls of twine, pine torches, rope and some food, they sallied forth into the black unknown. A day passed; they did not return; then another, and friends on the surface began to worry. Finally out they came, tired, begrimed but enthused and amazed by what they had seen. They said little. Later, a government official, who attempted to describe what he had seen after a return to the surface, said: "I enter upon this task with a feeling of temerity as I am wholly conscious of the feebleness of my efforts to convey in words the deep conflicting emotion, the feelings of fear and awe, and a desire for an inspired understanding of the Divine Creator's work which presents to the human eye such a complex aggregate of natural wonders in such a limited space."

The government's own theory of this strange formation is that the Guadalupe Mountains, where they enter New Mexico, have been carved by erosion from an uplifting mass of limestone, which disappears laterally under red shale containing gypsum and rock salt, into a series of sharp ridges and steep walled gorges of unusual beauty. In the process of erosion the waters have formed many large caverns by dissolving the thick beds of limestone, gypsum and rock salt embedded in the shale. This one connects a series of lofty, spacious chambers and connecting corridors, with alcoves extending off to the sides, that are of remarkable beauty, the limestone decorations excelling those in any cave heretofore described.

One room, the Big Room, is more than half a mile long with a maximum width of 400 feet. The maximum height of the ceiling is 348 feet. In this room, as in every part of the cavern, the natural decorations are magnificent. Here are stalactites in an infinite variety of shapes and sizes, varying from almost needle-like proportions to huge massive pendants; and the stalgamites, rising from the floor, are equally varied. While most of the limestone decorations have a chalky white, frost-like surface, many of the stalagmites are dark colored, with blunt, rounded ends and smooth surface. In places the formations from floor and ceiling meet to form cathedral-like columns. In this room, also, are fountain basins, some of them fifty feet across, lined with masses of crystalline onyx marble, which remind one of the hot-springs formation of the Yellowstone National Park. The basins are decorated at the rims with crusts of onyx resembling lily pads formed at the surface of the water in much the same way that ice forms around the edge of a pool. Other pads in the center of the spring rest on strong pedestals. The pads are more than a foot in diameter.

Many places, like the Music Room, have formations resembling huge pipe organs, whose stalactites when lightly tapped give forth musical sounds. In yet other places the stalactites have grown together laterally, resembling curtains. Some of the curtains reach the floor, while others come but part way down, suggesting a stage curtain partially raised. In another room a stalactite of white limestone stretches down from the roof to the level of a pool of cold water.

There are two rooms that are the most appealing. They are respectively, the King's Palace and the Queen's Chamber. These are about a half mile from the entrance. They vary in size and formation; the largest is the Palace, the next the Queen's Chamber. The latter room is 500 by 400 feet, filled with draperies and separated by curtains of onyx from the King's Palace. Here the electric lighting system installed and being constantly extended, shows to great advantage. An electric light placed to the back shows through these delicate formations. Here are numberless stalactites suspended from the dome-like icicles, some huge, some as small as one's finger, of every shape and color.

From the high ceiling of the Big Room, like so many others, thousands of pendants hang. Some long, some short and of every size and shape.

After the visitors have followed the guide till they are well-nigh exhausted, come out, knowing they have not seen the half that lies hidden in the mysterious cavern.

* * * * *

HUGE POWER PROJECT UNDER WAY IN MISSOURI

The hydroelectric developement being built on the Osage River near Bagnell, Mo., for the Union Electric Light and Power Co., will provide a dam approximately 2500 feet long and 140 feet high at the maximum section. The structure will be of concrete and of the gravity type, and the spillway will be provided with gates for flood control. A lake 125 miles long will be formed, flooding about 55,000 acres.

* * * * *

A diving bell with three quartz glass "eyes" is being built at the American Museum of Natural History for use of naturalists making deep sea studies.

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Vine Clad College Buildings

A GOTHIC mile of great vine-clad college buildings soon will stretch completed along an avenue where, in Chicago's 1893 World's Fair, tom toms sounded, dancers swayed, and gaping thousands from everywhere watched the bizarre-wonders of the Midway Plaisance. The Midway it still is known today, but the picturesque architecture of a half-hundred foreign lands vanished long ago. In its place, along one side of a broad green lawn, stretches an academic array of University of Chicago buildings.

A six-year building program, involving $25,000,000 for thirty edifices, will be completed within a year. It includes one of the country's most important medical centers, a hall of modern languages, social sciences building, University chapel and a gymnasium. Under way also are a hall of mathematics, physics and astronomy, a botany laboratory and the Oriental institute. Soon to be started are two residence quadrangles, an art building, a school of education building, and a home for foreign-born students.

Unity was obtained in the immense project by use of Indiana limestone. The tremendous harmonious group is described by A. E. Dickinson, president of the Indiana Limestone Company, which supplied the building material, as emblematical of the resources and importance of the institution.

"The medical center," he said, "includes a children's section comparable only to the great clinics of Vienna and Berlin and incorporating two orthopedic units, and contagious disease and lying-in hospitals. Numbering well over 1,000 rooms, and covering a whole city block, it represents the fulfillment of the late President Judson's dream of twenty years ago."

* * * * *

300 NEW COACHES FOR GREYHOUND LINES

To meet the demands of its steadily increasing service, the Greyhound Lines recently purchased 300 new motor coaches from the General Motors Truck Co., Pontiac, Mich. This is said to represent the largest order for rolling stock ever placed by a bus line. The busses represent latest developments in inter-city bus transportation and are thoroughly equipped with devices contributing to safety and comfort of travellers.

* * * * *

$15,412,000 LOAN TO BUILD SHIPS

Washington, D. C.—The United States Shipping Board announces a loan to the United Mail Steamship Co., a subsidiary of the United Fruit Co., of $15,412,500 for building six passenger and cargo vessels to be completed and in operation within three years. Three Three of the ships will be constructed by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va., and three by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., New York. The vessels will have a speed of 18 knots.

Contracts awarded during July in the 16 Southern States covering construction, industrial and building projects, had a total valuation of $103,549,500, according to a compilation of reports.

Aggregate value of Southern construction awards for the seven months ended August 1 is more than $641,000,000. This total is within $138,000,000 of the valuation of awards for the entire 12 months of 1929, and with five months more to go, construction work in the South will probably reach a new peak in value for one year.

* * * * *

Chicle growing countries buy back their product from the United States in the form of chewing gum.

Arthur Day

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BLOOMINGTON, -:- INDIANA

Importance of Belting

(Continued from page 6)

be thrown away from the pulley, thereby losing its correct arc of contact and consequently its horse power delivery, resulting in reduced production and natural wear on the belt due to slippage, which cannot be avoided where a belt is working beyond its capacity.

So the important points are: First, to know the horse power necessary for the belt to deliver. Second, to determine the belt speed and to specify the proper width and thickness for same. Third, to use the proper sized pulleys to successfully handle the belt at the different speeds and thickness and thus avoid improper installations that will destroy the perfect arc of contact. These points should be carefully followed and are by a great many, but by the same token are overlooked quite frequently, resulting in improper performance and a lack of economy and if the correct specifications are followed quite a percentage of saving will develop and in various ways.

Much can be said about the use and the installation of fasteners. In fact a very large percentage of belt trouble develops from this source and yet there will be but one suggestion along that line in this article. Where fasteners are used get them well into the belt. Get as near a flush surface as is possible, otherwise the result will be torn or split belts, not to mention quite an item of expense in the purchase of fasteners. This subject has a lot of possibilities.

* * * * *

"Honey, I'm knee- deep in love with you."

"All right, I'll put you on my wading list."—*Penn. Punch Bowl*

* * * * *

"Has your wife made home any happier since she went to cooking school?"

"Much happier." declared Mr. Meekton. "We have both learned to appreciate plain, simple restaurant food." —*Washington Star*

* * * * *

According to a police official there is a superstition among thieves that it is unlucky to rob a lawyer. Other people merely regard it as impossible —*Punch.*

C. F. LEWIS S. P. LEWIS

UNUSUAL SERVICE

We want every job to stand as a monument to skilled workmanship.

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Electrical Engineers

816 16th Street - - - - - - BEDFORD, INDIANA

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The best PAINT on the market is the

Sherwin-Williams Paints

We are Headquarters and Guarantee them.

Allen A. Wilkinson Lumber Company

Large Line of Lumber and Building Material

Phone 412 Bedford, Indiana

CLEARANCE SALE

now in full swing at

ARNEY BROS.

Don't go away from Oolitic to Buy, but

-: Save Money Buying at this Store :-

National Conference Highway Safety

(Continued from page 4)

reversed its trend and has constantly mounted. Last year it reached 117 fatalities per 100,000 automobiles.

The facts cited show clearly that the traffic accident record as a whole s not encouraging. Yet further analysis of the reports show some encouraging signs, which may offer some keys to the solution of our problem.

Railway grade crossing accidents, while all too numerous, have not increased materially in the past few years in spite of the enormous increase of automobiles registered.

Another encouraging fact is found in the relative improvement in the traffic fatality record among children. In seven years, while adult fatalities were more than doubling, those of children increased by less than 25 per cent. In 1922 children made up more than 29 per cent of all traffic casualties; in 1928 less than 20 per cent. Furthermore, 1928 registered an actual decrease in such child fatalities, and partial returns for 1929 indicate a still more marked decrease. This improvement is largely attributable to safety education in the schools and to the successful operation of school boy patrols in safeguarding children on their way to and from school.

* * * * *

MR. DUNBAR

In this issue of Quarries and Mills our readers will find an advertisement from James W. Dunbar, Congressman from the Third District and a candidate for re-election this fall.

Mr. Dunbar, or Col. Dunbar, as he is known in Kentucky is a Republican and is the only one that has ever been able to carry the district. His faithfulness to his friends and neighbors and his services to his Country has made his victories possible and in the coming election he stands out ahead of his opponent.

The Indiana Limestone Industry owes much to this congressman and as he stands very high in Congress and is in a position to further our stone interests he should be returned in the fall.

The big annual sale of Arney Brothers at Oolitic, is now on, and experience has taught the people of this community that when this firm puts on a sale it means real bargains. People come from all over Monroe and Lawrence counties to these sales and go back home well supplied with dependable goods at cut-and-slash prices, and they spread the good news to their neighbors. The Arney Brothers are progressive young men, good buyers, discounting their bills; congenial and accommodating citizens, and deserve the success they are having. Get in on this big sale and get your share of the bargains while the getting is good.

* * * *

We are saying a lot when we make the statement that "nothing on the road equals the latest model Chevrolet," but the thousands of Chevrolet owners make this statement, and the records bear them out in their claims. For real dependable, economical service the Chevrolet leads the auto world. Call on Brentlingers & Mason, at Bedford, and arrange a demonstration. You will find the Chevrolet a hill climber out classing all the rest, with a rapid "get away" that leaves all of them. It is the premier of all moderate priced cars,—speed, beauty, endurance—a real master of the road, with the minimum upkeep, and assurance that it will get you there on time. See Chevrolet Sales & Service, for genuine Chevrolet parts. They employ factory trained employees, and will put your car in No. 1 condition at moderate prices.

* * * * *

GAIN IN SAVINGS BUILDING UP PURCHASING POWER

The expected upturn in savings has definitely arrived," the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks announces on reports from individual banks. Deposits in mutual savings banks which hold more than 30 per cent of all savings in the banks of the United States showed a gain of $273,766,807 for the six months ended June 30th.

At the end of the half-year, the mutual savings banks had total deposits of $9,145,891,859, "the lagest accumulation of small capital ever brought together by one class of banks anywhere in the world, and total assets for the first time passed the $10,000,000,000 mark, rising to $10,252,675,171."

The disclosure is significant as indicating that the present lull in general buying is not due to the fact that the people have no money to spend. This trade lull in reality is based on a general notion that this is a period of hard times; whereas the hard times actually are due to this reluctance of people to spend their money.

Reasonable saving, or thrift, by the individual is a fundamental factor in national prosperity; but an estimated gain of $700,000,000 is savings in all banking institutions for the first six months of this year, when compared with a decrease of $2,710,075 in the curtailment in purchasing.

* * * * *

$800,000 EMBASSY BUILDING

General contract to erect an $800,000 building at Washington for the Japanese Embassy will be awarded to James Stewart & Co., Inc., New York, who rendered a satisfactory estimate but encountered difficulty with the foundations. Plans for the foundations have been revised and the Stewart organization will soon submit a new estimate, after which construction is expected to be authorized.

Dr. V. C. HASKETT
DENTIST
Office in Allen Building
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA
OFFICE 2450 — PHONES — RESIDENCE 3315

Indiana Limestone to be Used on Veterans Hospital

Word given out by W. R. Talbott, chief of design of the Veterans Bureau, indicates that work on the United States Veterans Hospital to be located at Riverside Park, Indianapolis, will be started this fall.

The hospital is to provide accommodations for 150 beds and also for quarters for the Indiana offices of the veterans' bureau. Congress appropriated $500,000.

General medical and surgical cases only will be cared for here, according to the understanding between local officials and representatives of the veterans' bureau. No neuropsychiatric or tubercular patients will be sent to the institution.

Preliminary work on plans for the first structures in the proposed hospital group were reported well advanced. It is expected they will be completed before the end of the month.

Early units in the local building program call for a main hospital building, to be followed by erection of a heating plant, a nurse's home and an administration building. Other structures are contemplated as needed for space increases.

In the construction of the building, Mr. Talbott let it be known that Indiana Limestone will be used as extensively as the appropriation will permit.

* * * * *

Paint up. Now is the time. Everybody recognizes September as the month in the year to spread paint to reap the best results. It costs too much to apply a cheap grade of paint; the most satisfactory paint on the market is the Sherwin-Williams. It has stood the test for ages and has invariably proven satisfactory. The Allen A. Wilkinson Lumber Co., at Bedford, is headquarters for the Sherwin-Williams paint, and stand back of it on a guarantee. For lumber, builders' hardware, etc., see them. Rock bottom prices.

You will make no mistake when you have the Lewis Electric Co. do your electrical work. The Lewis Brothers are recognized as mechanics of the highest class, always reasonable in prices, and thoroughly square. Their slogan is, "Every job to stand as a monument to skilled workmanship," and their record bears out the slogan. Nothing can be more expensive or more annoying than poor electrical work. Lewis Brothers guarantee satisfaction, and their guarantee is as good as a gold bond.

* * * * *

1930 CONCRETE PAVEMENT AWARDS SETS NEW FIGURE

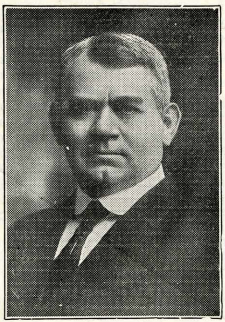
Total awards for concrete pavements for this year in the United States passed the 100,000,000 square yard mark August 2nd.

* * * * *

Widows I'm very sorry that I couldn't see you when you called, but I was having my hair washed.

Widowers Yes and those laundries are so slow about returning things, too.—*Penn. Punch Bowl.*

-: YOUR WORK :-



IS MY WORK AND WHEN ANYTHING COMES UP IN CONNECTION WITH THE STONE INDUSTRY I AM ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE AND AID IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE. I HAVE DONE MUCH TOWARDS THE ADVANCEMENT OF INDIANA LIMESTONE. ANYTHING YOU MIGHT DO TOWARDS MY RE-ELECTION WILL BE APPRECIATED.

James W. Dunbar

Candidate for Congress from the Third Indiana District

SHAWNEE SERVICE

SHAWNEE CARRARA
A dense cream white Indiana Limestone particularly adaptable for monumental buildings.

SHAWNEE ORIENTAL
Economical---Just the stone for those appreciating a trace of colors.

STONE SATISFACTION

COMPANY COOPERATION

This Company proposes to merit and retain the confidence and patronage of the trade that made possible its development and expansion.

Block, sawed, planed and turned Indiana Limestone for the cut stone trade. Cut Ready to Set for the Larger Operations.

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SHAWNEE STONE CO.
BLOOMINGTON, IND.
SUCCESSORS TO CENTRAL OOLITIC STONE CO.

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J. M. Hoadley, Inc.

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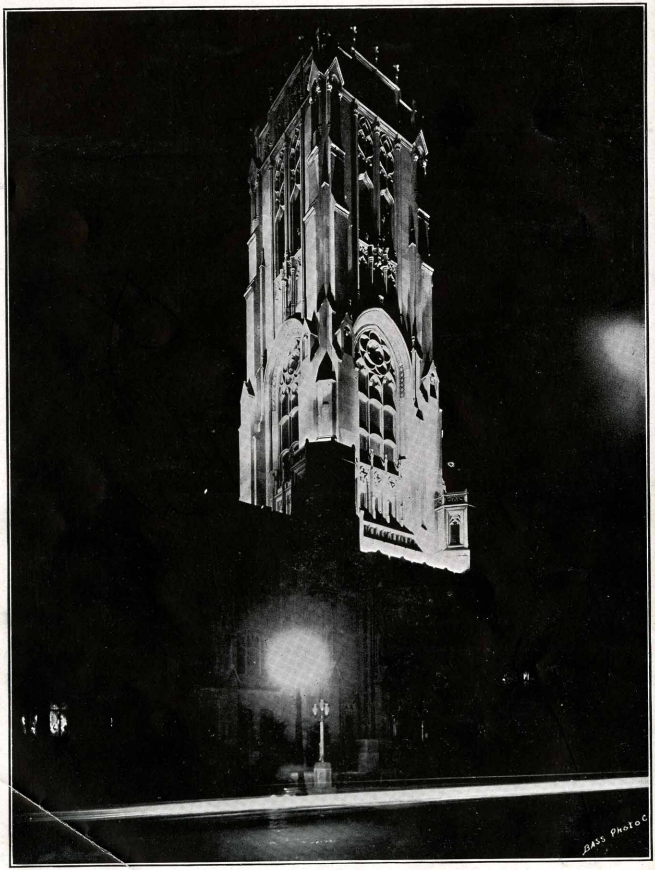
Turned and Cut

Limestone from Indiana

Bloomington, Indiana

P. O. Box 23 **Phone 2225**



Tower Scottish Rite Cathedral, Indianapolis

Matthews Brothers Company

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INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

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INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE INDUSTRY

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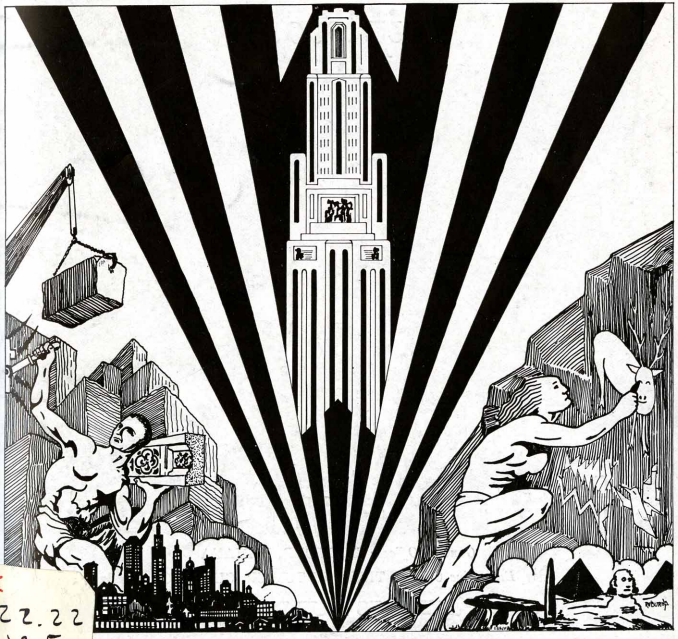

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Volume 2, No. 3 **September 1930** $1.00 per Year

SAWED BY THE MILE - SOLD BY THE FOOT

I L C O

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QUARRIES AND MILLS

INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

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VOLUME 2 ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 3

Aviation Development Equals that of Automobile

TWENTY-FIVE to thirty years ago it was no uncommon occurrence for fairs and carnivals to feature a race between a horse and an auto, with the horse usually winning. At that time aviation was barely making a start. Around 1900 the Wrights began to make some headway at flying, and since then developments in this line have practically kept pace with auto development, and now with regular passenger and mail routes, and prices of transportation very little more than railway fares, it is not unreasonable to predict that within a decade or so, the air will be in strong competition with the railway, the auto and the truck. An inventor has already produced a machine that he can wheel out of the woodshed and start on a trip from his yard. It is not at all unreasonable to believe that soon a small contraption can be carried out of the kitchen, buckled onto the owner, and carry him to his work a few miles away.

Verily, the predictions of the late Theodore Tilton, in his great lecture, "The World's Tomorrow," delivered fifty years ago, fantastic and mysterious, are coming true.

Writers on the subject of aviation are giving credit to a young man named Montgomery as the first in this country to fly. It is claimed that twenty years before the Wrights were sucessful, young Montgomery, living near Point Loma, California, was skirting the borders of the great invention.

Single handed, it is said, Montgomery struggled against ridicule and poverty, and finally built a craft that carried him into the air, and he flew. It is said that as a small boy, he would amuse himself for hours by throwing flat pieces of tin into the air to see which would go farthest. On one of these occasions he bent the tin into a curve and threw it. As it was nearing the ground, it struck a weed and in so doing changed its position. The result was that it paused for an instant, then ascended to a considerable height, made a complete circle, and, falling with great force, stuck fast in a tree. In later years, Montgomery said that this weird action of the piece of tin skimming across a barnyard led to the use of curved wings on his historic monoplane.

At the age of about 16, it is said, Montgomery set up a small laboratory and blacksmith shop in a grove back of his father's barn, near Otay, California. In 1883 he built a full sized machine with flapping wings, which was a failure, and convinced him he was on the wrong track. A neighbor boy, who was sworn to secrecy, was allowed to help Montgomery with his work. The boy said that the neighbors who knew Montgomery was working on a flying machine thought he was crazy. When we went to the Otay Mountains to try out his machine, he took along his rifle to give the impression he was out deer hunting. We left at nighttime with the machine on a wagon and came back at night. He hunted deer on the way back. On one occasion, he shot the stump of an old tree which he mistook for a deer."

Later Montgomery succeeded in building machines that would fly, and was finally killed in one of his ascents.

Are We Appreciative

FREQUENTLY when we see a great train load of stone on its way to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, or perhaps to some of the great cities of the Pacific region, to enter into the construction of large skyscrapers, as silent, enduring monuments to the hills of Monroe, Lawrence and Owen counties, producers of the Nation's Building Stone, the question presents itself—

"Are we appreciative of the advantages accruing from the industry?"

Nature's liberal gift in the stone deposits is basic, but without the enterprising, capable business men to "carry on," the industry would remain undeveloped, awaiting the progressive hand of future ages.

Recently, in discussing the conditions of the stone belt with one of our progressive stone men, he said recently he had read an article in the Chicago Tribune, setting forth the facts that labor, skilled and common, was the best paid in the Oolitic Limestone Field of any section in the United States.

The millions of dollars that are distributed monthly as payrolls find their way into every department of our commercial life, and really are the sustaining factors of our business life blood. With mill and quarry employees drawing from $45 to $75 and more per week, we are prosperous beyond comparison with other sections.

High powered autos, good homes well furnished, short hours, big wages—what more can we ask.

The question — are we appreciative?

Pioneer in Scabbling Yard John Matthews & Sons

Now Matthews Brothers Company

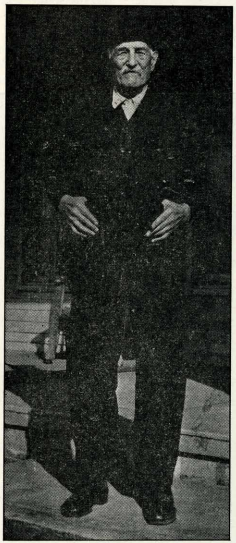
A large number of the pioneer quarrymen, who worked under the old regime of pick, shovel, hand derrick, and blasting of ledges, have passed on. Only a few of the more rugged ones are left, and one of the most interesting of this type is Henry Baugh —Uncle Henry.

Mr. Baugh will be 90 years old the 30th of November. He worked for John Matthews & Sons for almost half a century, and was one of their best scabblers back in the days when the production of monumental bases was an important feature of the stone business. The Matthews company, 50 years ago, kept 40 to 50 men scabbling bases during the working seasons.

Mr. Baugh stands 6 ft. 2, erect, and is in fine health, being extra well preserved physically and mentally, and is often seen on the streets of Ellettsville, greeting his many friends in that jovial, congenial way that has characterized his life all along. He was born at Summerset, Kentucky, of that vigorous pioneer stock, honest and fearless, well equipped mentally, and scarcely knowing their physical strength. He arrived at early manhood just in time to hear much talk of the Civil War, and from parental precept became strong for the Union, and bitter against secession. It was easy for these political differences to engender feelings, often resulting in "scraps." While the Baughs were not hunting for trouble, they were always able to take care of themselves.

In 1860-61 conditions had arrived at that martial stage around Summerset that resulted in the formation of a company, under Captain Neel, associated with the "Louisville Legion." Mr. Baugh was one of the original members of the company, and his first engagement was the extermination of Zollicoffer and a number of his band. Mr. Baugh was in many engagements, fought all through the war, without a scratch. He has never been sick—a good feeder and a good sleeper, with no personal interest in doctors.

Mr. Baugh arrived in Ellettsville in 1866. Within a short time he became employed with the Matthews firm, and for a long series of years he was one of their "steadies." It is quite interesting to listen to Mr. Baugh's stories of those early days, as an employee in the stone industry.



HENRY BAUGH

"Back in those days," said Mr. Baugh, "we got $1.25 a day and were well satisfied. 10 hours was a day's work, and we gave good honest labor. Later, the wages was raised to $1.40 a day, and that was regulation for several years. We all lived pretty well, and many of us built homes."

"Those were the days of slow, stiff-legged horse derricks," Mr. Baugh said, "and it was no uncommon thing for us to load bases on a car by hand, containing ten feet or more of stone. We were mostly young or middle-aged men, strong as an ox, and capable and willing to lift great loads."

Among those old timers, the report was current that Uncle Henry was a regular race horse at scabbling. Mentioning this fact to the old gentleman, he laughed heartily, and said, "yes, me and my buddy generally led out. You see, we worked in pairs, a right-hander and a lefter. For a long time me and Taylor May buddied, and did the chips fly, I'd say. Race with the other fellows, you know we did. Among that bunch, all of 'em dead, was Scott Moore, James Jamieson, Sr., Jim Kennedy, Ike Presley, (later Dr. I. N. Presley), John K. Phipps, Andy Phipps, Jim Wise, Hamp Malicoat, Jim Turner, John Sims; occasionally Scott Moore and his buddy would get close to me and Taylor," said Mr. Baugh, "but we'd just tease 'em along, and finally give 'em a good pealing on the home stretch."

Uncle Henry rather dodged the reporter's question when asked how he'd like to start over on those 90 years. "I've had barrels of fun in those 90 years," said the old pioneer, with his acustomed pleasing hearty laugh. "Things are mighty nice now; all these late inventions to make life interesting and worth while; to say the least it's good to be here—but," and we did not pursue the thought further.

Knowing Mr. Baugh is a crack rifle shot, we suggested squirrels, and with a smile full of meaning, "Yes, I must try my sight on 'em again."

Mr. Baugh belongs to the Christian church, has lived a good, clean upright life, and is enjoying his old age. He has one son, Charley, who is a fine replica of his father, and a trusted employee of the Matthews Bros. Co. Uncle Henry lives with his daughter, Mrs. C. H. McNeely, and we are all hoping that he may reach a hundred years of age.

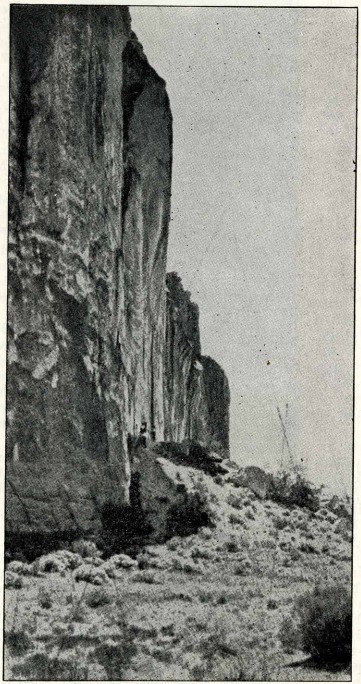
Historic Inscription Rock of New Mexico

Excerpts from Story in National Republic by Louis H. Warner

OUT in western New Mexico, almost to the Arizona line, stands Inscription Rock—at least, that is the popular and familiar name for it. It is only one of many similar formations in that locality. Rising 300 feet above the valley floor, cut off from the surrounding country by the erosion of time, the exposed strata of various colors show the formation, layer by layer, in a most interesting and instructive way. Here the Dakota sandstone has struggled with the Pennsylvania in the titanic contest of ages.

This rock was known to the earlier Spanish as El Moro. Its meaning is bluff or headland. No doubt in speaking of it the accent was thrown upon the first word, thereby giving it rank above the rest. Were this not so the expression would be meaningless, for there are endless other spots to which the term might as appropriately be applied. In 1901 our government sought to protect and preserve it. An order was issued withdrawing the lands immediately adjacent to it from entry or settlement. Exactly 300 years after the first Spanish inscription was placed upon it, 1906, a proclamation was issued making this rock and its environs the El Moro National Monument. The recently enacted antiquities act made such action possible. In 1917, eighty more acres were added, to make the total 240. These are the present dimensions. There is a local custodian and the management is under the National Park Service of the Interior Department.

This huge, fantastically eroded rock is off the present day beaten path; the main thoroughfare west from Albuquerque, now called the National Old Trails Highway, being well to the north. It is reached either from Gallup or Grants, by rather indifferent roads. If from the latter, the road skirts the foothills of the Zuni Mountains; if out of Gallup, one travels south and east via Ramah. It is, however, directly upon the first known road in New Mexico—the trail of the ancients — out of Old Mexico, across southeastern Arizona, along the Gila and little Colorado rivers, up a branch of the latter, now the Zuni, by and between the famous seven cities of Cibola, passed this rock, along the Acoma area, over the Rio Puerco to the present Rio Grande, once the Rio Bravo del Norte—then probably called by the earliest explorers The Tiguex. Over this trail Coronado came in 1541. By it he returned crestfallen and dejected the next year. All the stories of the fabulous wealth of Cibola, Gran Quivira and the rest had been exploded, and while he had accomplished much and had contributed greatly to the knowledge of the vast area north of Mexico, personally the trip was a dismal failure.



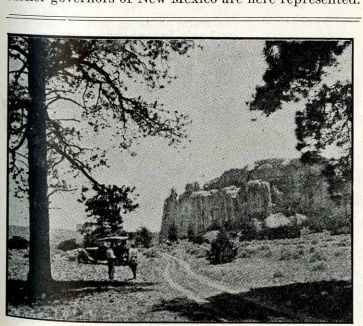
The Sheer Face of Inscription Rock

This rock is not particularly unusual in its formation. The elements have wrought upon it much as they have upon its neighbors. To the west are the headlands upon which some of the seven famed Cibolan cities once stood; to the east tower the Enchanted Mesa and Acoma. According to tradition, and by later investigation, it has been shown that the former was once inhabited, probably by the ancestors of the present Acomans. Of the latter, so aptly called the Sky City, we know that it was occupied in 1540, as well as now, by Indians of the Acoma Pueblo. How long before that it was so used by them no one can tell. The Inscription Rock was inhabited long, long ago. There seems to be no record of it, not even a tradition. The beautifully eroded sides of this sandstone mass were bound to attract attention. Its ruins, then, as now, were discernible. Its protective shelter was more important in the days of possible attack than now, and the ample water supply in close proximity was all important to those trekking across the hot sands.

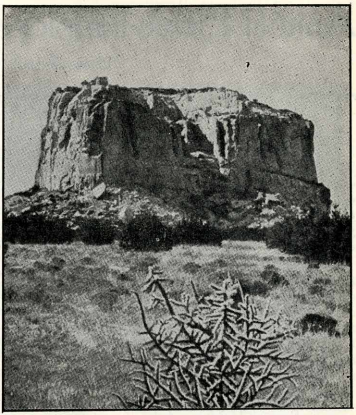
That they did live there is beyond question. A clearly defined trail leads

from near the spring to the rim upon the south side. It was of the toe and handhold sort familiar to one who has visited Acoma. This trail can now be fairly easily negotiated. Upon the top are the remnants of the former terraced houses and bits of the wall which once surrounded them. Then, too, the smooth rock sides, like so many others in the Southwest, furnished the aborigine a blackboard, or, in this case, a white or pink one, upon which to portray his thoughts. The pictographs all about indicate that these people placed them there. Some are so high up that only by some artificial means could they have been done. But interesting as these may be to us they are really meaningless because no one can decipher them. Whether they tell a story or not we are unable to say; perhaps if we could read them the key to our secret might be found. No doubt they have served a purpose. Probably from them the Spanish got the idea of utilizing this space. Almost from the beginning they started to record things here. People, time, events, all are chiseled into the sides of the messa. Some of these inscriptions have since proved to be of inestimable value in settling disputes of the historians. Beginning in 1606 and continuing to 1774, a period of 168 years is covered. There were placed by the Spanish at least fifty messages which have been translated. Onate set the pace. Today, and none too soon, the practice has been stopped under heavy penalty, lest some of those of real value might become effaced.

The first American to note his presence there was a lieutenant, afterward General Simpson. He and his companion, Kern, an artist, in 1849 made note of all the inscriptions and reported them to the War Department. Then, and in the later days of Indian campaigns, many another soldier of various rank perpetuated his memory there. Before the practice was definitely stopped governors, generals and padres had left their indelible impress upon these smooth sandstone surfaces. For over three centuries they have stood the test and are today perfectly legible. Some were simple and dignified statements of fact; others were flamboyant effusions of the individual recorder's greatness. At least five of the earlier governors of New Mexico are here represented.



Another View of the Rock



The Enchanted Mesa

Onate was the first governor and the first colonizer of New Mexico. He came into it via the El Paso, Rio Grande route. He travelled all over this area to the east and finally sought to find the elusive South Sea. He actually went west as far as what we now know to be the head of the Gulf of California. Nothing that he left behind of his wanderings so clearly fixes some of his activities than his own statement, the first of Spanish origin, upon the south side of this rock, near the spring. He had chiseled over a spot then already occupied by an Indian pictograph, the fact of his having made this western trip. This is important to those who have tried to fix the date of the founding of Santa Fe. It would seem to definitely and finally dispose of the contention of some that this ancient city was settled in 1605.

Probaby no figure has withstood the test of time through the hundreds of years of Spanish occupancy and control, and down to the present, with less diminution of fame, of realization and perpetuation of his achievements, than has De Vargas. After the Pueblo Uprising of 1680 had driven the Spanish entirely out of this province, he was appointed governor. It is to him that the credit must go for the reconquering of this vast area. Had he not done so, it is difficult to imagine what the effect might have been upon the future history of this region. However, he succeeded, and it is not necessary to pursue the wonder further. Upon his first trip into New Mexico he was apparently welcome. He visited the Pueblo area from end to end and what had a few years before been a raging section of discontent was now one of apparent obedience and willingness for peace. In the course of his visits to the various then existing pueblos, he finally came to Zuni as is evidenced by the following: "Here was the General Don Diego de Vargas who conquered for our Holy Faith and Royal Crown all of New Mexico at his own expense year 1692."

Annual Picnic Employees Indiana Limestone Co.

Dickinson Park, Saturday August 23

THE annual picnic of the employees of the Indiana Limestone Company, at Dickinson Park, Bedford, Saturday, August 23rd, was the most interesting event of the season, and from point of attendance and general good feeling, was the largest and happiest ever held under the auspices of Company employees.

Over 5,000 persons were in attendance, and while the throngs came and went from the Park all day and evening, at no time was the attendance or interest diminished. The fine spirit of fellowship and good will was very noticeable, and as one big family of workers, shop responsibilities for the day were forgotten, and with splendid abandon the joys of the affair were entered into with that genuine feeling and freedom that made it one great round of pleasure for the day.

The committee on arrangements had provided amusements for all ages and tastes. A premier feature was special preparations for the children, and we know that a happy memory of the occasion will cling long to them. Swings, teeter boards, merry-go-rounds, pony rides and the popular seasonable games were much enjoyed, and the glee and happiness of the children was a high-light to easily inveigle parental heads and hearts from everyday cares and responsibilities.

The Pinkie Ponkie string band, of Bloomington, made a record for good music, and the High School Band, furnished music at night. The music throughout the day and night added life to the picnic.

The Bloomington District was well represented, and the fine get-to-gether spirit put the groups in close touch with each other. The game of ball resulted in Bedford winning from Bloomington with a score of three to one. It was a real game.

With characteristic foresight in safety preparations, a First Aid Tent was erected, to give immediate attention to whatever accident might happen. Fortunately, nothing of consequence happened to mar the pleasures of the day. A badly sprained foot sustained by a child named Hawkins in one of the games was found in need of attention. One young lady who entered the barrel jumping contest received a bad scratch extending from hip to ankle, and with quite a loss of blood. This accident was reported through the crowd to be serious, but fortunately, the report was untrue.

The order maintained by the crowd spoke well for the community in general. There was the best of relationships existing through the crowd with no roughness or unpleasantness such as all too frequently is found in large gatherings.

The dancing at the club house was well patronized by the younger folk and the square dances on the platform were also popular.

The members of the committee which labored so tirelessly and with such efficiency for the success of the occasion were highly complimented for their efforts in behalf of their fellow employees. The booths and stands which provided refreshments for the families who did not bring picnic lunches were well patronized as were the amusement stands.

Addresses were made by Col. Dickenson, Lawrence Whiting and others.

The various contests were entered into with zest and sportsmanship, and resulted as given below:

The awards of the day were as follows:

100 yard dash (boys under 16)—1st, Loris Beretta, $3.00; 2nd, Bob Culhan, $2.00; 3rd, John Genett, $1.

50 yard dash (girls)—1st Elma Holt, $3.00; 2nd Alma Goodson, $2.00; 3rd, Cleo Holt, $1.00.

Shot Put (men)—1st, Robert Todd, $3.00; 2nd, Menlo Miller, $2.00; 3rd, Frank Delaney, $1.00.

Shoe Race (girls)—1st, Anna Mary Gratzer, $3.00; 2nd, Louise Goodman, $2.00; 3rd, Lucille Beddel, $1.00.

Fat Man's Race—1st, Adolph Gratzer, $3.00; 2nd, Claude Lewis. $2.00; 3rd, S. M. Lantz, $1.00.

Baseball Throw (ladies)—1st, Alma Goodson, $3.00; 2nd, Martha Mann, $2.00; 3rd, Rose White, $1.00.

Largest Family present—Thomas Beasley, wife and twelve children; wife getting $5.00 and one dollar to each child.

Oldest Employee Present (Male)—1st, Horace Armstrong, $3.00; 2nd, O. B. Hamer, $2.00.

Oldest Employee Present (Female)—Ellen Stigall, $5.00.

Youngest Baby Boy Present (employee's)—Son of Mr. Douthitt, $2.

Youngest Baby Girl Present, (employee's)—Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Gyger, $2.00.

Tug of War (Bloomington Team vs. Bedford Team, 10 man teams): Entries:

Bedford—Willard Fox, Al Probst, Todd Wagner, Lewis Colglazier, Chas. Myers, Otis Miller, John Wheeler, Francis Pritchett, Roy Riggs and Everett Lee.

Through a misunderstanding the Bloomington team thought the tug of war was between only the stone cutters of the two cities. As it was the Bedford team was picked at random for the heaviest men, and therefore outweighed their opponents by several hundred pounds. The following men donated their prizes to the park fund: Al Probst, Todd Wagner, Chas. Myers, John Wheeler and Roy Riggs.

Race Through Barrels (boys)—1st, Bernard Wray; 2nd, Bean Webster; 3rd, Junior Gennett.

Race Through Barrels (girls)—1st, Joyce Mundy; 2nd, Anna Gratzer; 3rd, Dorothy McPike.

Egg Race (Ladies)—1st, Mrs. Johnson; 2nd, Mrs. Goodson; 3rd, Mabel Turner.

Free-for-all Race (100 yards)—1st, Herbert Self; 2nd, J. Quinn; 3rd, Bob Culhan.

Prize Fight (farce)—Waddy Fox, 275 pounds vs. Runt Taylor, 120 pounds.—Owing to not having any boxing gloves this event was called off.

Capital prize of $25.00 was won by Louis Saveno, pump operator, at Dark Hollow quarry. Second prize of $15.00 was won by Charles Hubbard, ledge foreman at P. M. & B. quarry. Third prize of $10.00 was won by Frank Blaes, planerman at Blue Hole.

* * * * *

After the first 80 years the hardest ordeals are the birthday interviews.

* * * * *

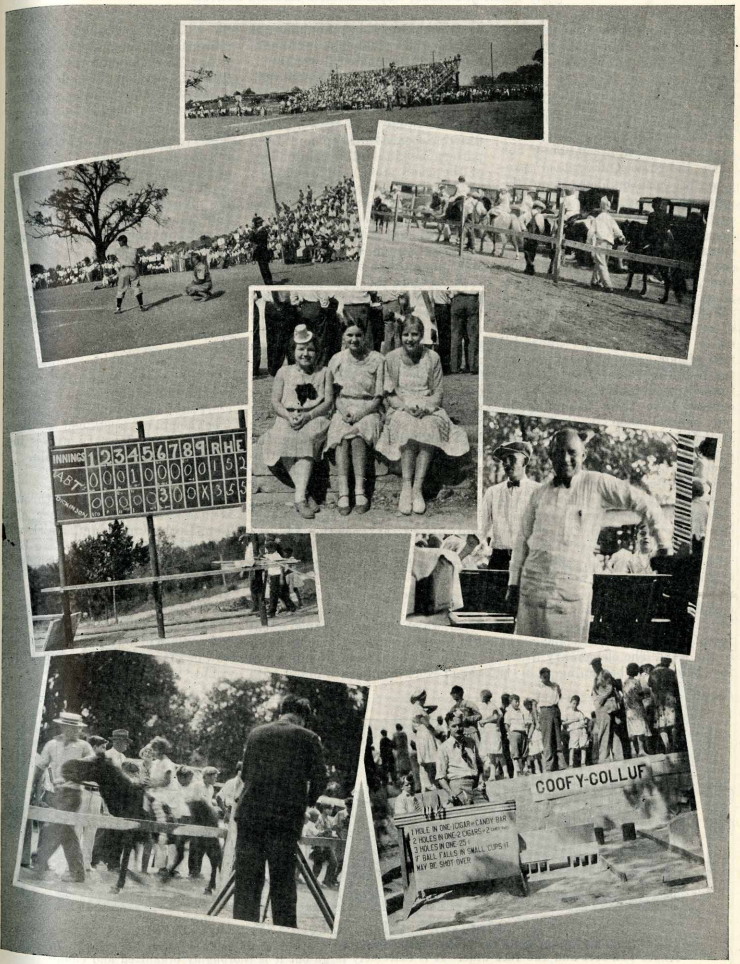
These endurance tree-sitters are certainly fearless, braving hungry squirrels like that.—*Judge.*

* * * * *

At any rate, a dry has just as much right to believe in Prohibition as it is as a wet has to believe in the liquor as it is.—*Louisville Times*

Scenes Employees Indiana Limestone Co. Picnic

Dickinson Park, Saturday August 23, 1930



The Long Studio, Bedford, Indiana

Vocational Stone Bedford High School

by Merle J. Abbett, Superintendent Bedford Schools

THE great Stone Industry of Bedford and vicinity can scarcely be promoted too much when we think of its immense proportion and value to every citizen. It is our purpose to sell our coming citizens the proper evaluation and appreciation of our home industry. Our school program has been builded around the great purpose of enabling our boys and girls to do the worth while things in a more capable and acceptable manner. We hold the objectives of worthy craftmenship and proper respect for industry as worthy aims. We have offered for the past ten years as a part of our curriculum courses intended to develop a proper appreciation of our great industry and as far as we are able offer direction toward developing the skill. These courses have their beginning in our general shop in the Junior High School and continue throughout our Senior High School. We have an excellent program of guidance that has proved helpful in causing pupils to select and appreciate the opportunity for success in the stone field. Our courses are planned as industrial courses with stone drafting, modelling, applied mathematics, and machine work as the objective subjects to complete the necessary training. These courses are graded and represent a progressive achievement in the field. The elementary drafting being the beginning step is made very basic and fundamental for the whole field. The text books used and the material sought is the result of careful, constant survey in the field and shop in order to keep pace with the changing order of things. The boys go from drafting board to shop and from pattern making to superintendent of the small stone mill which is a part of our equipment. The processes involved in actual elevations and intricate decorative courses of stone come in for careful study and reproduction on a reduced scale. It is our purpose to create a greater interest in the field and this is accomplished through performing the stone task. There are ample evidences that this work is functioning and that our young men are commanding the jobs and performing the assignment. We should do more, we should be able to work on an approved co-operative plan whereby a closer touch could be kept with the industry by having the boys actually in the environment daily. We are endeavoring to cultivate a high appreciation of the artistic phases of this great industry and offer a training that will afford appreciation in the field of sculpture. These courses are offered to all students who are interested directly or indirectly. We shall continue our night school which has grown each year and from which some very fine talent has been encouraged and assisted.

The whole scheme of our vocational work has been builded with the thought of developing useful citizens with an appreciation and respect for industry and a keen desire to develop through faithful endeavor a craft that is as old as time and as wonderful as any present day field. Our teachers are both practical and scholastically trained for the work. The projects of the shop are those found actually in the business itself. The work has progressed here because of the fine generous support we have received from suprintendent, owner, and craftsman alike.

It will prove a privilege to continue to attempt to offer useful training in this field which is so vital to our communities and to each of us separately.

• • • • •

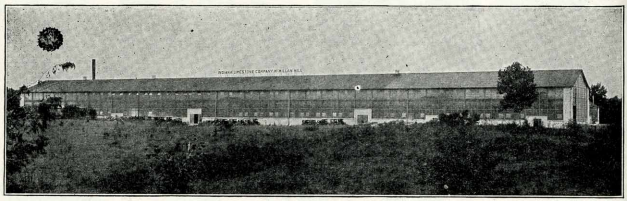
Within a few weeks the American Foundry, of Indianapolis, will start up, employing 650 persons. The company sustained a disastrous fire last January, and is just now getting on its feet again.

• • • • •

By the time she gets through with the regular November election, Ruth Hanna McCormick will no doubt find it would have been much cheaper to have bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange.—*Louisville Times.*

• • • • •

People will buy anything on installments except a savings account.



McMILLAN MILL—INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY, BEDFORD, INDIANA

The McMillan Mill is one of the largest and newest of the cut stone mills of the Company. In length 612 feet and 126 feet wide. It is extremely large but it is thoroughly organized and equipped for the most efficient cut stone operations.

Grades of Indiana Oolitic Limestone

From Geological Survey - Bulletin 811-C

AN order to establish a fair range in the variation of physical and chemical properties of the different grades of stone, samples were submitted by most of the quarry companies in the Bedford-Bloomington district, representing such grades as they produced. Each company was designated by a number. Each sample quarried was 28 inches long and 12 inches square. Two slabs, each 2 inches thick, were sawed from the ends of each sample, one slab to be stored for reference at the office of the former Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association, the other of the Bureau of Standards in Washington. The rest of each sample, after inspection of its color, texture, and structure, was shipped to the Bureau of Standards, sawed into test pieces, and used in determining physical properties.

The stone had practically always been classified as buff or "blue" (gray), and each class subdivided as No. 1, fine, uniform grained, and No. 2, or coarser, less uniform grained stone; but each operator had his own idea of where the line of distinction between No. 1 and No. 2 should be drawn. Stone of mixed buff and "blue" (gray) color or of too coarse grain to be accepted as the loosely defined No. 2 stone was wasted or shipped for breakwater stone, furnace flux, and other by-products. The fact that the very fine, uniform-grained buff stone had been the principal variety marketed in the early days of the district and had become regarded as typical Indiana oolitic limestone created for many years an unfavorable impression toward other varieties of the stone that were much more abundant, and specifications for many large buildings insisted upon the fine, uniform-grained stone throughout the building, when in reality the difference in appearance between No. 1 and No. 2 stone was apparent only at close range. A conception had also grown in many minds that the No. 2 stone was not only coarser grained than the No. 1 stone but of inferior quality in other respects.

Consideration of these conditions by producers and leading architects, as well as the tendency to get away from strict monotone effects in buildings, gradually led to the adoption of the following more rational grading of the stone by the Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association in 1917:

Buff stone:

AA. Select buff statuary, of extra fine and uniform grain, especially adapted for carving.

A. Select buff (formerly "No. 1"), of generally fine and uniform grain with a minimum of conspicuous "glass" spots or seams, shell holes, and other irregularities.

B. Standard buff (formerly "No. 2"), of less fine and uniform grain, but not coarse grained; with only a few "glass" spots, shell holes, and other irregularities.

C. Rustic buff (formerly "coarse"), of irregular, prevailingly coarse grain, usually with conspicuous fossil shells, shell holes, or "glass" spots, and other irregularities.

Gray (formerly "blue") stone:

D. Select gray (formerly "No.

(Continued on Page 11)

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The Carl Furst Company

Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen . . . . .

Indiana Limestone

BEDFORD : INDIANA

Grades of Indiana Oolitic Limestone

(Continued from page 9)

1''). Similar to A above.

E. Standard gray (formerly "No. 2''). Similar to B above.

EE. Rustic gray. Similar to C above.

Variegated (buff and gray) stone:

F.43 Select variegated (formerly "No. 1'') Similar to A above.

G.43 Standard variegated (formerly "No. 2''). Similar to B above.

Special grades:

H. Special hard.

I. Indiana travertine, cellular buff stone, too coarse grained for grade C.

J. Old Gothic, unselected as to color and texture. Includes buff, gray, and variegated stone ranging from fine to very coarse but for the most part fairly coarse grained. Some pieces may have prominent shell holes, white or glassy streaks, tight crowfeet, and any other markings that exclude them from the other grades but do not affect soundness. This grade presents the widest variation in color and texture.

K. Short length, sawed strip stone produced from a mixture of short mill blocks less than 6 feet in length or of such irregular shape that rectangular slabs exceeding that length can not be obtained from them.

CRITERIA FOR GRADING

The principal properties by which stone is graded, as shown in the foregoing summary, are color and fineness of grain. Other characteristic markings, such as shell holes, "glass'' spots, and veins or "seams,'' are usually regarded as objectionable in any of the select and standard grades, but as they are characteristic features of the whole oolitic limestone formation and likely to be found to some extent in any part of it, and particularly as they affect only appearance of the stone at close range and are not at all objectionable with respect to durability, a certain degree of tolerance should be allowed for them. A few comments on these principal and minor features will emphasize the care and discretion that should be used in grading the stone.

Color.—Although only two distinct colors, buff and gray, are recognized, there are different shades of each color. Some of the buff is so pale as to be nearly white, some is light, and some is comparatively dark; but commonly only one shade of buff is prominent throughout a considerable mass of stone, and where layers of different fineness of grain are of different shades of buff the two shades blend, especially on surfaces that approximately parallel to the bedding. Even on exceptional stone, with alternating layers of nearly white and medium buff color, the contrast is marked only on surfaces at right angles to the bedding and decreases as the stone ages. In short, although it is conceivable that variation in the shade of buff may now and then be of some consequence in acceptance of statuary (AA) stock, it is rarely if ever of consequence in the acceptance of select (A) stock and never in the acceptance of standard (B) or rustic (C) stock.

Shades of gray range from rather light to dark in different quarries, but no noteworthy variation has been noted at any one place, and no further comment regarding them is necessary here. The substitution of the word "gray'' for "blue'' is advisable, as blue refers more to stone as seen in the quarries before it has dried, whereas gray applies to the dry stone as it appears in buildings. There has been an old prejudice against the word "blue,'' as quarrymen years ago were inclined to avoid or discard it in their efforts to produce the buff stone, more familiar to builders. Comments have been made and the writer has read a consulting engineer's report to the effect that the blue stone was not durable, owing to the presence of some organic matter. A building inspector was once heard to say that the blue stone was inferior to the buff because the buff color had been taken out of it, when in fact the reverse of this change was true. There is no difference between the gray (blue) and buff stone in durability.

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Statement by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor

DURING the past nearly ten years, as secretary in the cabinets of three presidents, it has been a great pleasure to note the advancement which has marked the productive efforts of labor and industry in the United States. Particularly, have men and management come closer together in their regard for each other which has gradually grown into high mutuality of respect. Tolerance and good will between them has resulted in a happier co-operation than ever before, and our whole population has benefitted under this new era of industrial peace. For this reason alone, despite the difficulties which we are experiencing as we slowly emerge from a period of temporary depression, there is much cause to be thankful on this Labor Day.

Within the year, particularly, both government and people have been zealously seeking to improve the whole nation's condition. Last autumn, the financial crash had hardly occurred when President Hoover called upon the heads of all federal departments to speed every possible measure of relief. Immediately, it will be recalled, the President summoned into conference the leading railroad and business executives, industrial and labor leaders, outstanding representatives in the construction industry, and launched a vast co-ordinated program to sustain all possible productive enterprises throughout the country.

At these conferences the leaders of business and of labor organizations agreed that wages should be maintained at their existing levels during the continuance of the emergency and that no demands should be made for changes until abnormal conditions had passed. Thus it was that for the first time in the history of American business cycles none of the wage-cuts, which had been in the past employed as a remedy, were invoked. This proved a tremendous stabilizing force and greatly reduced the industrial and employment dislocations which should have been inevitable in other circumstances.

Even though there are many economic questions which are yet unsolved in our country, the people of other lands marvel at the present condition of labor in the United States. They envy the general economic security of American workers. They cannot quite understand the opportunities, social, political and economic, to which the children of American workers are born. In these wonderful United states there is no aristocracy save that which is based upon merit and achievement. The son of a manual laborer may aspire to the highest office or may gain the honor and respect of all elements of society, because of his

(Continued on page 19)

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Thrift as Necessary for Young as for Old

by S. W. Straus, Pres. American Society for Thrift

MUCH is made of the value of thrift in preparing us for days of adversity. Quite properly we are told over and over again that the best safeguard against dependence due to illness, unemployment, old age or some other condition of restricted income, is thrift.

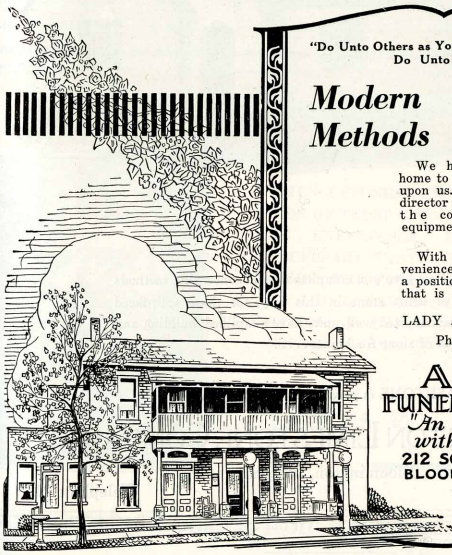
But it should be borne in mind, also, that it is equally important that through thrift we prepare for good times as well. Thrift is for the strong, the ambitious, and the progressive as well as for those who may be living in the shadow of impending misfortune. The following is from the pen of a young man:

"Saving money, for the young unmarried man, in many cases molds his character by self-denial of things he does not need, improves his health by eliminating dissipation and encouraging regular hours of sleep, improves the quality of his work by putting him in a better physical position and lessening the number of distracting outside interests."

He also explained that he was able to make a large saving by keeping a budget. He did not feel that his habits implied stinginess or tight-fistedness, but he realized that his sucess in life depended on his ability to save money while young. He said he had observed that few successes in the business world were permanent unless the man had learned to save money, and that he did not believe he ever would amount to much if he did not learn first of all to master himself.

He displayed a deep appreciation of thrift values when he called attention to the fact that it was not alone the money he was saving that would benefit him in after years, but that to a still greater degree benefits would ensue from the strength of character which he was attaining.

Thrift indeed is for the young as well as the old, for the strong as well as for the infirm. It belongs alike to the hopeful sunny days as well as the idle, rainy ones.



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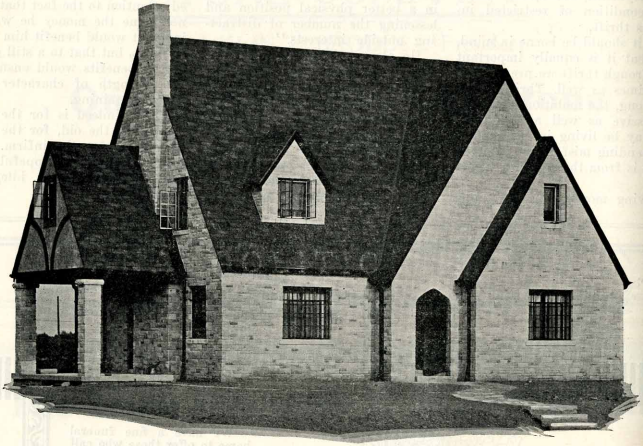

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Alexander, Bloomington, Indiana

LET us give you complete details concerning methods and practices of using stone in this way, for these split-faced ASHTONE standardized wall units have simplified building and lessened the cost of stone for homes . . . . .

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Meeting the Housing Problems of Europe

SINCE the World War much attention has been given to housing problems of Europe, and thousands of families are now dwelling in comfortable homes, that before the war lived in hovels and poor quarters.

The excessive costs of building materials after the armistice was signed made it practically impossible for homes to be erected by private funds, and the problem became a matter of the state, and hence to be considered on broad lines. The layout of large estates was considered by large organizations, and utilized to the best advantage. A carefully planned estate with 12 houses to the acre was considered practical and economical.

Vienna, Austria, began the building of cottages, but changed to apartments, and around 60,000 apartments have been built since the war. The equipment includes roof garden, children's play grounds, swimming baths and central heating. They are built from a tax on larger properties and the rental is very low.

In Italy, outside of Rome, many attractive two-family houses have been built, approached through a garden. An organization known as the Institute of Workmen's Dwellings, has built about 10,000 dwellings.

Germany, with a serious prewar housing shortage, has succeeded in building nearly 1,500,000 new dwellings and the shortage is still estimated at nearly 1,000,000. The law and methods vary considerably from state to state and the examples of good work are legion.

The French have built extensively and in many instances oddly.

Belgian housing has been carried out mainly by co-operative societies which are assisted by the state with loans at a specially cheap rate. Individual purchase of houses has also been assisted as well as the renovation of old and unsanitary property. The results have been a widely-dispersed building activity rather than large schemes with a standardized type of accommodations. It is notable that in Belgium approximately 90 per cent of the housing has been in single-family houses.

A program of house building in Holland was started before the war. In 1916 a general subsidy to the building societies was started.

In Denmark a large percentage of the population live in houses municipally owned. Many single-family homes have been built outside of the towns.

In Sweden, many flats are

(Continued on page 25)

-: EXPERIENCE :-

WHEN A STONE OPERATOR HAS A POSITION OF TRUST OPEN HE SEEKS A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, BECAUSE IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE JOB BE DONE RIGHT. THE VOTERS SHOULD CONSIDER THE EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF EVERY CANDIDATE. MY RECORD IS OPEN TO EVERY CITIZEN.

James W. Dunbar

Candidate for Congress from the Third Indiana District

Aviation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Aviation products manufactured in the United States in 1929 had a value of $61,973,079, according to the Census Bureau, the output exceeding that of 1927, the first year a census valuation was completed, by 192 per cent. Major items of production in 1929 include 5130 airplanes valued at $38,724,987; engines and parts, $8,187,285, and 6188 parachutes valued at $1,437,000. In 1929 there were 117 aircraft factories employing 9850 operatives, as compared with 70 factories in 1927, employing 4422 people.

* * * * *

NEW YORK PASSENGER AIR LINE

Fares and schedules for the new passenger airline inaugurated August 18 between N. York, Newark, Philadelphia (Central Airport, Camden, N. J.), Baltimore, Washington and Richmond by the Eastern Air Transport, Inc., Broklyn, N. Y., were recently annnounced: New York-Philadelphia, $5.75; New York-Baltimore, $12.50; New York-Washington, $14.50; New York-Richmond, $21.50; Philadelphia-Baltimore, $6.50; Philadelphia-Washington $8.75; Philadelphia-Richmond, $15.75; Baltimore-Washington, $3.50.

* * * * *

The 2,000,000 people who were recently unemployed are now apparently operating miniature golf courses.—*Judge.*

* * * * *

An up-to-date pretidigitator no longer takes rabbits out of silk hats; not on your life, he pulls out pee-wee golf courses.—*Chicago Tribune.*

* * * * *

And probably the champion of all the endurance champions is mother.—*Albany News.*

* * * * *

The pen will never be mightier than the sword as long as criminals can dodge it.—*Louisville Times.*

MODERN "ONE-STOP" SERVICE

The Firestone Service Stores, Inc., Nashville, Tenn., recently completed at a cost of $200,000 a "one-stop" service station, with 14,000 sqare feet of floor space, equipped with complete facilities to render any service except overhauling motors. Under one roof the followng services are available: Tires, tire repairing, battery service, brake service, washing, polishing, Simonizing, Alemite lubricating, crank case service, gasoline and oil.

* * * * *

And the difference between economy and extravagance is the difference between a Republican and a Democrat discussing the Administration's appropriations.—*Judge.*

* * * * *

A hen was recently found sitting on a case of whisky, during a raid by the New York police. One of those bootleghorns, we presume.—*The Humorist.*

Romance Preserved in Snapshots

Keep Youth! Keep Romance! Keep all these precious fleeting moments alive forever—in sparkling pictures. Snapshots captured by this conjurer of memories—your KODAK!

WILES Cut Rate DRUG STORE

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Your HOME

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BUILDING MATERIAL

HIGH CLASS MILL WORK

Akron Rubber Industry Applies Rotation System

by Manly Wright Conant

FOLLOWING the lead of one of the largest Akron department stores, the C. H. Yeager Company, the rubber industry in Akron is testing a varied application of a rotation system in an attempt to relieve somewhat the unemployment situation. The plan of distributing idle time among the entire personnel instead of shifting the burden of unemployment to a certain group of employes for an indefinite period is finding favor in large industrial institutions in Akron and leading executives say that many employes laid off during the past two months will be returned to part time employment.

The sentiment exhibited in Akron among large employers indicates that the ruthlessness with which labor has been discharged during former depressions is being replaced by a desire to contribute to the general relief in the present condition, both as an industrial expedient and from a humane motive. Employes with dependent families are given deserved preference. Single men and women recruited from hills of Kentucky and West Virginia during prosperous periods of production are advised to return to their homes to await notification of need of their services. Executives guard dilligently the sort of publicity in newspapers that gives an influx of workers who arrive only to find disappointment. The rotation plan is devised, primarily, to afford the best employment possible under present conditions for established rubber workers of Akron.

C. C. Slusser, vice-president and factory manager of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, says that hundreds of employes will be returned to the Goodyear plant by a rotation system which gives each employe one idle week in eight. In announcing adoption of this plan, Mr. Slusser stated that all employes who had been laid off during the past two months would be returned to work immediately. All employes will share alike, which means that each employe will work seven weeks in every eight, or perhaps five days each week.

T. G. Graham, first vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Company in charge of production, revealed a plan by which Goodrich has applied a scheme that is a combination of the Proctor & Gamble idea of basing personnel on a quota or budget for definite periods, with a distribution of production that levels off production peaks and depressions, and the rotation idea on a factory-wide scale. "Since last fall," said Mr. Graham, "we have been able to operate with only a 19 per cent margin between peaks and valleys of employment. This must be attributed to a policy that Goodrich has pursued for years, a scheme not of rotating a small group of employes, but of dividing the working days of a six-month period, or of a year, so as to retain as complete a personnel as possible throughout the year. We endeavor not only to provide in advance for such contingencies as the present depression but also we seek to protect, first of all, the family man in our group of employes."

* * * * *

At the recent meeting of the State Bankers' Association at Ft. Wayne, Frank B. Barnard, president of the Merchants National Bank at Muncie,. was installed as president. The association passed a resolution recommending that 3 percent interest for time deposits be paid, and approved legislation proposed by the Banking Department for strengthening of bank administration.

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New Construction Approximates $3,710,000,000

New construction in the United States for two-thirds of the year approximated $3,710,000,000, according to a nationwide survey by the Indiana Limestone Company. These figures are based on reports from several hundred cities and towns.

"While business in general is still marking time," says President A. E. Dickinson, "the approach of autumn has improved sentiment.

"It is generally conceded that demand is gradually overtaking supply and that production will have to be speeded up to meet normal requirements. The increase in public and private bond issues is expected to be reflected in a much more active building program during the fall months.

"Public works and utilities construction has not been sufficient to offset the heavy drop in residential building and the slowing up of commercial and industrial building. But it has nevertheless been a strong factor in somewhat easing the general period of depression.

"For August metropolitan New York and vicinity showed an increase in the value of contracts awarded compared with a year ago, as did also upstate New York. The New England states fell off slightly. Increases were recorded in the northwest. Western coast building showed a gain in commitments. Business sentiment there is better than it has been for some time. The southern states, particularly Texas, are in a measure solving the employment problem by active public and private construction programs.

"The Chicago district is slightly under August of last year, although it shows a decided improvement over July this year. Residential building here as yet reveals no real signs of an upturn. Several utility, railroad and street construction jobs have raised the district's totals, however."

Boulder Dam, Biggest Yet, Now Under Way

After years of discussion, work has begun on the Boulder Dam project—in many ways the mightiest engineering feat of its kind ever undertaken. A dam nearly twice as high as any now in existence will stem the Colorado River at the boundary between Arizona and Nevada. The artificial lake it creates is so large that it will take three to five years to fill. From it, water will flow through irrigation canals into the Imperial Valley. The entire cost of the project is expected to be repaid by electricity from a million-horsepower hydro-electric plant.

It will be months before the construction of the dam proper actually begins. The job is expected to be completed in seven years.

* * * * *

The most unnecessary thing we've heard of in some time was a Chicago man and wife going clear to China to be shot by bandits.—*Miami News.*

Stoves

Fall is with us, and stove time is here. We have a very complete line, and are satisfied with small profits.

We invite the Quarrymen and the public generally to come in and get our prices.

Low Prices... Easy Terms

Frank Burns

New and Used Goods

216 W. 6th Street Bloomington, Ind.

THAT REPAIR JOB

you have been contemplating

...During this fine weather is the time. The place to buy the lumber and building material is at the

ALLEN A. WILKINSON LUMBER CO.

BEDFORD, INDIANA

Phone 412

School Bells Chime Again

"School days, school days, good old golden rule days."

One of the oldest theme songs in history, but every September it is resurrected after a memory-filled summer and repeated by children of all ages.

To many of the nearly 700,000 Hoosier boys and girls who started to school this month, it brought a surge of happiness and anticipation. But to just as many others it had the sound of a funeral dirge.

Long days of playing, swimming, and fishing were over and feet were cramped into new shoes for the beginning of the nine months of study.

Enrollment in Indiana schools this fall is slightly larger than a year ago, when the total was approximately 725,000, it was reported at the state superintendent's office. Of this number, more than 150,000 in public high schools.

A total of approximately 22,000 teachers returned to school as well as the students, and some 6,000 bus drivers took up their work of driving children to and from school.

Most of the school buildings throughout the state were cleaned thoroughly, painted, and supplied with new equipment but few new buildings were built during the summer, it was reported. Where new buildings were constructed, they were mostly consolidated schools to handle pupils from several small schools.

The passing of the "Little Red School House" is becoming more noticeable every year, according to Roy P. Wisehart, state superintendent. Consolidated schools, with modern equipment, are rapidly being built in all parts of the state to replace the small structures that housed only a few children. This change is favored by school officials as it provides improved educational facilities at a decreased cost.

* * * * *

There are usually so many other things to complain about around a house that no man should raise a fuss just because some members of his family fail to put the tops on the toothpaste tubes.

Hotel and College

Excavating is now in progress and plans have been completed for the super-structure of a Hotel and College Building by the Indiana Association of Spiritualists, Dr. M. H. Post, President, Miami, Florida, will probably take bids late in 1930 or the Spring of 1931. The Hotel and College is to be located in Madison County, Chesterfield, Indiana, and is estimated to cost $100,000. This structure is to be of brick with stone trim, two stories and basement, 114x139, to include approximately 100 sleeping rooms, classrooms, chapel, cafeteria and kitchen and equipment.

* * * * *

Smokestack Withstood Tropical Hurricane

The unusual feature of a smokestack as an object of interest to visitors is reported from Porto Rico, where a self-supporting steel stack, 200 feet high, is pointed out as an uninjured survivor of the hurricane in 1928, in which the velocity of the wind was over 150 miles an hour. Most of the other stacks on the island were wrecked by the storm, and survival of this stock has been recorded by the placing of a bronze tablet at its base, commemorating its achievement.

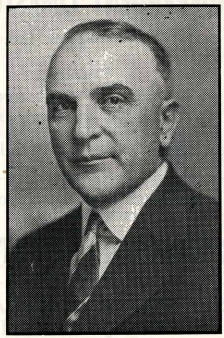
* * * * *

Rain Closes This Window

When the first patter of rain descends, windows are slid automatically shut by a new electric device. The moisture of the rain causes an electric contact to close that starts the motor. Thus it serves as a watchdog over an open window, saving upholstery and furniture from possible ruin. The device, containing a motor run from the light socket, is easily attached to any window sill.

Arthur Day

FUNERAL DIRECTOR



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Block and Sawed Oolitic Limestone

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Block Sawed

Buff Variegated Gray

INDIANA LIMESTONE

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

Big Bond Issue to Provide Employment

The Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, has approved a $9,391,000 bond issue and urges immediate steps to call an election and begin actual construction work to provide employment for local citizens.

Contractors in a general way are urging that now is the time to build. They claim that in many cases prices of building materials are below cost of production, and with labor plentiful better service than in ordinary times can be secured.

The Federal Park Service has under consideration the practicability of establishing a national park in Florida. Investigations toward this end have been carried out during the year in pursuance of the provisions of a bill presented by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher and passed by the last Congress. For this and numerous other reasons, increasing attention is turning toward the geographic and scenic details of the State that projects so deeply into the subtropic region.

Along the main highways of many large recreational areas it is frequently impossible to catch even a fleeting glimpse of the real "back-country," though it is in the back-country that Nature has been least disturbed. It is here that we find the "wild things," the most joyous woodlands, the richest bird life, the landscapes and vegetative features that have been so largely spoiled along the main roads. Taking Florida as an example, it is well known to those who have penetrated to the deepest intimacies of the State, that most of the thousands of visitors fail to see numerous interesting and alluring parts of this region of vast natural variations, simply because many of these places are tucked away along the lesser roads and trails that cannot be traveled so easily as the splendidly surfaced highways. Literally, there are thousands of matchless landscapes, jungles, springs, rivers and streamlets that lie far back from the thriving cities.

* * * * *

Brains aren't everything, but they're important.

Meeting the Housing Problems of Europe

(Continued from page 17)

centrally heated, work shops in the basements, top floors arranged for the children.

In England more than 1,000,000 houses have been built with state assistance since the war, the great majority being single - family houses built on the outskirts of the towns. A general tendency to decentralization is apparent.

In England, cottage housing is definitely accepted as the normal method and the standard accommodation is fairly uniform. The majority of the houses contain living room, small kitchen or scullery, three bedrooms, coal store, larder, bathroom, etc., with a total floor area of 800 square feet or slightly less.

* * * * *

FOR KENTUCKY ROADS

Frankfort, Ky.—Contracts for road and bridge construction, to involve approximately 200 miles of highway and four bridges, have been awarded by the State Highway Commission, at approximately $2,160,000.

* * * * *

Children are wise these days at such tender ages that those parents who wish to have an old-fashioned heart-to-heart talk should schedule it before the sixth birthday.

"Complete equipment for every sport"

SOUTHERN INDIANA
Sporting Goods Co.

115 E. Kirkwood Bloomington, Ind.

YOUR HEALTH IS DESERVING OF THE BEST DENTAL SERVICE

This modern office strives to render it at prices within your means

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Come in and see Sample

Investigate Our Special Prices for October

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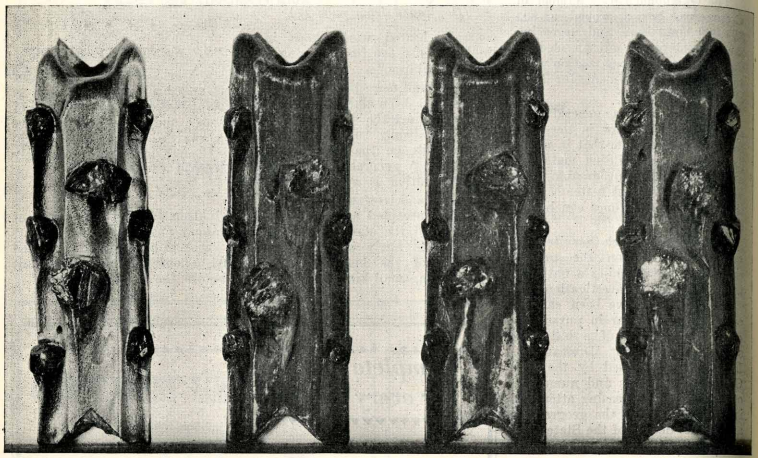


Remarkable Record! Over 3500 Hours of Service! Resetting Cost Only .0885 per Sawing Hour!

THE four veterans pictured above (magnified several times) are picked at random from a set of 84 Meyers Improved Rip Joint Teeth, Foerster Patent, after over 3500 hours of service in the Skinner Mill of the Bloomington Limestone Company, Bloomington, Indiana. The total cost of resetting these 84 teeth including diamond replacement, was only $309.85 or .0885 per hour of service. The record is remarkable of course — especially since over 70% of the diamonds in the original setting were reset stones and less than 30% new stock. The proof is positive that casting not only does not injure the diamonds but insures longest life and service.

While this record is somewhat better than the general average, figures on file indicate that in all fields this new tooth is giving remarkable satisfaction in hours of service, in economy and production cost, and in quality of the work produced. It combines ripping and jointing in one operation — a center cut for ripping, with one large diamond on each side — and lateral cuts for jointing, with three small diamonds on each side. The double-cutting combination assures sharp arrises and smoother cuts, faster speed by 15% to 20%, a power saving of about 15%, and longer service by two-thirds or more — a distinct advance in efficiency and profits.

MEYERS
IMPROVED
RIP-JOINT
TOOTH
Foerster Patent

We feature also the Meyers No. 1 Premier Jointer, 8 diamond; Meyers No. 2 Premier Jointer, 10 diamond; Meyers Three-Way Tooth, 3 diamonds; Meyers Ripping Teeth for all types of saws; and Meyers Drag Saw Teeth. In Fact, we manufacture any type of teeth used in the stone-sawing industry; also diamond core drills. Special attention at all times to inquiries or orders for either new teeth or resetting; for testing and reworking blades or for new blade equipment. Emergency service when needed.

W. F. MEYERS COMPANY HOME OFFICE AND MAIN PLANT BEDFORD, INDIANA, U. S. A.

Complete Service Plant, 2830 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Indianapolis Group Visits Stone Mills

SEPTEMBER 11 the Bedford quarries and stone mills were visited by a large delegation of Indianapolis architects, building contractors, material supply men and others. They were guests of the Indiana Limestone Company.

Members of the Indianapolis Building Congress and their friends had been invited to spend the day inspecting the stone properties in this vicinity. Frederick E. Schortemeier, Indianapolis attorney and representative of the Limestone Company, was in charge of the delegation.

Mr. R. M. Richter, vice-president and sales manager of the Indiana Limestone Company, made an address of welcome. Clarence T. Drayer, assistant sales manager, also spoke. Response in behalf of the Indianapolis delegation was made by Robert Frost Daggett, architect and president of the Building Congress.

A luncheon was served at the Greystone hotel. Following this the guests were taken to the Dark Hollow quarry, where the visitors saw an eleven-foot layer of stone pulled from the wall where it had been cut. This stone was placed on flat cars and taken to the mill.

The visitors were taken through the McGrath mill where the handling of the huge blocks of stone by use of cranes and other machinery was observed. The use of electrically-operated saws was demonstrated. Office buildings of the company also were inspected.

More than thirty mills are operated in the Lawrence and Monroe county district by the Indiana Limestone Company with a monthly payroll of about $1,000,000. The stone is used chiefly in construction of large buildings in New York, Chicago and other cities. A large contract for stone for Duke University in North Carolina is now being filled.

* * * * *

The Bureau of Standards announces a new and rapid method of analyzing the human breath which takes only six minutes. Some wives can make a rough analysis in about two seconds.

J. P. Falt Employees Picnic

On Sunday, September 7, the employees of the J. P. Falt Stone Company, held a picnic at Crowe's Nest on White River. This was the first picnic held by this group of employees, but they had such a fine time that future outings of this nature are contemplated. A great dinner, embracing everything the good housewives and daughters could prepare was enjoyed. A splendid musical program by Campbell Fields, A. J. Lee, Clyde Freeman and Walter Bowman was rendered.

Games and contests followed. A penny scramble staged for the children proved very interesting.

Prizes were awarded in the contests as follows:

Largest family present—Paul Schreiber.

Youngest baby present—Alice Carroll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ramage.

Single Horseshoe Contest—Robert Clendenning.

Double Horseshoe Contest—Perry Vaught and Wayne Gennett.

Fat Man's Race—Grant Waldron.

Hop, Skip and Jump—Robert Clendenning.

Women's Rolling Pin Contest—Hazel Schreiber.

Women's Race—Ruth Esther Burch.

Jig Dance—Perry Vaught.

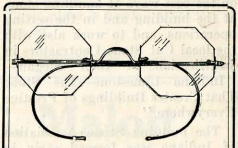
It was unanimously voted that the prize for the ugliest man present be given Joe Dalton, superintendent of the Falt mill, this decision creating much amusement.

1100-Mile Pipe Line

Monnett, Mo.—Construction has started on the 1100-mile pipeline project of the Gulf Pipe Line Co., of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, to connect the oil fields of Oklahoma with refineries in the Pittsburg district of Pennsylvania. The line will enter Missouri from the southwest at McDonald County and continue through Newton, Barry, Christian, Lawrence, Greene and Webster counties, crossing the Mississippi River at Pevely, about 15 miles south of St. Louis. The greater portion of the line will be of 10-inch pipe, with a 6-inch branch to Cincinnati. The cost of the project has not been announced, but it is understood that pump stations along the route will alone cost more than $6,000,000.

* * * * *

In the early days in the West, pack trains received $1 a pound for carrying freight 100 miles.



Frank D. Hope

OPTOMETRIST

Eyes Examined and Glasses Ac. curately Fitted

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Dr. V. C. HASKETT

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OFFICE 2450 — PHONES — RESIDENCE 3315

To Promote Use of Indiana Stone

The Building Stone Association of Indiana, Inc., has opened an office in Chicago, with the view of increasing the sales of stone in and around Chicago. The office is located in the Builders Building, and is in charge of R. Needham Ball, for many years identified with the stone business in New York City, and for two years past director of the Limestone Service Bureau of the Cut Stone Contractors Association of Chicago.

The purpose of the Building Stone Association of Indiana is to promote the use of Indiana Limestone in every type of building construction; to assist owners and architects in the selection of the grade or color of stone; with practical suggestions on design where experience has taught the most satisfactory method of design; to work with the general contractors on the best ways of handling stone at the building and in the setting operations, and to work also with the local Cut Stone Contractors in justification of their Slogan—"Indiana Limestone—The Stone That Creates Buildings of Prestige Everywhere."

The building Stone Association of Indiana was formed early in 1930 with sixteen firms and corporations engaged in the quarrying and fabricating of Indiana Limestone. These members own 2950 acres of proven stone land in the heart of the Limestone District, of which only 130 acres are now under active development. The present estimated yearly production of the members is 8,300,000 cubic feet which could be increased with present machinery to 11,850,000 feet. The members now have in operation the following quarry and mill equipment: 71 derricks and one quarry traveler equivalent to 77 derricks, 104 channeling machines, 97 gang saws, 113 planers of which 17 are equipped for circular work, 11 column lathes, 16 baluster lathes, 53 diamond and carborundum rip and jointing saws, 12 milling machines (including milling planers), 2 headers.

* * * * *

One of the aftermaths of war is an increase in cases of rickets among children.

Bank examiners can't borrow money from banks, being in that respect like a good many more of us.

* * * * *

Cuba's new $20,000,000 capitol building soon will be formally opened.

* * * * *

Five percent seems a pitifully small return on your money until you've tried to get ten percent and lost your principal.

Now that tennis is played on a card-table, and golf is possible on a 38-foot lot, we suppose the next world war will be held in an alley.—*Detroit News.*

C. F. HOPE, M.D.
ELLETTSVILLE, IND.
Telephone: 155

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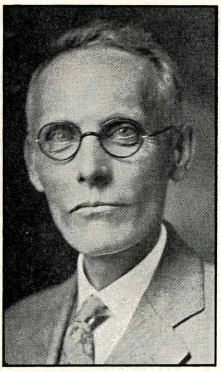

Marion Burch
Candidate for
TREASURER of Monroe County
will thank you for your support at the election, November 4.

Whiting Stone Mill and Office News

We are all glad to note that Opal Hall, Apprentice Cutter, is sufficiently recovered from his recent appendix operation to return to work, and we trust he will soon be his old self again.

Our friend Thomas Menaugh, Planer Foreman, is enjoying his vacation by having his teeth extracted.

An epidemic of matrimony has broken out in the Whiting Mill and office; recent victims being Paul Bridwell, Emery Green and L. O. Tovey, all of whom have our best wishes. Several others seem more or less affected, however, have not quite succumbed to the disease. We have in mind here Frank Stephenson, Clyde Allen and our genial draftsman, Amos Stastny, whose new Bungalow on River Hill is fast nearing completion. Evidently "it won't be long now." We may be wrong.

An informal party for Mr. and Mrs. Green was held in Mr. Stastny's new home at which they were presented with a set of silver ware and serving tray. One of the events of the evening was the announcement by Mr. Stastny of his coming nuptials and presentation of the bride-to-be. Most of us are still debating whether or not he announced her as bride-to-be or Cook. Both he and the blushing young Brunette seemed rather ill at ease.

A house warming party was also given Mr. and Mrs. Tovey at which they were presented with a chair by his associates at the Whiting office. One of the features at this party was the watermelon eating contest which was won by C. E. Johnson, and they say he is still spitting seeds.

The season of the year is approaching when we all begin to think about World Series, and while we are in this frame of mind, we cannot let the opportunity pass without mentioning the game of the "Century" which was played between Whiting Mill and Office on September 9th; all professionals being barred from this contest. Office team was manged by Paul White and Mill team by Floyd Menaugh. Final score was Office -10—Mill-9. Six innings being played. Features in this game were sensational fielding by Messers. Cramer, Beaudett and Sutton as well as heavy batting by Mitchell. Umpiring by Splitberger and Brown was par-excellent. It is too bad Major League Scouts did not witness this game as there surely was an opportunity for picking some good material.

* * * * *

Credit First Channeler to Wardwell

George J. Wardwell, in Rutland, Vt., was the first one to succeed in superseding handwork by machinery, according to Compressed Air Magazine. In 1863 he had a channeling machine in operation in one of the Rutland quarries. True, his machine was subsequently surpassed by other channelers, but credit is due to Wardwell for his pioneer service in showing how machinery could be utilized. About 25 years later, Michel Thonar, in Namur, Belgium, brought out what is now generally known as a wire saw, devised to cut or channel the stone by the abrasive action of wire in combination with water and sand.

* * * * *

American progress will not halt so long as there are enough corners for the filling stations.

* * * * *

Beautiful girls are more plentiful than intellectual ones, says a grouch, who adds that this is in keeping with the demand.

* * * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kell, of New Orleans, drove up last week to visit Monroe county relatives. Mr. Kell is president of the New Orleans Cut Stone Co., and the company is doing a very satisfactory business. They use four or five cars of sawed Indiana Oolitic stone per month, besides a quantity of block goods. They have a good mill, equipped with modern machinery. Their plant is located at 2321 Calipe St.

Claude G. Malott

Republican Candidate for
Representative of Monroe County

In years past, I have worked faithfully for the best interests of the citizens of Monroe County and if elected at the coming election will put forth my best efforts in their behalf.

will thank you for your support

G. C. Olcott Forecasts Market Upturn

From The Associated Builders of Chicago

THAT the real estate market in Chicago is now suffering primarily from a natural reaction following the hectic activity of previous years, and that this period will be in turn followed by another upward movement in prices, is the opinion of George C. Olcott, appraiser and publisher of the Land Values Blue Book. Mr. Olcott has just completed his annual survey of conditions in the market in connection with the publication of the current edition of his work.

"For a number of years past," he states, "there has been an uninterrupted advance in prices of real estate. That this could not continue indefinitely was well known to all old time operators. But there were many with less experience who pinned their faith in Chicago's future, forgetting that all advances were accompanied by setbacks, each recession being followed by new advances which carried prices to higher points than the preceding period.

"Chicago real estate is now in one of those phases of its history which has marked its development since the time the city was first incorporated in 1834. Land values have always had their ups and downs, the trend of course being gradually upward.

"During the past year the market was characterized mainly by a gradual weakness, buyers being few and far between. Holders were reluctant for the most part to grant concessions, except in the case of dire financial needs. Those who were forced to sell, offered their properties much below the market, thus apparently establishing new low levels for all similar holdings in their neighborhood."

Mr. Olcott explains, however, that in arriving at values he has taken the viewpoint that while occasional offerings at exceptionally low prices show a tendency toward lower values they do not establish a rule. "For instance," he continues, "in some of the higher priced neighborhoods of both the North and South Side offerings have been made which would indicate a drop of 20 to 30 per cent in values. But these figures appear too drastic to apply to entire sections of the city and the more conservative figure of 10 per cent has been adopted. In a few isolated cases advances were made over previous quotations but these were more in the nature of corrections than in the enhancement of values."

Referring to factors which may be expected to aid in the stimulation of the market, he states, "Many look forward to the World's Fair of 1933 as a life-saver and their expectations may be realized. Of more permanent importance are the extensions promised by the settlement of the traction question. Activity will no doubt develop around railway station points and more or less speculation take place in the territory tributary to the new lines.

"The census showing the average growth of Chicago to be about 65,000 persons a year would indicate the gradual absorption of the improved properties now on the market for which there is no demand. In this respect the outlook for the future is bright."

* * * * *

Don't let this fine weather go by without doing that little repair job you have been putting off. Or may be you are building an extra room, veranda, or some change about the home. Doesn't matter what it is, remember that the Allen A. Wilkinson Lumber Co., is the best place to buy the material. Big line of lumber, building material, etc., at satsifactory prices.

* * * * *

As the cool weather comes on changes in the home becomes necessary, and we don't know of a better place to buy needed home-furnishing articles than the Miller Furniture Co., at Oolitic. You can get everything for the home at this store, and you have assurance that the price will be reasonable.

* * * * *

A block of marble, on which is carved the oldest known almanac, has been recovered from the ruins of Pompeii, destroyed in A. D. 79.

It is foolish, declares a banker, to keep any large sum of money about the house. We should call it impossible. — *The Humorist*

* * * * *

A statistical shark has figured that Americans drink 75,000 cups of coffee every second. And no telling how many saucers.

* * * * *

A stone used as a paper weight for years by an official in India has been found to be the world's largest sapphire worth $35,000.

* * * * *

That young Michigan pugilist who is studying for the ministry is probably looking forward to some lively bouts with Satan.

Put the "grin" in grind

9 MILLION *a day*

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COCA-COLA

Bottling Co.

Bloomington, Ind.

Every Wednesday Coca-Cola Dance Orchestra. Grantland Rice interviewing sports champions. Broadcast from NBC New York Studios.

Annual Picnic Employees Ingalls Stone Company

September 6, 1930, Royal Blue Park, Bedford

THE annual picnic of the employees of the Ingalls Stone Company, at Bedford was held Saturday, September 6th, at the Royal Blue Park.

The employees, with their families, composed a group of happy, prosperous folk, representing our high Amerian type of intelligent, dependable master craftsmen, workers, and their well kept families—a composite constituting the bulwark of a Republic on sound footing, the pride of the world's greatest nation.

Since the first picnic ten years ago, interest and attendance have increased to the extent that it was necessary to provide a great many additional tables and seats.

The Romona Employees took an exceptionally active part this year, and carried home more than their share of the prizes—and this included a Cash Attendance Prize offered by the Company. One of the outstanding events of the program was an entertainment given in the afternoon by the Romona Employees, entitled "Romona Follies." The scene was laid in a country grocery store where the quarrymen paid their nightly visit and exchanged jokes on and about their fellow workmen. This was interspersed with music by the members of the Follies, same being played on various clever musical instruments which in part had been made by the Romona employees.

Rev. Harry T. Bridwell gave an interesting and pleasing address commending the Ingalls Stone Co. and its employees on the fine spirit of fellowship and co-operation shown at this "Big Family Gathering" where all had met for a day of happiness and pleasure. Rev. Bridwell paid a glowing tribute to Mr. C. C. Ingalls, the late leader of the Ingalls Stone Company and the originator of this day of good fellowship for the employees and their families and friends.

The attendance and general interest surpassed that of any previous picnic.

The day embraced games, prizes, music and a dinner for the gods.

Prizes were offered in the contests and were awarded as follows:

Button sewing contest for foreman and superintendents—1st. August Benzel; 2nd Roger Pearson.

50 yard dash for boys under 12. Preliminary heats—Clovis Stephenson, Dale Frye, Claude Boruff, Harold Maze, Gale Frye, Ralph Turpin, Bernard Wray, Winfred Mundy, Robert Tuggle, Alfred Reed.

Final heat—1st Bernard Wray, 2nd Winfred Mundy.

Crab race for boys 12 to 14 years. Preliminary—Eugene O'Brien, Ott Medlock, John Miller, Fred Alexander, Paul Freeman, Hubert Chavis.

Final heat—1st Eugene O'Brien, 2nd Paul Freeman.

Egg and spoon race for girls under 12. Preliminary heats—Marie Palmer, Dorothy Stoner, Lavon Hornocker, Betty Jane Moore, Alice Thompson, Winona Johnson, Virginia Stoner, Frieda Lichtenstein, Imogene Bartlett, Mary Browning.

Final heat—1st Imogene Bartlett,

(Continued on page 32)

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Mill - Factory and Contractor's Supplies - Mechanic's Tools

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The National First Aid Association

The Annual National First Aid Association was held at Louisville September 16-17-18, and was the largest and best meeting in the history of the Association. Within the past few years the First Aid and Safety organizations have grown rapidly, and have been the means of widespread adoption of measures that have prevented many accidents and saved many lives of workers who are naturally thrown in very dangerous places in their work.

The meeting was sponsored by the Bureau of Mines and the Red Cross. Scott Turner, representative of the Bureau of Mines, was in charge of the sessions, over which he presided with becoming dignity and ability.

Among the various groups of men from the stone district, the Ingalls Stone Company was well represented, the following men being sent by the company:

W. G. Gallahan, Romona; Glenn Myers, Spencer; H. E. Phillips, Spencer; Howard Hoover, Spencer, and J. C. Clark, Spencer.

Forty-eight teams competed in the contests during the three days of the meeting, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and represented practically all industrial lines, including coal mining and electrical companies.

Only one Canadian team was present, coming from Nova Scotia and carrying away the Canadian award. The national trophy was awarded to an Illinois team of the Consolidated Coal and Coke company.

The Ingalls Romona stone men have organized five six-men teams and have been working hard on first aid drills for some time. The captains of the teams who were sent to Louisville went as observers with the view of entering a team next year. J. C. Clark, who was one of those who attended, stated that their teams now compare very favorably with those which were entered.

* * * * *

Tennessee River Project Outlined

In the furtherance of a provision of the River and Harbor Act of July 3, 1930, which adopts a project for improvement of the main stream of the Tennessee River and directs the Chief of Engineers to ascertain and report to Congress on the first day of the regular session of the 72nd Congress December 7, 1931, advising as to the prospective interests under the Federal Water Power Act in the program of construction recommended by the Chief of Engineers providing for a 9-foot waterway by means of high dams for the combined interest of navigation, power and flood control, which may be substituted for the low dams for navigation only, the United States District Engineer Office, Chattanooga, is sending letters to the governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia; mayors of principal municipalities on and adjacent to the Tennessee river; county judges in the basin; power companies believed to be interested; chambers of commerce and other civic organizations, and to large producers, shippers and others who may be interested in the improvement of the river, requesting an outline of any prospective co-operation they may have in view.

* * * * *

Prizes Offered to Stone Carvers

The attention of all stone carvers is again called to the offer of liberal prizes at the coming Hoosier Salon which will open in Chicago, January 24th.

With the coming World's Fair in view, there will be unlimited possibilities for carving in limestone and it is the desire of the Hoosier Salon Patrons Association to develop all possible talent in this direction so that the work of the Indiana people will appear on many buildings.

There should also be a concerted movement throughout the State of Indiana for demonstrating the work of the carvers in the mills in the limestone district.

The prizes offered this year at the Salon are:

The Indiana Limestone Co., offers a prize of $200.00 for the best piece of carved limestone showing creative design, (weight not to exceed 150 pounds) which can be embodied in an architectural design.

Mr. Harry Johnson, Pres. Bloomington Limestone Co., offers a prize of $100.00 for the best piece of garden sculpture made out of limestone.

Mr. Johnson also offers a prize of $100.00 for the best architectural ornament in the round showing creative design made out of limestone.

Any carver interested in entering this contest is asked to communicate immediately with Mrs. C. B. King, Executive Chairman, Hoosier Salon Patrons Association, 211 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago.

* * * * *

Annual Picnic Employees Ingalls Stone Company

(Continued from page 31)

2nd Alice Thompson.

Bottle scramble for men—Charles McBride, Hendrix Noel.

Bottle scramble for women—Mrs. William Fiddler, Mrs. Stace Smith.

Cracker and peanut butter eating for girls 12 to 14 years—1st Edith Pattison, 2nd Frieda Lichtenstein.

Popcorn eating for salesmen and office force—1st Lewis Ingalls, 2nd Kenneth Dye.

Milk drinking for drafting force—1st Charles Guthrie, 2nd Gail Tomey.

Husband calling contest for women, Mrs. Don Franklin.

Clothespin and bottle for women—1st Mrs. Flave Potter, 2nd, Mrs. Earl Ducker.

Climbing greased pole—Charles Priddy.

Ring tossing for women—1st Mona Brock, 2nd Zella Gallaway.

Guessing contest—1st. Mrs. Helen Graham, 2nd William Evans.

$25.00 attendance prize won by Jos. McGinnis.

Horseshoe pitching—1st Charles Broglin, 2nd Virgil Robbins.

Semi-finalists — Glen Barger, Clarence Hutten.

Tug of war—1st and 3rd heats: Romona team. Glen Meyers, Sam Miller, M. F. Anderson, Gilbert Horn, Roland Cassida.

2nd heat—Bedford team. Orval Lessig, Glen Roberts, Cecil Wible, Jason Jones.

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Economical---Just the stone for those appreciating a trace of colors.

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SHAWNEE CARRARA
A dense cream white Indiana Limestone particularly adaptable for monumental buildings.

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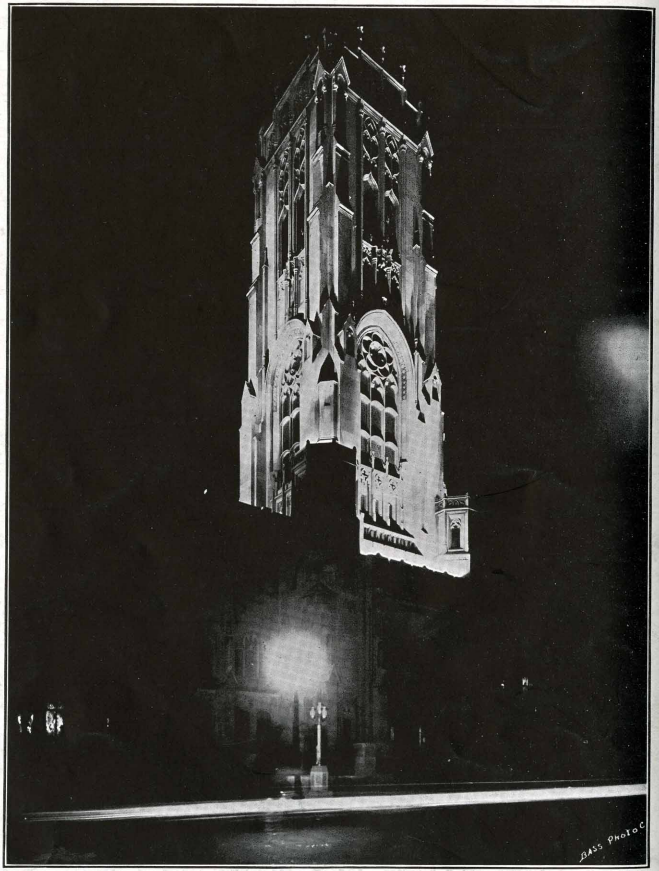

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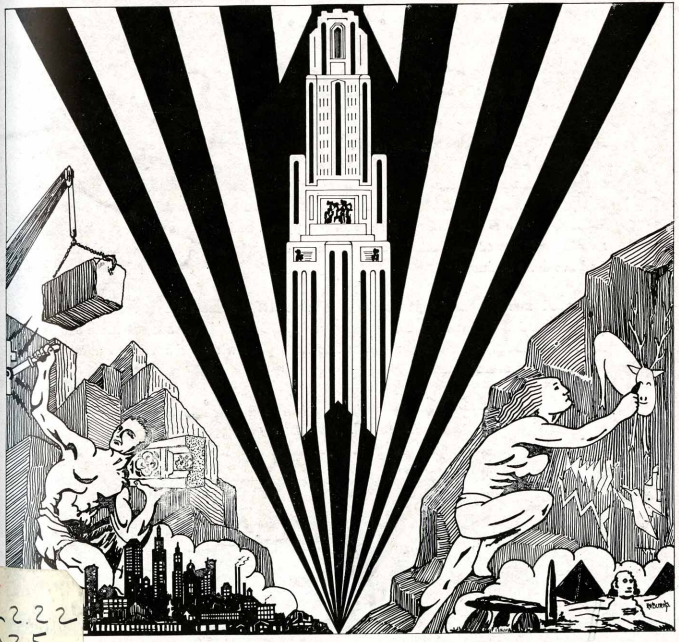

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Mill and Quarry: Ellettsville, Indiana
Parks Nutter, General Manager

WALLIS STONE COMPANY
Stinesville, Indiana

HARDING & COGSWELL
Office: Ellettsville, Indiana
P. M. Cogswell, Pres. — Mrs. A. G. Harding, V. Pres.
W. G. Cogswell, Sec'y-Treas. R. C. Digel, Estimator
K. B. Summit, Supt. Planers, Ed. Wickens, Supt. Cutters

INGALLS STONE COMPANY
Bedford, Indiana
Lewis Ingalls, Pres. — Robert Ingalls, V. Pres.
A. M. Oakley, Treas. — A. A. Becker, Sec.
Robert Ingalls, In charge of Quarries
R. A. Pearson, In Charge Cut Stone Department
Frank Becker, In Charge Drafting Department
C. F. Owens, In Charge Estimating Department
E. H. Hartlett, Purchasing Agent
O. C. Sappenfield, Traffic Manager

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES
K. E. Graham, 1015 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
H. M. Benzel, Bona-Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
E. M. Haas, Newman-Stern Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
H. C. Quackenbush, 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago Illinois

QUARRIES AND MILLS

INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY W. B. HARRIS & SON

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VOLUME 2 ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 4

The Constitutional Referendum---Vote Yes.

ON NOVEMBER Fourth the State and County elections will be held. An important feature to be considered is the referendum on the proposed constitutional convention. If a majority of those voting on the question favor the calling of the convention, an election will be held next May and 100 delegates will be elected, the body to meet at the state house in October to revise the constitution.

There is some opposition to the proposition, but speakers and writers on the subject are favorable to the convention. Some oppose on account of the expense, others say if the constitution was "good enough for father, it is good enough for me," etc.

The general opinion is that our constitution is obsolete and needs revision. The present constitution was adopted in 1851, seventy-nine years ago. During the years since then practically everything has changed, but our laws are based on this old document, and must conform thereto. One of the features most prominent requiring a change is the proposition of taxation. At present about two-thirds of all our taxes are paid on real estate and improvements. Efforts have been made to amend the constitution, but they have failed, and the only method seems through a constitutional convention, and that will fail if a majority of those voting at the coming election do not vote for the referendum. As this is very important we suggest that our readers give the matter consideration, and when they go to the polls vote "yes."

The changes of the constitution do not mean that fundamental principles of our government are to be changed, but as new problems arise they are to be met to apply to conditions as they exist.

In a recent address L. H. Pittenger, President of the Ball State Teachers' College, at Muncie, referring to the election of a State Superintendent every two years, under the present constitution, said:

"This political method of choice means that the selection will be contingent on forces at work during election times. Such a state of affairs is obviously opposed to the best interests of education in the state.

"The election of the state superintendent also brings about an undesirable change of administration. Policies can not be continued, and the efforts of any single man can never reach their full development and maturity before election comes and a new administration takes the helm."

Amendment of the state Constitution would be the logical reform, Pittenger asserted, but such a revision is almost impossible to achieve. As a substitute he proposed that the state legislature appoint a permanent secretary to the board who would take over the educational work of the superintendent.

"The state superintendent's post should be an appointive one, and it should be made permanent. The creation of a permanent secretary who in effect would replace the superintendent in everything pertaining to the actual direction of the schools would make this practically possible," he said.

Tracing the history of state aid to education, he asserted that the present system of distribution of money was haphazard and inefficient.

"The practice of assisting individual schools with this state fund is similar to unorganized charity," he said. "Since 1906 the state-aid fund has grown from $75,000 to more than $1,000,000 in 1929. In the past it has represented 30 per cent of the 7-cent school levy. In 1929 this was raised to 45 per cent.

"A more efficient system undoubtedly could be worked out for the distribution of school taxes in this state," he said. Pittenger served on the budget committee of the state board of education. "If the state were to assess a minimum tax, then the special needs of each locality could be taken care of by levies made in the community where the money is to be spent.

"The county is probably the best unit for educational supervision," he continued, "but from the point of view of the budgeteer, school finances can better be handled by state and local agencies."

Pittenger said that from one-third to one-half of all taxes in the state are directed to the work of education. These funds come from the property tax, a poll tax and theoretically from a corporation tax, which, he said, for some reason never had been levied for school purposes.

"Real estate is overburdened by this taxation," Pittenger explained. He explained how difficult it was to devise a system whereby intangible assets could be assessed in the same proportion as real property. "Taxing intangibles," he said ' is like walking on bog, there is nothing solid or substantial on which to make assessments."

Tombstones Over 100 Years Old of Limestone

ON THIS page we present pictures of two old tombstones, taken at the old Chambers graveyard, located on the top of the Chambersville Hill, in Owen county, on Highway number 46. These stones are made of Indiana Oolitic Limestone and were fabricated over 100 years ago, and are in good state of preservation. It is with the view of showing the durability of Indiana Oolitic limestone more than anything else that we present this picture. Evidence is abundant, and from every section of the country comes proof that our stone is the most durable building stone in the world, and has earned the title of the *Nation's Building Stone.*

The stones were taken from the old Big Creek quarry a mile west of Stinesville. They are a little out of proportion, but the work is quite well done, and shows good craftsmanship. They are about four to five feet high, three inches thick and eighteen inches wide.

The lettering was not cut in the stone very deep, and the moss which has accumulated somewhat obscures the lettering, making some of it just a little uncertain.

The stones were sawed out, and then polished. From the best information we are able to obtain on the subject the sawing was done by hand with a cross cut saw. It is known that the late John Matthews sawed stone in London, England, with cross cut saws, and it is known that he introduced this method at Big Creek. It is also known that Col. Love at one time had a two gang mill run by steam at Big Creek, but for want of capital, "too much progress" or something, this plant was short lived.

From Uncle Lew McCown, who is past 90 years old, and who was a gold digger in '49, we get a new angle in the methods of transporting stone from Big Creek to the railway at Stinesville. A vehicle with two large wheels, ten to twelve feet in diameter at the rear, and two very small wheels in front for steering constituted the craft. Two yoke of oxen was the motive power. The stone was swung under the large wheels, and lifted on the cars by hand derrick. To enable them to come down the long steep grade into Stinesville, large chains were wrapped around the cart wheels to lock them. From two to three men were required to man the car.

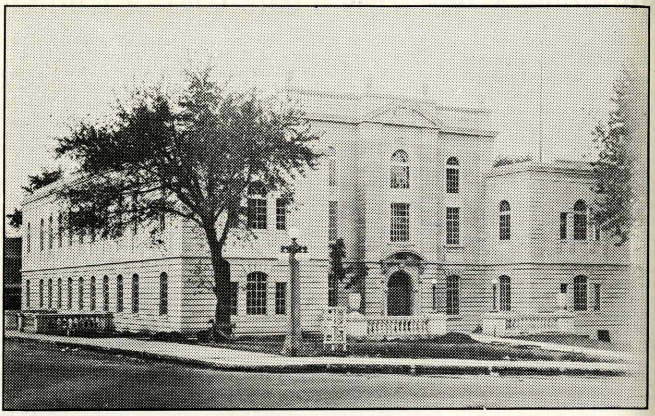
An interesting story lies as a background to father Chambers, who was the great, great grandfather of the editor of *Quarries and Mills.* When Rev. Chambers came from Burke county, N. C., he built a very large brick house on the Chambersville Hill, where religious services were held. Later he and Lewis Walden, Leroy Sanders and others built a very elaborate log church with gallery and choir loft. A question arose as to the advisability of a man with a very limited education assuming the roll of preacher. The Chambers element thought the spirit back of the man was the qualification most required; the Sanders faction considered education the dominant feature; a split followed.

The spiritual faction constructed a splendid log church in Ellettsville, where the Interstate transformer stands, and the educational bunch erected "Old Vernal" south of town. Later the old Separate Baptist church at Chambersville was erected.

The lettering on the tombstone, recording the birth of Rev. Chambers, has become disfigured, for it is known of record that he was born in Scotland, March 28, 1728, being 100 years old when he died.

—Charles Gilbert Shaw

Tombstones of Indiana Limestone More Than One Hundred Years Old



Plans Dedication Lawrence County Court House

By Carl E. Preble

ALL Lawrence County awaits the coming of Armistice Day, which should prove the most significant of any since the signing of the famous document at Versailles.

Armistice Day will mark the dedication of the beautiful new Lawrence County Court House, the event being held on this day for several reasons, primarily because the American Legion is directly responsible for the building, and this being their official day of jollification each year, commemorating the signing of peace amongst the allied nations. The day is also a holiday for most people and will afford most everyone a chance to attend the impressive services.

Without a doubt the finest program that has ever been given in Bedford, has been planned by Gillen Post of the American Legion, of Bedford, for this day. The magnificent new structure, is worthy of any honor that is bestowed, comparing favorably with some state houses over the country.

The program as arranged will open at 9:30 with a band concert by the Bedford High School band. The official dedication services will start promptly at 10 o'clock, with opening prayer by Rev. William P. Garrity.

Immediately following the opening prayer, Raymond Sherwood, commander of the American Legion post, will introduce and turn the procedure over to the permanent chairman, Hon. Robert L. Mellen, who will in turn introduce the distinguished guests and various committees.

The official dedicatory address will be given by Major General William G. Everson, of Washington, D. C. Following the address music will be played by the Indiana State Legion Band, terminating with the *Star Spangled Banner*. The closing prayer will be given by Rev. Harry Bridwell.

Promptly at 2 p.m. the big parade of floats, bands, drum corps and officials will start from 16th and N streets and will continue over the principal streets of Bedford. At the close of the parade the drum and bugle corps and band contests will be staged on the east side of the court house between 15th and 16th streets. The official judges stand will be on the east side of the Court House.

At 4:30 a free concert will be given in the High School gymnasium, by the Indiana State Legion Band, of over one hundred pieces. This band recently attended the National Convention at Boston, and in competition with fifty bands placed third. The band was organized last December, and the entire personnel is made up from cities in Indiana, sixty eight towns and cities being represented.

Continued on page 29

Photo by Long Studio

George Gratzer--Stone Cutter Fifty Years

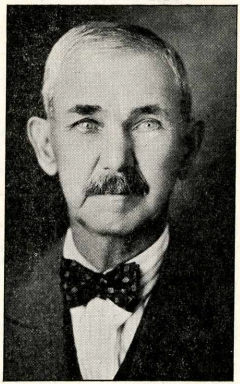
By Camille Utter Meno

ON September 23rd, this year, George Gratzer of Bedford celebrated his golden anniversary with an additional year to go on as a stone cutter in the Indiana Limestone district. On September 22, 1879 he arrived in Bedford from his home town, Louisville, Ky., looking for work as a stone cutter. He got his job the next day which happened also to be his twenty-first birthday and went to work at the Old Blue Hole mill then operated by Thompson and Reed.

The mill was known at that time as the Chicago and Bedford mill. There were four gang saws and the equipment generally of the mill was of the sort that made a day's work, a day's work, certainly nothing less. The sand had to be thrown by the shovel-full and the stone loaded on trucks by hand. The saws were in the sheds and the stone cutters worked outside in the sun. When the weather was bad the mill shut down. Fifteen men were employed there.

Mr. Gratzer was quite successful in the new mill. He had prepared himself for his trade and this knowledge and experience stood him well in hand. In those days, a stone cutter apprentice worked until he was twenty-one years of age and usually entered the apprenticeship at fifteen or sixteen years of age. Mr. Gratzer learned his trade under what he calls a master hand, an Italian named Flav Cardoni, who conducted a monumental works on the corner of Baxter Ave. and Broadway, Louisville, a site now occupied by a filling station. He worked for the greater part of the time in marble and his wages were $3. a week with a fifty cent increase every six months until he was twenty-one. Of his wages fifty cents each week was retained by his employer, the amount to be paid in a lump sum at the end of his apprenticeship. Mr. Gratzer had entered the apprenticeship at fourteen years of age, stating to his employer that he was fifteen, thus giving him a year to the good before he was twenty-one. This year he had spent in the employ of Blatz and Krebs of Louisville. The second member of the firm, Mr. Krebs was the father of Martin Krebs of the Purdue Mill, Bedford. Blatz and Krebs did much stone work, exterior and interior work being featured equally by them. They did much ecclesiastical interior work and also made fine table tops.

Mr. Gratzer's first wages at the Old Blue Hole mill was $1.75 a day and he felt himself a man of means. Mr. Gratzer's first superintendent was Fred Norton of Bedford who while now retired from



—The Long Studio
GEORGE GRATZER

active duty, still maintains a keen interest in the stone industry.

The work at the Blue Hole mill continued until bad weather came when the mill shut down. Later Mr. Gratzer went to work at an old mill located where the Shea Donnely mill now stands on the Monon railroad. Hensdale and Doyle were the owners with Mr. Hensdale as the active manager. He was the uncle of Robert McKinley of Bedford and is remembered by many of the older residents. At this mill there were two planers, one header, four gang saws one steam traveller and a rubbing bed such as still is used in marble works. Much deference was paid the owners of the mill by the people generally, a deference in which even the railroads shared. When Mr. Hensdale wished to go to Chicago on his frequent business missions, he was due no trip to the railroad station down on J street, then quite aptly called Puddle street—not he—instead the train stopped at the mill for him and boarding it with due ceremony Mr. Hensdale was on his way.

The story of George Gratzer's labors in the Limestone district is really the story of the progress of the stone industry in this section. As he tells of his work from mill to mill, the story of the great industry unfolds.

Near the site of the present Shea Donnely mill of the Indiana Limestone Co., in the early days there stood a spoke factory. Later this factory was moved to Evansville. The site was then occupied by a factory making wagon parts. This factory in time was moved to Louisville. On the factory site the Bedford Steam Stone Works owned by Henry Thornton, E. B. Thornton, W. C. Winstandley, D, Johnson was built. There were no travellers in the mill and a derrick was used to load the gangs. In 1898 a slate saw that ran without water was installed to cut four inch Ashler for a school house at Norfolk, Va. This saw was first run by the late Charles Graham who in the following years was elected treasurer of Lawrence county and whose death occurred only recently. At this mill George Gratzer worked for long periods.

In 1899 Carl and Henry Furst came to Bedford and leased the old Hensdale and Doyle mill. Later they leased ground from John Riley and built a mill on that site in 1908. For the first year the stone was loaded by hand at this mill but within a short time the first electric traveller used in this section was installed. George Ikerd ran this traveller and in his early experience with the saw became alarmed one day when there seemed to be undue straining and jumped headlong from the tramway, narrowly escaping serious in-

Continued on page 25

Meeting Monroe County Industrial Club Oct. 8th

The regular meeting of the Monroe Industrial Club was held Wednesday evening, October 8, 1930 at the Graham Hotel with Chester Carter presiding.

After a delicious dinner was served, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. There were no guests or new members.

Doc. Roubedeaux talked for the Golf Committee and announced that Ray Inman was winner of the last tournament and Billy Munn was runner-up, and might add that Ray Inman was runner-up in the other two tournaments.

There was a suggestion put before the club to hold the next meeting at Ellettsville in the new restaurant. Mr. Carter said that would be left up to the directors and that the members would be notified before the next meeting.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected. Mr. Ridge put up Kenney King for president and he was unanimously voted in as the next president. There were nominated for vice-president, Bill Munn, Ralph Burns and Doc Roubedeaux, Burns being elected. The three new directors elected were H. Rowland, Chester Carter and Chas. Matthews. Frank Ridge was elected for one year to take the place of Ralph Burns, who was elected vice-president.

There being no further business, we adjourned to meet again November 12, 1930.

BOYD PORTER, Sec.-Treas.

* * * * *

LARGE INSURANCE POLICY ON STONE

Perhaps the largest insurance policy ever issued to cover stone in transit is held by the Indiana Limestone Company. The amount is $1,500,000 to cover shipments of cut stone and carved stone used in the Department of Commerce building and the Internal Revenue building at Washington, D.C. Over 1,500 car loads of stone were required for the two buildings.

* * * * *

No one is perfect, and that's why we all have a chance to make a showing.

* * * * *

The body goes to work a lot more readily than the mind.

How They Stand and Why

INDUSTRIAL CLUB HANDICAP

May 29, 1930

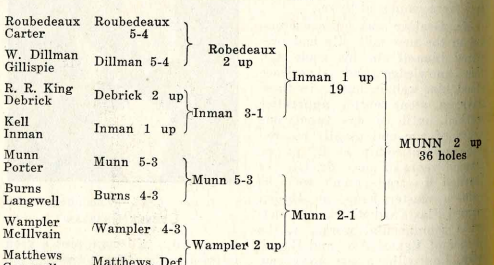
16 Players to Qualify

Guy Wampler	100	22	78
Ralph Burns	99	21	78
Linus Roubedeaux	90	14	76
P. M. Cogswell	90	14	76
W. H. Skinner			
A. V. McIlvain	115	34	81
Ray Inman	90	14	76
Lance Kell	103	24	79
Warren Dillman	99	21	78
Chas. Matthews	107	28	79
Allen Carter	100	22	78
Billy Munn	94	17	77
R. R. King	97	20	77
G. L. Gillispie	114	33	81
F. A. Debrick	111	31	80
Thos. Skinner	115	34	81
Clayton Langwell	111	31	80
Ted Legge			
Boyd Porter	100	22	78
W. B. Allen	128		
Edw. Carr	139		

Low Qualifying

Linus Roubedeaux 90—P. M. Cogswell 90—Ray Inman 90

P. M. Cogswell wins play off of Golf Club.



First Prize, Leather Golf Bag—W. S. Munn.

Runner Up, 1 dozen Balls—Ray Inman.

INDUSTRIAL CLUB HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

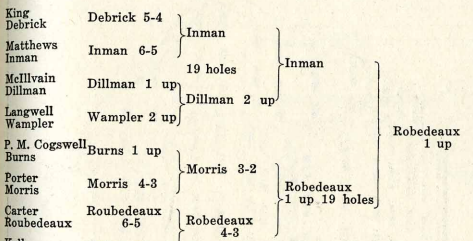
July 4, 1930

20 Entries—Entry Fee $.50

G. L Gillispie	110	30	80
Billy Munn	82	12	70
R. R. King	81	13	68
Mack Morris	86	13	73
Guy Wampler	100	22	78

Lance Kell	95	17	78
H. R. Rolland			
Linus Robedeaux	90	14	76
W. L. Dillman	99	17	74
R. V. McIllvain	100	27	73
C. Matthews	95	25	70
Allen Carter	97	22	75
Ray Inman	89	13	76
Theo Skinner	103	28	71
P. M. Cogswell	91	14	77
Boyd Porter	98	22	76
C. C. Langwell	93	26	67
F. A. Debrick	91	25	66
T. P. Griffith	116	38	78
R. W. Burns	100	18	82

R. R. King, low qualifying—81.

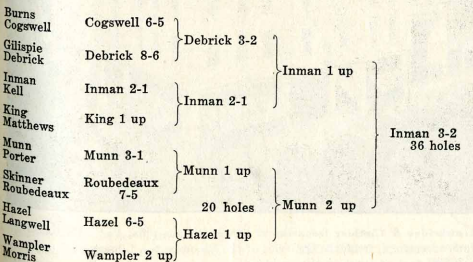


Winner, $10 Golf Bag.
Runner Up, Six Dozen Golf Balls.

INDUSTRIAL CLUB—FALL TOURNAMENT—HANDICAP

September 20, 1930

Entry Fee $1.00



First Prize, Golf Bag—Ray Inman.
Second Prize, Sweater—W. S. Munn.

New School Building at Bloomington to be Built of Limestone

It is pleasing and encouraging to the stone industry to know that the new school building to be erected at Bloomington is to be constructed of our native stone. As a means of advertising our famous building material every new building to be erected at Bloomington or in the district for that matter should be of stone. When prospective buiders come in to inspect our quarries and mills their attention should be directed to beautiful, substantial structures of our great natural resource right here at home. Let us show our faith by our works.

Bedford is known the world over as the "Stone City," and it has been difficult to break the builders and architects of the country from referring to the stone as "Bedford Stone." These conditions did not come by accident. The citizens of Bedford showed their faith by the construction of many splendid buildings of stone.

Bloomington has a number of fine stone buildings, most of them recent construction, which is a matter for congratulation. The general trend is for an extensive program of stone in the future.

Besides the new school building, a new $75,000 sorority house of stone is to be constructed this fall in the city.

The stone industry is the most important resource that the city of Bloomington and Monroe County has, and it is very much to our advantage to aid it in every way possible. The stone business is the life of our banks, our merchants, our auto industry, etc., and very definitely we can show appreciation by encouraging the use of its product.

Indiana University has been very loyal to the stone industry, and of recent years stone has entered extensively in the building program. The association of the thousands of students with the imposing stone structures becomes a part of their lives, and no matter where they go they carry a favorable impression of their alma mater and the homey stone structures with which they are so familiar.

Bedford Iudustrial Club Meeting October 6, 1930

THE regular meeting and dinner of the Bedford Industrial Club was held in the Club House at Dickinson Park, Monday October 6th, with seventy five members attending.

The following new members were introduced: G. W. Carleton, Orin Mitchell, Lloyd Blackwell, Richard Donovan and Burl McDowell.

Guests of the club were: W. B. Harris, Editor of *Quarries and Mills* of Ellettsville, Mr. Merle Henry, supervisor of Music in the city schools of Bedford, and Miss Cathlene Cornwell of Bedford.

Mr. Henry, a very gifted musician entertained the club with two cornet solos, accompanied by Miss Cornwell. He also played a couple of numbers on the old fashioned hand saw, and ended his program by whistling the wedding of the painted doll. Mr. Henry's program received considerable applause and was well received.

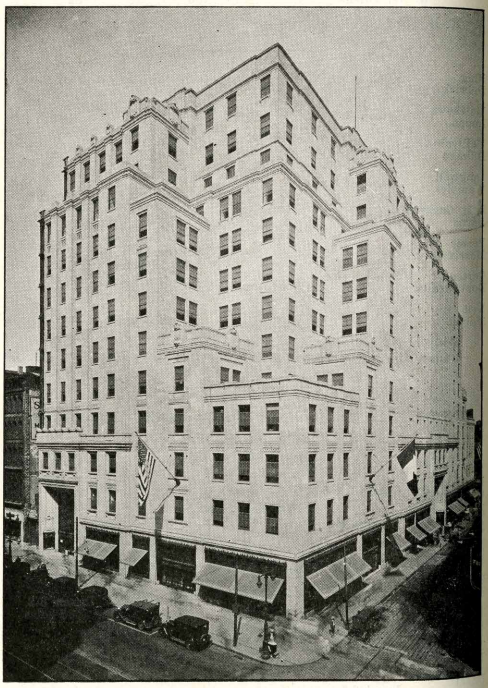
The secretary read two letters from the American Legion in regard to the dedication exercises of the new Lawrence County Court House to be held Armistice day, November 11, 1930. The dedication exercises will be under the direction of the American Legion and the Industrial Club was extended an invitation to participate in the ceremonies. Considerable discussion was had on the subject and in all probability the Bedford Industrial Club will enter a float in the parade on that day. A committee of the following members was appointed to prepare designs and look after the construction of the float: J. L. Mann, Paul Huff and C. L. Edmands.

The speaker for the evening was Mr. W. B. Harris, Editor of the *Quarries and Mills* magazine of Ellettsville, Indiana. He gave a very interesting talk on the Stone Industry and general business conditions. Mr. Harris has seen the stone industry develop from its infancy to its present enormous size and gave many interesting side lights on the practices of years ago.

The dinner tables at the club house were beautifully decorated by flowers that were furnished by Tom Owens, cutter foreman at Rowe Mill and Ophal Gyger, Mill foreman at Blue Hole mill.

The meal was very appetizing and was served under the supervision of Mr. Paul Huff and his co-workers at the group 1 drafting department.

From the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, the following facts are gleaned concerning production of limestone. All told there were produced throughout the country 17,864,700 cubic feet of limestone, valued at $20,649, 257 being one per cent more than in 1928. Of this grand total, 14,009,850 cubic feet were Indiana Oolitic Limestone, valued at $17,419,183, four per cent less than in 1928. 5,345,390 was sold as rough stone; 4,536,060 cubic feet as sawed stone, 4,128,400 cubic feet of cut stone, valued at $10,413,916.



Strawbridge & Clothier Department Store, Philadelphia, Pa., Select Buff Indiana Limestone, from the Quarries of the Bloomington Limestone Co. Ninety thousand feet of stone in the building.
Simon & Simon, Philadelphia, Pa., Architects, Paul W. Bounds Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cut stone and cut stone setting contractors.

Famous Bells of St. Paul's Ring Again

Temple Undergoes Five Years of Repairs

THE famous St. Paul's Cathedral has undergone a course of repair extending over a period of five years. The fogs and smoke of the great city made necessary the repairs, and for five years the temple has been closed to the public.

Although the people were impoverished by the war, it was found necessary to raise a fund to preserve the beauty of the cathedral, and all classes contributed liberally, from the king on down to the poorest paid laborer, for the wonderful temple is dear to the hearts of all Londoners. The amount raised by popular subscription was 250,000 pounds.

For centuries St. Paul's has stood apart in splendid architectural isolation, a thing of pride, a cathedral and a meeting house, a monument of England's heroes, a symbol of the empire's civic life and traditions as well as of its ecclesiastical Protestanism.

Beyond all historical doubt there has been a St. Paul's there since the reign of Ethelbert, the Saxon king of Kent. In the year 607 this converted monarch built upon Ludgate Hill—the highest ground in London—the first christian church there of which there is any authentic record. He named it St. Paul's.

To provide for its maintenance Ethelbert endowed it with a farm at Tillingham in Essex and for 1,300 years and more this farm has contributed to the revenues of the church, the funds from that ancient source being now managed by the dean and chapter of the present St. Paul's. Of course, that is but a small part of its revenues, which have been rather curiously derived, both for construction and maintenance purposes, from special taxes levied upon certain natural resources of the country. From 607 to 1087 Ethelbert's church crowned the hill, becoming transformed through the long years and changing times from the rambling wooden edifice of the Saxon period to the stone additions and improvements that preceded the Norman invasion. This first St. Paul's was destroyed by fire in 1087—and centuries later a devastating fire was to clear the way for Sir Christopher Wren's dream of architectural beauty, the present St. Paul's cathedral.

The second church built was called "Old St. Paul's," and it required a century to complete it. It measured 550 feet in length, 104 in width, with a spire 460 feet high.

The great fire of London in 1666 laid Old St. Paul's low. Pepys, like Macaulay's New Zelander, was there to sketch its ruins. On September 7, 1666, the records in his famous diary, "This day I had a miserable sight of St. Paul's church, with all the roof fallen into St. Faith's." With the destruction of the church went its old free-and-easy traditions of the market place and the rendezvous and the traditions too of "the Gothick art," to which English church construction had long been wedded. A new day in architecture had come. The renaissance movement in art and architecture had invaded England. Beauty, gorgeousness, stateliness and decora-

Continued on page 13

THE BLOOMINGTON NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Family Finances...

always offer problems . . .

OUR CHECKING DEPARTMENT simplifies family accounting. Our 4% Savings Department makes economy count for the most . . .

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BEDFORD : INDIANA

We Stock a Complete Line of

Building Materials

needed by
The Stone Industry
for

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Federation of Labor Meets in Boston

OCTOBER 6th the American Federation of Labor, delegates of the United States and Canada, assembled in Boston for the 50th annual convention. The report of William G. Green, president, dealt with labor problems, observing that "under our present business economy there have been frequent breakdowns due to failure to adjust production to markets and the inability of our credit system to meet such emergency."

The council, which is composed of eleven of the leading officials of the federation, expressed the view that "society has a definite responsibility for providing service for those who need employment." In this regard it suggested as possible remedies for the situation: Shortening of hours and work week lengths; encouragement of vacations; old age pensions; control of the tendencies of machinery to displace workers, and better understanding and better economic information.

President Hoover's opposition in the last year to reductions in pay rates as a means toward betterment of business conditions was lauded by the council.

Other matters dealt with by the report included the effort to carry forward attainment of political objectives of unions: Immigration, judicial action in industrial disputes and the organization of other countries.

The council reiterated its stand of the previous years on "the failure of the Volstead act to promote true temperance." It favored modification of the Volstead act, made clear that repeal of the eighteenth amendment was not demanded by the modification suggestion.

Membership of the federation was reported as being 2,950,000 for 1930, a gain of 50,000 over 1929.

* * * * *

INDIANAPOLIS PLAN HAS BEEN ADOPTED

At the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers at New York, October 9th, the Indianapols plan of employment stabilization was adopted.

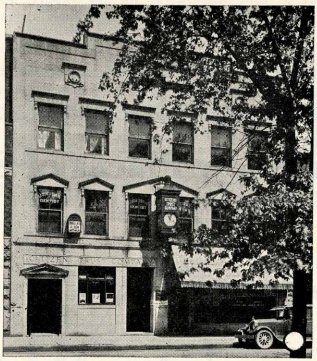
The program and work of the Indianapolis commission for stabilization of employment, created by Mayor Reginald H. Sullivan and Paul Q. Richey, president of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, were described by Dr. R. Clyde White, head of the bureau of social research of Indiana University, who has served as secretary of the fact-finding committee of the commission.

The plan adopted was to find jobs for heads of families on the public relief rolls, to encourage employers to reduce seasonal layoffs, and that public employment be given in months when private employment is low, and that usual relief funds be used to pay applicants for work, that otherwise they would have received as "doles".

* * * * *

Contracts awarded for building, industrial and construction projects during the first nine months of 1930 in the 16 Southern states, show a total of $749,140,000, a figure which is more than the total for any similar period of previous years on record and within $30,000,000 of the value of contracts let during the entire year 1929. Statistics at the moment are unavailable for the rest of the country's awards.

CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY



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BEDFORD : : INDIANA

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STONE COMPANY
BEDFORD INDIANA

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VON RITZ Theatre at Bedford Indiana

INDIANA Theatre at Bloomington Indiana

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Vonderschmitt AMUSEMENT Enterprises

Famous Bells of St. Paul's Ring Again

Continued from page 9

tive elegance came to replace the Gothic simplicities and severities.

To Sir Christopher Wren, builder of more than sixty English churches and a student of renaissance architecture, the task not only of rebuilding the cathedral but reforming the stricken city itself was confided by the Stuart ruler. The merchants, eager to rebuild along the old lines, greatly hampered his designs for the city building by running up their buildings upon their old foundations and thus obscuring other perspectives he planned for his cathedral, but in the planning of the new church he managed, in one way or another to work out his own ideals, though not without opposition and even in his later years having the completion of the work taken out of his hands. But St. Paul's as it stands today is Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece—the greatest achievement of his genius. It bears his sign manual —"If you look for my monument, look about you"—and here he was buried with the inscription upon his tomb: "Underneath lies buried the builder of this church, Christopher Wren, who lived more than ninety years, not for himself but for the public good."

All through the thirty-five years that Wren was engaged in the construction of St. Paul's he met with much opposition, and was once arraigned before parliament, and his salary of 200 pounds withheld. But he worked patiently, determined to work out his own plans, nounced by all ages the most beautiful in existence.

St. Paul's has, for all time, been the "parish church of the empire," the people's cathedral. The great crices of the nation and the great doms have centered about old and new St. Paul's. It was within its walls that both the religious and the civil emotions of the people found vent down the ages.

* * * * *

Emulating American architecture, Angora, Turkey, put up its first skyscraper, a building of seven stories. It collapsed when the roof was put on.

STARTS BIG FLORIDA COLINIZATION PROJECT

Simultaneously with the announcement of the organization of a $2,000,000 corporation to handle the project, work was begun on the big Iona colinization development at Ft. Meyers, Florida. Plans call for the division of 5,400 acres into 20-acre plots, and after clearing and plowing, a dwelling will be erected on each plot and an Italian family brought in to cultivate the land. Charles McAlpin, New York, is president of the corporation and S. H. Rogers, Ft. Meyers, secretary.

* * * * *

NEW ORLEANS-DENVER AIR-RAIL SERVICE

Daily air-rail passenger service recently announced between New Orleans and Denver by the Robertson Air Lines, will be operated over the Robertson line from New Orleans to Memphis; from there to Kansas City via the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, and from Kansas City to Denver via the United States Airways. Air-rail service between New Orleans and Los Angeles also was announced.

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LUMBER COMPANY

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ELLETTSVILLE - - - INDIANA

A Brighter Outlook in Construction

A BRIGHTER outlook in the construction industry has been noted in the past two or three weeks.

In a summary of nation wide building conditions today, President A. E. Dickinson of the Indiana Limestone company declares a more cheerful business sentiment is evidenced throughout the country.

"It is obvious the general decline underway for so many months has, in a large measure, at last been arrested," he said.

"Many reasons for the improved outlook are apparent. Surplus stocks have been greatly reduced. A revival of installment selling is creating new business. In the building industry, the long delayed requirements, particularly in large cities, are making themselves felt. Today a shortage of modern housing exists. Taking advantage of sub-normal prices, many corporations are planning to build soon to care for future needs.

"One of the most optimistic notes sounded is a revival of residential building. In New York, September contracts for this type of construction amounted to more than double those of the same month last year. Chicago, likewise, shows activity in this field.

"New England building volume last month more than kept pace with previous weeks. The western coast is forging ahead, showing a steady improvement. Southern states, particularly the larger cities, are building in fair volume, especially private projects. Public improvements have been active in this section, and have helped to relieve the unemployment situation. In the northwest, the last few weeks have chalked up figures twice as large as the same period last year in contracts awarded.

"New construction for the three-quarters of the year has totaled approximately $4,100,000,000."

AIR MAIL CONTRACT NEW YORK-LOS ANGELES

Contract for carrying air mail from New York to Los Angeles, Cal., has been awarded by Postmaster General Brown to the Western Air Express, Inc., Los Angeles, and the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., New York, on a joint bid. Service on the route is to be started within 30 days and, for the present, will be maintained by daylight flying only. In addition to the terminal cities, other cities to be served by this route will be Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa., Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Amarillo, Tex.—or from St. Louis via Tulsa, Okla., to Amarillo, either or both routes— and Albuquerque, N. M.

* * * * *

Young children and some employees seem to construe kindness as a sign of weakness.

* * * * *

Since the streets became so congested the question is "Have we time to take a taxi or shall we walk?"

. . . JAMES W. DUNBAR . . .

Republican Candidate
for Re-election to
Congress

A Servant of All the People All the Time

Yes, *You* have a Servant Problem . . .

25 YEARS AGO hired help in the home was out of the question for most of us. It cost too much . . .

TODAY ELECTRICITY can do the things that human servants did years ago *and do them so cheaply that almost anyone can afford the service* . . .

IT DOESN'T MATTER how careful one must be of the household budget. If time, health, happiness and cleanliness are important, then electricity is the servant that is needed—and can be afforded . . .

ELECTRICITY TAKES THE DRUDGERY from household labors. It shortens the daylight toil and lengthens the evenings of relaxation and pleasure . . .

ELECTRICITY is no longer a luxury; it has its place in every home—no matter how humble. It has become nearly as necessary to everyday life as water and air . . .

INTERSTATE
Public SERVICE Company

Make Electricity Your Tireless, Silent, Economical Servant.

Field Museum Acquires Huge Utah Loadstone

A HUGE natural magnet or loadstone weighing 400 pounds and possessing unusually powerful magnetic strength has been acquired by the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago, in the Yasatch mountains of Utah.

The peculiar powers of attraction of loadstone were well known in antiquity and it was these properties of the mineral which led to the development of the magnetic compass by the Chinese in the twelfthcentury. Lode stone is a variety of the mineral magnetite. A steel needle placed in contact with a lodestone will in a short time become so magnetized that, if free to move, it will point toward the north pole. It was observance of this phenomenon that suggested the compass. However, the polarity of the mineral was not discovered until hundreds of years after its powers of attraction for iron and other metals were known, according to Dr. Oliver C. Farrington, curator of geology at the museum.

Thales of Miletus (630-550 B.C.) mentions the power of lodestone as do a number of the latter Greek sages, says Dr. Farrington. "There is a fable that the discovery of lodestone was made by a Cretan shepherd, who noticed that his iron-pegged sandals and iron-shod crook clung to the earth. Digging into the gronud, he found lodestone.

The properties of magnetite which seemed mysterious to the ancients, exercised a powerful hold on their imaginations and gave rise to numerous fabulous stories. These extravagant tales were based upon a misconception of the power of lodestone. "There were stories of magnetic domes which held statues of iron and even of brass suspended in the air, and there were accounts of mountains of lodestones which drew all the iron nails from ships which ventured near them so that vessels sailing in those seas were obliged to use wooden pegs for nails."

Historians have differed concerning the discovery and practical application of the compass. It has been attributed to many peoples of Europe and Asia. Chinese fables describe various devices for direction finding such as chariots whose figureheads always pointed south, at various times before the Christian era. "Some European authors seem to indicate an occasional use of the compass as early as the third century, but the first authentic records of its use do not antedate the twelfth century. Shortly after this time compasses came into general use by navigators. The first compasses were magnetized steel needles which were fastened to chips and reeds and floated on water."

* * * * *

Closing negotiations for the purchase of a site to erect a new Federal building at Miami, Florida, the United States Government has paid $438,500 to the Dade County School Board for the Central school property. Work is expected to start soon on razing the old school, after which construction of the new building will be pushed. The proposed building, estimated to cost $1,600,000, will house the postoffice, courthouse, customs house, etc.

Made Him Sore---

A friend said—"When my neighbor's dog digs up my radishes, and his car splashes mud all over my vest, and his kids 'make whoopee' on my freshly painted porch—it makes me sore."

Of course it does—and yet his neighbor no doubt thinks he is giving all his neighbors a square deal. That of course concerns home life. But it's quite the same in business. If you think this Bank is not giving you a square deal, come right in and frankly say so. We will appreciate it, for we *Do Try* to treat everybody fairly.

4% INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Peoples State Bank

ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA

Personal Appearance as an Aid to Advancement

THE thrift of personal appearance is of more importance than at first may be realized. For instance, we are influenced in our judgment of others by appearance.

If a young man applies for a position, he is at a considerable disadvantage if he is slovenly attired or likewise if he is flashily over-dressed.

It is not so much the amount of money that is spent for clothes that counts, as it is the general impression of neatness, cleanliness, self-respect, success, ambition, and recognition of the opinion of others, given through the medium of one's apparel.

One of the outstanding characteristics of the miser is his slovenly, ill kept appearance. One of the predominating characteristics of the spendthrift is his tendency toward flashy clothes.

In this day and age no man especially the youthful one with his hopes and dreams of great success can afford to neglect his personal appearance. Clothes do not make the man, but a good appearance is part of one's equipment for the battle of life.

Any movement now in progress which has for its object merely making people spend more money for clothes is economically unsound, but any educational movement which seeks legitimately to encourage sensible practices in these matters is worthy of praise.

It is good thrift to dress sensibly; money spent to present the individual at his or her best is not wasted.

* * * * *

CITY CAN'T FIND JOBS FOR 40-YEAR-OLD MEN

NEW YORK — How to find jobs for men and women past 40 years of age is the problem that is stumping the New York Department of Public Welfare. The city is maintaining a free employment agency, and manages to place a few younger men and women in jobs, but there is absolutely no call for older persons.

"The requests are always for the young man," said Edward C. Rybicki, director of the agency. "What makes it so shocking is that these older men are mostly skilled, most of them in trades where manual skill has been superseded by machinery."

Department heads are planning a conference with 30 of the city's leading employers in an attempt to find some way past the age barrier.

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Phone 4335

Work Soon on Two Government Buildings

Work is expected to begin soon on a new building to be erected in Washington for the United States Post Office Department, for which Delano & Aldrich, New York, are the Architects. The structure will be of stone with steel frame, seven stories and basement, to cover a ground area of 108,000 square feet, and to contain approximately 14,000,000 cubic feet. The easterly facade will be curved to form one side of a large circular plaza, while the westerly facade will also be curved to form a large niche at the termination of the Great Court which will be enclosed by buildings on three sides but open on the easterly side of 14th street opposite the new building for the Department of Commerce. The court will provide recreational park space for workers in the neighboring buildings. Exterior finish of the building will be of stone to harmonize with adjoining buildings, with metal window frames and sash and interior doors, while the roof will be finished in slate and tile. The interior will be arranged to accommodate the executive offices and several divisional departments of the Post Office Department and will be equipped with complete sanitary, lighting, heating and ventilating facilities. Construction will be in charge of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

Plans are also under way to remodel the State, War and Navy Building to conform to the general lines of the Treasury Building, according to an announcement from the Supervising Architect's office. Congress has made $3,000,000 available for the work, which will also be in charge of the Supervising Architect, who plans to use the sunken gardens on the north half of the building for a basement garage. Waddy B. Wood, Washington, is the architect.

* * * * *

Some of the greatest thinkers say they do their best work during those weeks when their wife isn't speaking to them.

SILENT VIOLIN FOR BEGINNERS HAS NO SOUNDING BOARD

Intended particularly for beginners, a "silent violin" has been so constructed that only the player can hear the notes. It is built along conventional lines without any sounding boards. Since there is no amplification, the notes produced are faint.

* * * * *

UNSEEN FENCE ACROSS PACIFIC IS BARRIER

Stretching east and west across the Pacific is an invisibe fence of water without oxygen which forms an effective barrier to sea life. This belt of water without oxygen has been found to begin 300 feet below the surface, to extend downward 1,000 feet and to be 100 miles wide. Since all creatures of the sea require oxygen, this stretch of water, which constitutes a phenomenon as yet unexplained, formed a fence separating the northern sea life from that of the south. The discovery was made during a scientific expedition by the nonmagnetic ship "Carnegie," later destroyed by fire at Samoa.

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WILES Cut Rate DRUG STORE

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Prescriptions a Specialty
Paints and Varnishes

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Lumber and Building Material

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. . . A Complete Line Priced Right . . .

A DISCOVERY

THAT LAID THE FOUNDATION OF 12 EMPIRES

October
12th
1 4 9 2

October
12th
1 9 3 0

WE—all of us—have our "EMPIRES," some of which are a bit antiquated, some just semi-modern, and some still are yet "Dream Castles."

Without knowledge of navigation, Columbus could not have succeeded, and it is equally wise when building to consult with some one who is familiar with every step of the PROCESS.

We have the "last minute" plan books, showing all types of houses, and we will take pleasure in advising you, either upon construction of a new HOME or modernizing your present one.

PIKES

"Complete Home Builders Service"

414 North Morton St. Phone 3210

Children Should Lead A Normal Life

By William Feather

SHOULD children who show a special aptitude be encouraged to devote their entire attention to that particular activity?

Many parents face this problem. A boy appears to have a remarkable talent for music, or drawing, or mathematics, or even chess. The temptation is to separate him from ordinary children and place him in a special environment.

That is why prodigies so often are dismal failures.

There is a proper time to learn everything, and among the lessons learned by children who lead normal lives are moral control and physical co-ordination. Playmates discipline and train one another more effectively than parents or teachers. The boy who does not lead a normal life in youth usually takes his vices at one gulp the moment he becomes a free agent.

I was once the guest at a house where the parents had taken great pains with their children's table manners. A boy of ten was so thoroughly trained that one day at a picnic, he was discovered looking longingly at a broiled chop and when he was asked why he did not eat it he complained that he did not have a knife and fork!

No doubt special aptitudes should be encouraged early, because life is short, but there is so much about life that can't be learned from books or from tutors that it is a mistake to separate a child from his natural environment. Youth can easily take bumps that would kill an adult. It's the postponement of these bumps that causes tragedy in the lives of so many prodigies.

* * * * *

Some fellows are always trying to do something that can't be done —and failing.

* * * * *

Some of the best fun in life is a by-product of the day's work.

* * * * *

If you like people, you'll generally find they like you.

* * * * *

A successful business man is as sensitive to the voice of his customers as a politican is to the voters.

SMILES

MR. NEWLY WED: Is the steak ready now, dear?

MRS. NEWLY WED: I'm sorry I'm so long, George, but it looked hopeless grilled, and it doesn't look much better fried, but if you'll be patient a little longer, I'll see what boiling does to it.

—Capper's Magaizne.

* * * * *

VERA: I see here where a man married a woman for money. You wouldn't marry me for money, would you?

VICTOR: Why certainly not, my dear; I wouldn't marry you for all the money in the world.

—Answers.

* * * * *

Double Call for Inventors

A tooth paste that removes the film from the teeth may be all right, but what we need is a hair oil that will remove the fog from the brain.—*Cincinnati Enquier.*

* * * * *

George Zimmerman of Waynesburg, Pa., advertises a free marriage ceremony with any purchase of gasoline at his filling station. He is the local justice of the peace.

* * * * *

A barber at Shanghai, China, was fined two dollars for bobbing a woman's hair. The court ruled he should have received permission from her husband before doing the deed.

* * * * *

Men worry a lot about their hair —when it's half gone.

Put the "grin" in grind

—with the Pause that refreshes

9 MILLION *a day*

TUNE IN ON STATION

COCA-COLA

Bottling Co.

Bloomington, Ind.

Every Wednesday
Coca-Cola Dance Orchestra. Grantland Rice interviewing sports champions. Broadcast from NBC New York Studios.

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This modern office strives to render it at prices within your means

This is a guaranteed Plate

Come in and see Sample

Investigate Our Special Prices for November

Dr. W. E. VOLLE - Dentist

106 S. Walnut, Bloomington, Ind. Open Evs. Dial 4666

Sees God Through His Factory Smoke

By Glenn Frank

MODERN man, at the first onset of his drunkenness from the wine of modernity, exiled from his life several of the gracious and golden things that gave salt and savor to the life of his ancient and mediaeval ancestors, and among these were religion and beauty.

Notoriously, modern man, in the midst of his growing industrialism, has for a time gone irreligious and utilitarian.

His agricultural ancestors moved in the midst of forces they could neither understand nor master—famine and flood and pestilence and earthquakes and the unseen and uncontrollable machinery of the seasons.

What more natural and logical than that they should turn, with offerings and prayers and incantations, to an Unseen Power to help them face these forces they could neither understand nor master?

: : :

Industrial modern man moves in the midst of forces he growingly understands and increasingly masters — and even the ancient riddles of famine, flood, pestilence, earthquake and the seasons are open books to him.

What more natural and logical than that he should lean on himself for mastery of his world? It is this that has made modern man, for a time, irreligious.

And, then, with his new toy of mass production through machinery he has been absorbed in the game of making useful things quickly and cheaply. And in the first flush of his machine age he forgot beauty. That was all right for painters and poets, but he was busy making things cheaply.

One of these exiles is being asked back by modern man. Every year he shows more eagerness to have the place in which he works and the things he makes beautiful.

: : :

A few weeks ago, I sat through a luncheon hour with my friend, Elon Huntington Hooker, distinguished chemical engineer, as he talked, with the same eager enthusiasm I have seen artists bring to a discussion of their art, of the plans he was bringing to fruition for a branch of his Electrochemical Company on the Pacific coast. He is a good business man. He knows how to conduct an industry profitably. He is obviously and demonstrably a very practical man. And yet he might have been a mediaeval prelate planning the stone loveliness of an addition to his cathedral. Clearly, he did not intend that Nature should frown at him when his plant was finished and say, "See how you have despoiled a spot I made beautiful!" With all the eagerness of a boy, he thumbed through a collection of photographs of the various structures his industry had erected during the life of the business, tracing, with a delight I have rarely seen business men display over a progressively good balance sheet, the progressively more beautiful structures that had been created as the industry grew.

The cynic says all this is but added evidence that modern man is incurably irreligious, that he squanders on factories an emotional urge he should be investing in religion, that the beautifying of business is but garlanding materialism with roses.

I dissent. Modern man is calling beauty back from its exile. Give him time and he will work his way back from the far country of materialism, and, minus the superstition of his ancient ancestors, he will see God through the smoke of his factories.

* * * * *

"Yes, I used to shoot tigers in Africa," said the big game hunter.

"But there are no tigers in Africa," said the suspicious one.

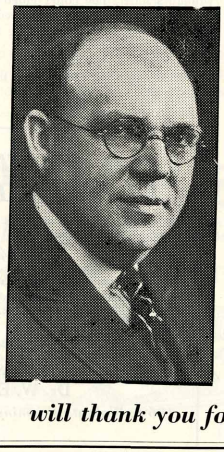
"Certainly not," said the B. G. H. "I shot them all."

—*Morden Times.*

* * * * *

By the time you're able to boast about how well your hens lay you find that everybody's hens are laying.

Claude G. Malott



Republican Candidate for

Representative of Monroe County

In years past, I have worked faithfully for the best interests of the citizens of Monroe County and if elected at the coming election will put forth my best efforts in their behalf.

will thank you for your support

Things of Importance Strange and New

CANDLES IN BALLOONS BANNED AS FIRE HAZARD

Weathermen in California, who have been accustomed to finding the direction and velocity of winds aloft by sending up small balloons equipped with little lanterns carrying tallow candles to make them visible at night, have been ordered to stop this practice because of the danger of starting forest fires. The balloons used for this night-observation work burst and the protected candle falls, often burning until it reaches the ground. Airmen will be deprived of the reports until a safe light is found.

* * * * *

GIANT INTER-CITY MOTOR BUS CARRIES FIFTY-THREE

Capable of accommodating fifty-three passengers each, giant double-deck motor coaches are being turned out by a Pacific coast coach works to be used in inter-city travel and long cross-country runs. The palatial busses have all the comforts of the modern parlor railroad car and from the upper deck offer a splendid view of the scenery along the highways.

* * * * *

PLASTERING DONE BY AIR CUTS DOWN HARD WORK

Operated by compressed air, a plastering machine which mixes and applies plaster to the walls has been made by a California inventor. The familiar trowel with which plaster has been applied for centuries, is used only to spread the material. The machine works effectively over all plaster bases, including wood and metal lath, plasterboard, wire, paper, concrete or brick. It handles both interior and exterior coats.

* * * * *

DISHES THAT WILL NOT BREAK MADE OF COTTON

After experimenting for several years, a British inventor has succeeded in treating cotton in such a way that it can be made into serviceable dinner plates and other light articles usually made of some material that is easily broken. Aside from being unbreakable when dropped, the cotton dishes and other articles also are light in weight as compared with the materials used ordinarily for such purposes.

MICROPHONE IN A BANK VAULT SOUNDS ALARM

As a burgular alarm, a microphone has been installed in a Chicago bank vault and connected to police stations. The microphone is smaller than those used in broadcasting, but so sensitive that the slightest noise causes it to function. It is expected to prove useful in case someone is accidentally locked in the vault, as well as in the event of attempted robbery.

ATTACKS BY CHINESE PIRATES CALL FOR GUARD

Shipping companies have formed special guards to protect their passengers and property from attacks by Chinese pirates, according to reports from England. During the past year, two British ships were attacked. The third officer of one of the vessels was killed. Temporary arrangements were made for military guards, and a police organization is now functioning.

* * * * *

Iodine has been found in coal by German scientists.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

— of the —

First National Bank

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

—as submitted to the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States Treasury Department

as of September 24th, 1930

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$1,773,666.78
Overdrafts	2,126.78
U. S. Government Bonds, State, County and Municipal Bonds, and other bonds	1,269,115.62
Banking House, Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	176,707.66
Real Estate Owned, other than Banking House	4,618.97
Cash and Due from Federal Reserve and Other Banks	558,945.48
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasury	6,000.00
Other Assets	149.66
	$3,791,330.95

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 120,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	259,795.95
National Bank Currency—issued by this bank through the U.S. Treasury Department	120,000.00
Deposits—Demand, Time Certified Checks and Cashier's Checks	3,291,535.00
	$3,791,330.95

BLOOMINGTON'S BANK SINCE 1871

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ESTABLISHED 1866
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REED-POWERS CUT STONE CO.
Incorporated
CUT STONE CONTRACTORS AND QUARRYMEN
MILL AND MAIN OFFICE: BEDFORD, INDIANA

HUNTER BROS. STONE CO.
Bloomington, Indiana
Block and Sawed Oolitic Limestone
Gray - Buff - Grabuf - Variegated

BEDFORD CUT STONE CO.
BEDFORD, IND.
Since '97

VICTOR OOLITIC STONE CO.
VICTOR, Ind.
In the Heart of the Oolitic Belt
"Superior Buff" Oolitic Limestone
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

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H. A. Woolery & Son
Quarrymen and Cut Stone Contractors
INDIANA LIMESTONE
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

B. G. HOADLEY QUARRIES, Inc.
Block Sawed
Buff Variegated Gray
INDIANA LIMESTONE
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

George Gratzer

Continued from page 5

jury or death in so doing. Mr. Gratzer says that the incident seems as if but yesterday and that the mill workers were much excited over the event.

In his fifty-one years in the Indiana Limestone district George Gratzer has in reality "gone every step of the way" in the unfolding of this giant industry. Many prominent buildings carry the impress of his chisel. Among them is the Washington county courthouse at Salem, the first two Indiana University buildings erected after the fire in 1894, the first stone building erected on the University campus somewhere near 1890, the Catholic church at Columbus, The Sister's Chapel of the Visitation at Mobile, Alabama, the Rush County court house and repair work on the Joseph Erwin home at Columbus.

In speaking of the work at Indiana University Mr. Gratzer says that the stone was cut right on the ground and with him on this work was Tom McIntosh contractor, Dan Rowe, Jim Scott, James Gray, Mike Barger and Alex Smith, all names familiar in the annals of the stone country. Other old timers frequently referred to by Mr. Gratzer in speaking of the old days are his brother John Gratzer and Jim Culhan,Sr. Among the foremost contractors of the early days was P. H. McCormack of Columbus for whom Mr. Gratzer worked on many occasions. The Library hall at Indianapolis was built by McCormack. It took twenty-one months for the stone men to complete their work on this building. Twelve men were employed on the job and Mr. Gratzer says this was one of the most satisfactory jobs of his career.

For a short time associated with others, Mr. Gratzer branched out in the stone business for himself but later gave up this project. Through fifty-one winters of uncertain mid-west weather with summers to match, Mr. Gratzer has labored on. His attitude towards his work is like that of the third workman in a story frequently told in the stone country of three men who were questioned regarding their work. One man said he was doing a day's work, a second man said he was earning his living while a third said he was helping build a great cathedral. To George Gratzer every bit of stone chipped from the plain surface in his pattern is "building" and consciously or unconsciously each day, he is building a record for honest workmanship, good citizen-ship and as a Christian gentleman, of which any man might be proud.

In speaking of his family and home life Mr. Gratzer waxes eloquent. He has found life good. He is the son of Ralph and Katherine Bloom Gratzer and he was born in Louisville, Ky. His mother was a native of Germany and his father of Switzerland. Both loved their adopted land and taught their sons lessons in patriotism and right living from their earliest years. Soon after coming to Bedford Mr. Gratzer met for him, the one woman, Miss Elsie Gaussin, whose parents came to America from Alsace-Lorraine. He courted her and won her favor and they were married in Bedford in 1865. After their marriage they went to live on south High street in Bedford. Since that time the name of the street has been changed to I street but the Gratzer home has not changed. For forty-five years Mr. and Mrs. Gratzer have lived in the comfortable brick house. Here their son Edmund was born and here they hope to end their days. Their son, their only child is employed as head draftsman with the Carl Furst Stone Company and lives within a few blocks of his parents with his family.

Mr. Gratzer speaks in a happily reminiscent vein of his early impressions of Bedford. The square was lighted with coal oil lamps. The sidewalks, where there were any were of planks. When the town gallants wished to step out of nights in those days, they carried lanterns along, for many pitfalls in the way of slumbering pigs and calves, upstanding tree roots as well as puddles in the low spots, lay in waiting for the unwary traveller. In the civic improvements which gradually have been developed, Mr. Gratzer has always taken a vital interest. To him Bedford is home, the best city in the land and the stone country, God's own country. If you want to see what the people of the home town of George Gratzer think of him, just see him enter Purdue Mill, Indiana Limestone Co. as he does every working morning or follow him about the square some fine Saturday afternoon and see the glad hands. Truly George Gratzer is one of the grand old men of the stone country.

* * * * *

RAILWAY-CAR LUNCH COUNTER FOR PASSENGERS

Railroad passengers who like to eat between meals now may have their wants satisfied on one of the fast trains between Washington and New York. A sandwich and lunch counter has been installed in one of the cars, which has as an added feature reclining chairs inducive to rest and comfort during the night journey.

PRAISED — By Users Everywhere

THE modern age is a very critical one! The *Globe Glow-Boy's* reputation and popularity has been earned by sound, consistant performance.

The *Glow-Boy* has *Globe* furnace construction . . . larger grate surface . . . greater heating surface (giving more circulation) than the average pipe furnace . . . locked and sealed joints . . . airtight doors . . . perfect fire control.

Don't fail to come in and see the *Glow Boy.* We will be glad to show you how the *Glow-Boy* is superior as a parlor furnace.

Thrasher Bros.

South Side *Bloomington*

Manufacturers Find Conditions Favorable

BELEIF that the worst of the business slump has been passed and that the outlook for the winter is preponderantly favorable was expressed by the National Association of Manufacturers at its recent meeting, through a report by General Secretary J. Lewis Benton, as the conclusion of the organization's annual trade survey. This was based on reports from manufacturers in 25 basic groupings, covering present and prospective trade inventories, comparisons with last fall as to employment, labor supply, wages, production, sales quantities and sales prices, and labor conditions.

Only about one-third of the reports pronounced business poor, with 47 per cent reporting fair, 15 per cent good and 2 per cent excellent. Prospects for winter were reported excellent by 2 per cent, good by 18 per cent, fair by 59 per cent and poor by the remainder. Normal stocks on hand were reported by 57 per cent, low stocks by 26 per cent and over supply by only 17 per cent.

"Certainly," said President John E. Edgerton, in his annual address, "nothing has happened to weaken the confidence of understanding minds in the essential parts of our American economic system, and in its adaptability to the highest ends of progress, nor in our scheme of government. On the contrary, while the depression has brought into clearer view some egregious abuses of both our economic and political mechanisms, it has at the same time demonstrated their sufficiency of strength for as severe a test as has yet been known."

The abolition of poverty, Mr. Edgerton said, involves first the solution of the problem of involuntary unemployment.

"The big job of society," he continued, "is to provide opportunity, and at that point individual obligation and responsibility begin. There is little excuse for any extraordinary amount of real need in the country, even in the face of all the injustices that exist. There have been more days when a well [illegible] job was available to everyone [illegible]ed it than days when any appreciable number could not find work."

If individuals neglect to provide against lean days ahead, is the economic system of government or industry to blame? Mr. Edgerton asked this question and cited a variety of legislative proposals on public unemployment, insurance, old age pensions and similar measures, to be considered by state legislatures in 1931.

"The unashamed resistance of organized industry to predatory legislative invasions in the form of compulsory acts patently based on unenlightened emotion, inadequate information or selfish motive, proceeds not only from the instinct of self-protection, but also from the knowledge that every unnecessary burden on its resources handicaps it in its program of the best service at the least cost of every kind to society," Mr. Edgerton added. "The issue is not whether the wage earner or any other worker should be rationally protected against the hardships of unemployment and of disabilities resulting from old age or other causes, natural or unnatural. It is not a question of whether society should take care of its unfortunates, for it is already doing that. The question is on the safest and otherwise best methods of extending relief to those in need of it, from whatever cause and at whatever age. Even a more important question is that of salutary methods of reducing to a minimum its occasions."

WARD G. BIDDLE

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

— for —

REPRESENTATIVE

— from —

MONROE COUNTY

Will Appreciate Your Support

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. . . pledges himself to represent all the people of this county

Business Conditions in the Oolitic Limestone Field

THE general trend of business is slowly upward, and the stone business is moving along very well with prospects for most of the firms entering the winter with business sufficient to keep the wheels rolling. Both districts, Monroe and Lawrence, in a general way have little complaint to register.

In the Ellettsville sector the Crowe mill of the Bloomington Limestone Co., is very busy. Matthews Bros. Co., is running about normal. Ditto Harding & Cogswell. The Perry Stone Co., has orders to keep them busy till February. The A. J. Thompson Company has enough ahead to give them a good winter's run. The Reed-Powers quarry south of town, was down a short time but is again running. Hunter Bros. continue to take care of some nice orders for block and sawed stuff.

Around Bloomington most of the plants have sufficient work to keep going. The Monon Stone Co., Woolery & Son, The Carl Furst Co., Indian Hill, Victor Oolitic, Empire, Independent, Bloomington Limestone Co, Indiana Limestone Co., — everything in this group is using this fine weather to clean up and start in the winter with anything that turns up.

B. G. Hoadley Quarries, Inc., has a fine lot of blocks stored for the winter trade; Walker Bros., Senator Hoadley, Manager; Alexander King, Sare & Hoadley, the J. M. Hoadley Co., Indiana Limestone Company mills, are all going, not crowded but managing to keep the men at work. Business quiet with the Mutual Oolitic.

In the Bedford district the mills of the Indiana Limestone Co., the Bedford Cut Stone Co., Ingalls Stone Co., Reed-Powers, The Carl Furst Co., are running practically normal, with prospects for a fair to good demand for the future.

* * * * *

SHAWNEE COMPANY FINISHING LARGE CONTRACT

A revelation awaits those who visited the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 and who may from time on again stroll over the same historic ground. As visitors to the World's Fair they were awed with the magnificence of the Palace of Fine Arts. This great structure, an exemplification of the most ornate in Greek Ionic architecture was by far at the time of the fair, the outstanding structure of the American continent. Yet the detail of this great building was but a sham. Destined when erected to serve only its purpose during the fair and to be demolished promptly thereafter as were the other buildings of the exposition, its exterior treatment and detail was of staff— a sham of plaster of paris and excelsior — on a masonry back ground. Serving a temporary purpose upon the conclusion of the exposition prevented this building being demolished. In the almost forty years it has stood as a memento of the great fair the exterior sham treatment ran true to form. It deteriorated and passed into oblivion. The masonry walls on the other hand likewise ran true to form and reputation and stood intact as sturdy as the day they were erected.

And now Chicago is restoring this great building in all its original detail and grandeur, not to stand but a few years, but to be passed down through the ages to come. Staff has been discarded and Indiana Limestone will now give to the world a lasting reproduction of the beauty and character of this historic edifice. What more fitting tribute or lasting recommendation could be conferred upon this universally known material?

The *Shawnee Stone Co.*, Bloomington, Indiana, started work on this project, January 1, 1930. The last of more than five hundred cars was shipped to Chicago the week of October 12th. No finer work ever came into the Indiana district. A subsequent contract for the massive sculptured figures, the metope panels and the Parthenon frieze, the latter a true reproduction of the frieze and panels in the ancient Parthenon at Athens are now being executed in the mill of the *Shawnee Stone Co.*, under the supervision of *Bruner & Donato.* The completed building will not only command the admiration of the people of America but will pass down in history a lasting tribute to the skill and ability of the artisans of Bloomington.

* * * * *

The Allen A. Wilkinson Lumber Co., at Bedford, carries a very complete line of lumber, paints, etc., and has built up a big business by treating everybody right and holding the prices right down to bed-rock. Don't matter what you need in the way of lumber, building materials, etc., large or small orders, give them a call.

Keep Warm . . .

with one of our

GOOD STOVES

TERMS AND PRICES
TO SUIT

Patronage of Employees of Stone Industry Solicited

FRANK BURNS

NEW AND USED GOODS

516 West 6th Street Bloomington

Explanation of Stylolites, Joints and Faults

From Geological Survey-Bulletin 811-C

STYLOLITES or "crowfeet" are peculiar dark gray to black zigzag markings in certain limestones and marbles. They differ somewhat in composition. Some consist mainly of shale or consolidated clay with more or less organic matter; some contain finely divided dark-green grains of chlorite or related iron silicates; others consist mainly of black bituminous matter. Small quantities of pyrite may also be present and through oxidation impart a rusty color to the stylolites in outcrops or close to the surface.

The stylolites in the Indiana oolitic limestone consist mainly of black bituminous shaly matter and irregularly distributed pyrite. They occur mostly at the top and bottom of the formation but also locally within it and lie along boundaries between certain beds.

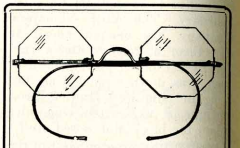
The origin of stylolites or "crowfeet" has interested and puzzled geologists for many years, and different interpretations have been offered, but the most satisfactory one is that the stylolites were formed by the differential solution of limestone by ground water along certain bedding planes and fractures while the pressure of the superincumbent beds closed the spaces produced by solution as fast as they were formed. The differential character of the solution process was due to the greater resistance to solvents by the larger and more crystalline grains and the more thoroughly cemented portions of the adjacent beds. Solution was most successfully resisted at certain points along one bed and at other points along the adjacent bed, so that, as the process went on these resisting points were gradually pushed into the cavities opposite them by the weight of the overlying rock. The most recent and thorough discussion of the origin of stylolites is given by Stockdale, who made a thorough study of stylolites in the Indiana oolitic limestone as well as in the Mitchell and Warsaw or "Harrodsburg" limestones.

The dark shaly material that generally accompanies stylolites has been regarded as the deformed remnants of thin layers or films of shale that originally separated the limestone or marble beds and by others as the accumulated insoluble residue of the dissolved portions of the stone. Stockdale regards those in the Indiana oolitic limestone as insoluble residue and presents chemical analyses and calculations to support his conclusion.

The period in which the stylolites were formed is not clear. The stone had become consolidated and could be reached by percolating waters unsaturated in calcium carbonate. Such waters in limestone regions are ordinarily found above ground-water level, a fact that would imply that the stone after consolidation had been elevated and lay close to the surface of the land before it became deeply buried beneath the overlying strata. Some deeply circulating artesian waters, however, could accomplish the same result and would be active at depths where pressure would be more likely to produce the stylolites. The presence of long-pointed crystals (scalenohedrons) of calcite as well as crystals of pyrite along the stylolites implies that after solution had taken place the limestone, if once elevated, had again subsided below the ground-water level, which marks the general lower limit of oxidation. Pyrite, a disulphide of iron, would not form in the presence of free oxygen, and the long-pointed crystals of calcite, according to the writer's experience, are also characteristic of deposits that contain or are associated with pyrite and certain other metallic sulphides. The deep-seated waters that deposited the pyrite and calcite were presumably similar to the deep-seated sulphurous spring waters of French Lick and West Baden.

Fine-grained Veins or Streaks

At some time subsequent to consolidation but evidently prior to covering by later sediment, short



Frank D. Hope

OPTOMETRIST

Eyes Examined and Glasses Accurately Fitted

Reference Cheerfully Given

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cracks, many of them irregular, were formed apparently by contraction. These cracks then became filled by finely divided calcium carbonate, which thoroughly cemented the cracks and developed light-colored streaks a quarter of an inch or less in thickness. These streaks may be seen occasionally in the finished stone. They interrupt the original structure of the stone but so far as seen, do not impair its strength or weathering qualities. The writer is informed that these light-colored streaks are also present in some of the more porous stone.

Seams or Joints and Faults

After deposition of the Pennsylvanian rocks ("Coal Measures"), the whole region was uplifted with little tilting or warping. The stress causing this movement was sufficient to develop fractures of greater or less extent. Some of these are inconspicuous or even invisible "strain-line" cracks ("dries" or "dry seams") that extend a few feet or yards, for no apparent reason unless correlated with the larger fissures, when they may prove to be due to shearing or torsional movement.

Of the larger fissures, many are simple cracks, but a few are accompanied by a small amount of displacement or faulting of their walls.

Fractures serve as channels for water that percolated from the surface downward to the level of permanent ground water. Below this level all rocks are saturated with water. The upper boundary of this saturated zone in regions of humid climate slopes in the same general direction as the surface of the ground but less steeply. Where it reaches the surface it gives rise to springs and streams. For a long time the ground-water level was in the "Coal Measures," but after a prolonged period of erosion it became lowered into the Mitchell limestone and later into the Indiana oolitic limestone.

Above ground-water level rain water containing oxygen and carbon dioxide obtained from the air and from decaying vegetation percolated along fractures and open bedding planes and through the body of the stone, especially the more porous strata. After every abundant rainfall a new supply of water followed this complicated course, and after each supply had passed downward the moist openings were filled with air.

* * * * *

DEDICATION LAWRENCE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Continued from page 4

The day's entertainment will terminate at night, with a gigantic out door dance on the east side of the square.

If you want a big day of entertainment you will not be mistaken in going to Bedford on Armistice Day. There will be more music and all around good time than has been there since the first Armistice Day. Bands and drum corps, even the Auxiliary Drum corps of Indianapolis, which was awarded the title National Champions at the Boston Convention this year, and these women certainly do know how to drum, will be on every corner.

Gillen Post of the American Legion, of Bedford, should feel justly proud of this great day that is theirs in every way. The citizens should feel proud of the fine organization of ex-soldiers, sailors and marines, that is rapidly coming to the front as an organization of men pledged to do welfare work for the community as well as carry on for their departed comrades.

Chas. Gilbert Shaw

PHOTOGRAPHER

in the House of the Seven Gables

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BLOOMINGTON - - - - INDIANA

Great Plans Made For Chicago Centennial Exposition--1933

"Old Contributor" in The Associated Builders of Chicago.

BOYS, I have just come from the offices of the Chicago Centennial Exposition where I have been inspecting plans and I want to tell you that we are going to have a real world's fair," was the enthusiastic comment of the Old Contractor as he joined a few of his friends in the lounge of the Associated Builders the other day. "If there are any of you fellows who are only luke-warm on this fair proposition I suggest that you get on the band wagon and work for the success of the exposition. We're going to have it, and it's going to be a great fair," he continued.

The veteran builder spoke of progress being made on the Administration building, referred to the Travel and Transport building work and said that the Electrical building will be in the process of construction soon after the first of the year. He then went on to say that "the Administration building will be the only one of the group which will be heated, for the others will be used only during summer weeks. But the others will be as well insulated as this one, for they must keep out summer heat just as the central building must keep heat in and cold out. All these buildings will be very light in construction. Their total weight is to be less than that of the earth removed for their foundations. Naturally, under these conditions, there is a considerable departure from standard practice and builders must use the very latest developments in their fields. The structural steel will be of 20,000 pounds' working stress—that much weight per square inch in the finished building. The greatest working stress permitted under the Chicago building code is 16,000 pounds, which engineers today regard as too little, for lighter steel is allowed in many other cities.

"The wall construction will be of light metal studs, faced on the outside with composition board of asbestos fiber and portland cement. The interior walls will be of gypsum board. Twenty-gague sheet metal will make the floors, on interlocking channel sections, supported by metal truss joints, the surface being of composition which, after being applied, looks like linoleum. With the space between the metal walls and the compressed board surfacing insulated with rock wool, the building walls will have the effectiveness of twelve-inch brick walls and will weigh only 10 per cent as much.

"A dome 300 feet in diameter and 125 feet high will surmount the Travel and Transport building. The construction of that dome certainly is according to a new idea. It will be a catenary supported dome, suspended from cables strung as they are in a suspension bridge, instead of being held upright upon rigid structural steel members and stone. The exterior walls will be of interlocking steel channels, backed by insulation board, with a rising air current between the steel and board to carry off heated air. The dome will be supported by twelve steel towers incorporated in the construction of the dome. Cables will be suspended from these towers, making a network from which drop cords will suspend the dome of the structure. The towers will be guyed to dead weights buried in the ground.

"Thus we are using the maximum tensile value of steel,' C.W. Farrier, assistant director of works, explains, 'You may suspend 1,000 pounds from a piano wire, but to hold 1,000 pounds upright a steel beam heavy enough to withstand buckling is needed. Construction costs will be greatly minimized, for the men erecting the dome members will work in bosun's chairs, costing $1.50 each, while a steel dome supported from within would require at least $50,000 worth of rented derricks and staging.'

"And what a colorful thing the exposition will be, as envisaged now by engineers, artists and electricians! Those steel or composition board walls will be painted, and as they present smooth surfaces colors by day will be brilliant, while colors by night may be entirely different—varying with the moment or the mood of floodlight operators. Why not a symphony in color and sound, arranged from a central swichboard, where a master organist sits at the keys? Why not an adaption of the idea of music carried on light waves?

"But that is getting into the realm of speculation, and the directors of the Century of Progress are avoiding speculation as they would avoid a boa constrictor hanging from the arch of the Madison street bridge."

* * * * *

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR STONE DRAFTING CLASS

Prof. Ralph Tirey, Superintendent of the Bloomington schools, announces that on Monday night, November 3, a class will be organized for stone drafting.

Do You Know . . .

. . . that we carry THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing

IN SOUTHERN INDIANA

Kahn Clothing Company

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

Radio is a Modern Aid in Criminal Apprehension

ONE of the remarkable and useful results of the invention of the radio is its ability to apprehend criminals. Every hour of the day some criminal some where is run down by the use of this miracle of the age,and brought speedily to justice.

As a result of the interest in this mode of putting a curb on banditry, many cities of the country have equipped radio sets in police cars, which are patrolling the streets with marked results. By the use of the system, often cars pick up reports of hold ups within a few minutes of their commission, and have the culprits under arrest before they have time to make their get away. It is said that in the last eighteen months 1,800 arrests were made in Detroit through the radio hook-up and that the average time for each arrest was a minute and a half. Michigan has a state-wide hook-up and a few seconds after a crime is reported every section of the state is notified. Under these conditions the fleeing criminal has little chance for escape.

Right here in our own state of Indiana the radio is doing its share in putting the criminal out of business by speedy apprehension. A few months ago a filling station was held up at Indianapolis by two negroes. A broadcast described the men, and within a few minutes they were under arrest, before they had gone six blocks. That no mistake may be made the message is repeated three times. In the case of these negroes as they were hauled into a police car the machine was getting the warning, and one of the negroes remarked that "that thing is telling on us."

It is said that the quickest time for radio arrest was at Oak Park, Ill. The crew of a fully equipped machine was waiting on a corner for a stop light to "Go". Just then another machine pulled up. The tell tale radio described the man in the car, and the officer stepped from one running board to the other and nailed his man.

As far back as 1921 efforts were made to use the radio by police cars, but the progress was slow. The system now is successful and developing rapidly. Federal and state aid are features that are helping the movement.

* * * * *

ALIEN BARS TIGHTENED TO HELP EMPLOYMENT

President Hoover has announced that the state department has moved to aid employment by tightening the immigration restrictions on aliens who might become public charges.

Consul-generals who issue visas for immigration to the United States have been instructed to inquire more carefully into the financial status of the applicant.

The extent to which this will affect the volume of immigration to this country or its effect on unemployment has not been estimated. The President said officials expect a sharp decrease in the number of those types who formerly have come to America and have been unable to support themselves.

In March, 1929, similar restrictions in regard to Mexico were imposed, leading to a sharp decrease in the number of immigrants crossing the Mexican border. To a lesser extent these restrictions also have been applied to Canada.

Under the new plan of the state department, European ports are to be held responsible particularly.

* * * * *

The Kenney-King Company has just completed their oil station at 1700 south Walnut street, Bloomington and will have their opening Saturday, October 25. Their beautiful station is constructed of Indiana Limestone, and should prove a favorite oiling station with the employees generally of the stone industry. The Kenney-King company is composed of high grade men, and you can always expect square treatment at their stations. Gas and oils of the best grades. A special invitation is extended to the public to give their goods a try out.

* * * * *

When a person uses an unusual word frequently, it is a good indication that it is a recent acquisition.

INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY OPENING QUARRY AT STINESVILLE

All the folks at Stinesville, Ellettsville, and the north part of the county are pleased to know that the Indiana Limestone Company is opening the Hoadley quarry at Stinesville. The company already has considerable machinery at the quarry and will soon be in active operation. Years ago John Hoadley & Sons quarried a very fine grade of stone there, and a large amount of extra fine stone remains to be taken out.

* * * * *

GOVERNOR LESLIE ON CHILD TRAINING

Last week was state Teachers' meeting at Indianapolis. The following beautiful article appeared in the daily papers, from Governor Leslie, addressed to the teachers:

The moulding of child life is the most tremendously responsible vocation in society. Today's children are tomorrow's adults. The childish prattle all too soon becomes the word of wisdom that guides the destiny of the world. The dreams and fancies of childhood become the realities of mature life.

Next to the parent, the teacher is the most potent influence in the world today. His every act and mannerism whether in school or out are models for some child's imitation. Teachers should be chosen with the utmost care. Their lives should be the subject of the most minute scrutiny. Their preparation for their life's work should be undertaken with conscientious consideration of its responsibility to the child and to society.

It is a good thing for the teachers of our state to get together, become acquainted with each other's problems and catch the inspiration that community of thought and action bring to those engaged in a common cause.

May your coming together give you a heightened sense of the nobility of your calling and import of your obligation. I bespeak for you a profitable and successful gathering.

* * * * *

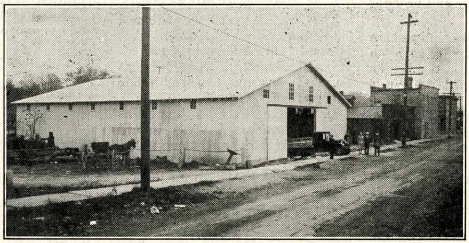
Before long the only women left with bobbed hair will be the old ladies.

* * * * *

A life insurance salesman has an irresistable sales talk—if he can get anyone to listen to him.

Ellettsville Hardware & Lumber Co.

Full Line of Lumber and Cement for Quarry Purposes



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SHAWNEE CARRARA
A dense cream white Indiana Limestone particularly adaptable for monumental buildings.

SHAWNEE ORIENTAL
Economical---Just the stone for those appreciating a trace of colors.

This Company proposes to merit and retain the confidence and patronage of the trade that made possible its development and expansion.

Block, sawed, planed and turned Indiana Limestone for the cut stone trade. Cut Ready to Set for the Larger Operations.

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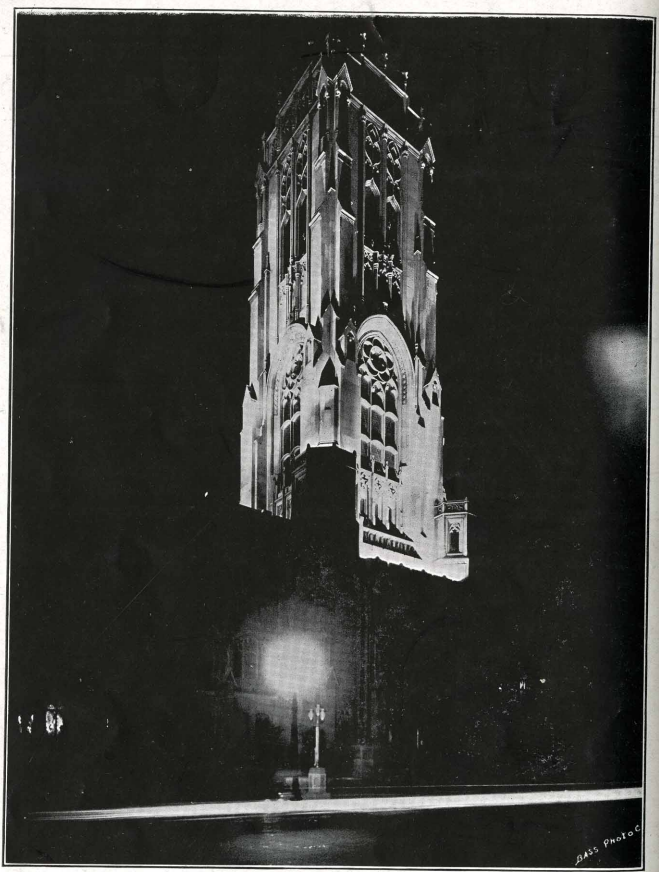

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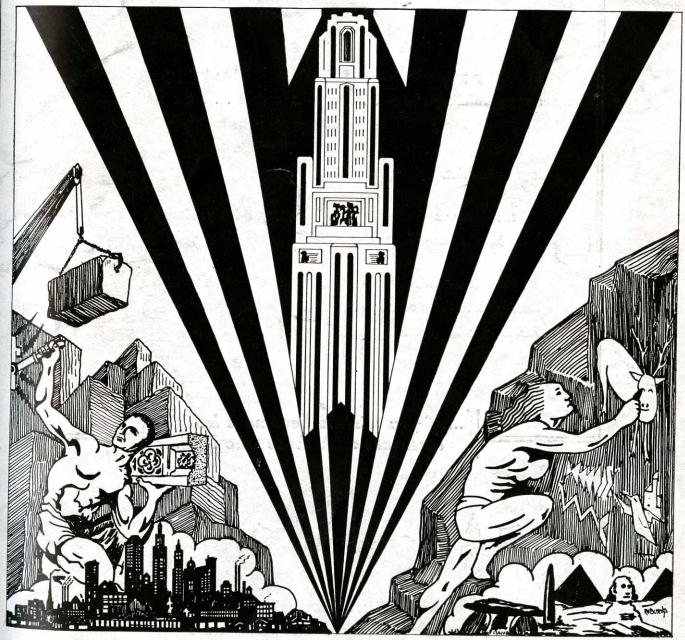
THE INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE INDUSTRY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY



Volume 2, No. 5 **November 1930** $1.00 per Year

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Leadership

IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE, in every field of endeavor, one person, one industry stands out head and shoulders above the rest.

For many years *Indiana Oolitic Limestone* has been preeminent among building stones . . . without a peer . . . the margin of leadership being increased from year to year and now 65 9-10% of all architectural building stone comes from the Bedford-Bloomington district.

So the INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY and its predecessors have been in the fore-front of the industry since its very inception.

Whether in volume of work done, quality of service rendered, assistance to architects and the trade, advertising or research, INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY has set the pace.

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VOLUME 2 ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 5

Bedford's New Court House

BEDFORD and Lawrence County have good reason to be proud of their new court house, for it is a beautiful structure, and stands as a lasting memorial to the highest type of architectural and mechanical skill and is a fine monument to the most beautiful and durable stone that the best quarries in the world can produce.

Being located in the community where the stone business is the principal industry—where practically everybody makes his living either in the office, the mill or the quarry—a most natural common occurrence is a group of men on the sidewalk commenting on the exterior of the structure.

To the casual observer, the design is a little unusual, but taken as a whole—the walls, the stone, the workmanship—it is magnificent and a credit to the city and county.

The man who has been familiar with stone all his life, looks deeper; he sees the fine even texture of the stone; the charm of color throughout; strength and resisting qualities to climatic changes; real artistry in the uniformity of the wall units; the skill in setting; and then he remarks:

"It's the finest piece of stone work, and the best quality of stone, I ever saw," to which his buddy, standing by his side, with dinner pail in hand, replies:

"Yes, and you remember the Indiana Limestone Company gave us positive instructions to not let a piece of stone go in the building that was'nt first class."

The Indiana Limestone Company furnished the stone, and the company is complimented on every hand for its part in the erection of the beautiful structure.

By reason of the large number of stone buildings in Bedford, the city is known the world over as the "Stone City." With their court house nestled in the center of the square, surrounded by many stone business blocks, the magnificent court of justice will stand as an enduring monument to the stone industry, the city and county, for ages to come.

The interior is finished in stone and Vermont marble, and is large and convenient. The basement embraces rest and assembly rooms. The county offices occupy the first floor, with the court room above. The court room is elaborately finished in black walnut, and is very fine in every detail.

By reason of sentiment and the belief that the cost could be held down, the design included a portion of the old building, and this feature was very successfully carried out. The total cost is $390,000.

* * * * *

COMMENT ON OLD TOMBSTONES

There has been considerable comment on the old tombstones that were pictured in our October number of *Quarries and Mills*, and there has been quite a demand for the issue by stone men who used the pictures as another of the hundreds of evidences of the durability and weathering qualities of Oolitic Limestone.

One well-informed stone man remarked to us: "Look at the arrises, how perfect they are, and over 100 years old. The net work though somewhat crude, stands right out, as though it was carved yesterday."

Observation of another, who stands high as an authority on architecture and sculpture: "The location from whence this stone came, the extreme north section of the Oolitic field, is strong evidence that the quality is practically the same everywhere between the two rivers, the west and east forks of White river. The texture is practically the same the entire 30 miles from north to south, and the cutting and carving qualities show little or no change."

The many old buildings throughout the country erected of our native Oolitic Limestone, perfect in detail, massive, dignified, abiding, give daily evidence that it is as enduring as the hills from whence it came.

* * * * *

ERRONEOUS REPORT OF NEW MERGER

A couple of weeks ago reports became current in the district that a seventy-five million dollar combine had been organized to take over all the mills and quarries in the field. Officials of the Indiana Limestone Company state they have no knowledge of such an organization, and various officials of the independent companies disclaim any knowledge of such a combine.

The facts are, with the present disturbed conditions of business, it has required pretty close management for the operators to make a reasonable profit this year, and some of them perhaps have not done that well.

* * * * *

According to the Indiana University School of Commerce shipments of Oolitic limestone from the district for September were about 15 per cent heavier than for August. The total for the past seven months has been greater than for a like period a year ago.

Recollections of Stone Industry by Old Cutter

by David I. McCormick, Superintendent Indiana Battle Flag Commission

I HAVE been requested to write something for *Quarries and Mills* and the request has put me in a rather reminiscent mood and my thoughts go back to my younger days and almost to the infancy of the Oolitic quarry industry.

I grew up in Owen county near the Monroe county line and was almost as familiar with many of the people of the latter as well as my native county.

I grew up in sweet Owen until I was sixteen years old when I left the farm and was employed in the foundry and machine shop of Seward & Sons, Bloomington. The shops were located on what I think is now Walnut street. I remained there until the latter part of 1866 when I left there and roamed around working almost anywhere.

In 1868, during the construction of the Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad through Owen and Greene counties I was engaged in all kinds of construction work, making crossties, laying track and stone work including bridge work.

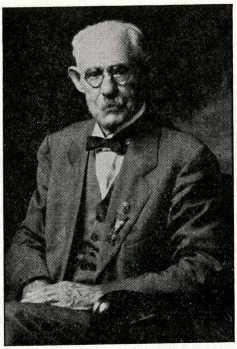
As late as 1870, I worked on the stone construction of the first bridge built over the White river, south of Washington street in Indianapolis.

In 1871 I was employed as foreman on earth work construction on a railroad being built from Chicago to Brazil, Indiana. Early in 1873 I was employed by Matthews & Son in a quarry they were operating south of Stinesville which in that same year they abandoned and those who were working for them were transferred to their quarry near Ellettsville, where I remained until 1877.

During my employment with that firm I did most of the stone work on a residence for Uncle John Matthews, the pioneer quarryman in Monroe county, he having brought his knowledge of quarrying and sawing stone with him from England. I cannot pass without a good word for Uncle Johnie, as he was familiarly called by everyone. I never knew a more cheerful person than Uncle Johnie. He was always ready with a smile and a good story, was charitable and ever ready to help in an emergency. His passing was a loss to all and a shock to those who knew him.

But what a change in methods of quarrying. I suppose if I were to suddenly drop into one of your modern quarries and someone did not help me out I would be killed by some modern machine that I didn't see for they are so numerous. I would become paralyzed with astonishment; would be hopelessly lost.

In my day in the quarry three things were essential to make a



DAVID I. McCORMICK

quarry workable, first the ledge must have a loose bottom, second the ledge must have seams or openings at the ends and third the stripping or waste must not be too heavy for the cost of removal would be so heavy that there would be no profit.

Now if the bottom of a ledge runs down near China, it matters not, nor are seams anywhere necessary, and as to stripping, it is no problem for water, dynamite and a steam shovel do the work at a comparatively small cost.

In 1873, when I entered the Matthews quarry there were four of them in Monroe county as follows, *Matthews & Sons, Perry Brothers, John Kostenbader* and *Jimmy Hight*. As I understand the two latter quarries soon closed down.

A while before I left the quarries the channeler came and it was goodbye to the loose bottom. Then the air drill came along so farewell to churn and hand drills, because the air drill could drill as many or more holes in one hour than a man could drill by hand in ten hours. In those days when a block of stone had to be hoisted from four to six men were required to power and no other power was known except in some cases there was a one-horse windlass which was very slow. The masts and booms of wood have in most cases been displaced with steel and the guylines of rod iron have been succeeded by the steel cable which is many times stronger and safer.

Land in Monroe and Lawrence counties which could have been bought for twelve and fifteen dollars an acre now commands thousands of dollars an acre. What a wonderful change since my day in the quarry, but in all this rambling talk I have not told you or your readers anything that you and they do not know more about than I do, but there is a sad strain in this story for me for I am reminded of the scores of fellows who were my fellow workmen, the great majority of whom have passed on.

Personally I remained in Stinesville until 1880 where I finished my trade as stone cutter working for the contractors of the Parke County Court house.

Early in May 1881 I procured a job as stone cutter on the present State House where I remained most of the time until it was completed. I have always been proud of this because it is one of the most substantial capitol buildings in the world, and it happens that I have been employed and have been in the building more than any man who has lived.

Of all the hundreds of stonecutters that worked on the building I know of only three or four now living.

I have always loved the military life so in 1884 I had an opportunity to join one of the best organizations in the United States. It was mostly

Continued on Page 25

Great Boulder Dam Project in Colorado River

ONE of the greatest undertakings of the government is the erection of the Boulder Dam in the Colorado river. For many years this work has been under consideration, and over half a million dollars has been expended in preliminary surveying and engineering.

In 1904, when the proposition had its inception, there was considerable opposition by Wyoming, Nevada, Utah and Colorado, in the belief that Arizona, New Mexico and California would reap unequal benefits from the disposition of the water, especially the power developed therefrom. As time wore on, to meet the opposition a conference was held at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1922, to reach a settlement. Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of the Department of Commerce, was made the Nation's representative, and became chairman of the conference. An agreement was reached, and a compact signed. As Colorado and Wyoming furnish 80 per cent of the water, they were not well pleased with this feature.

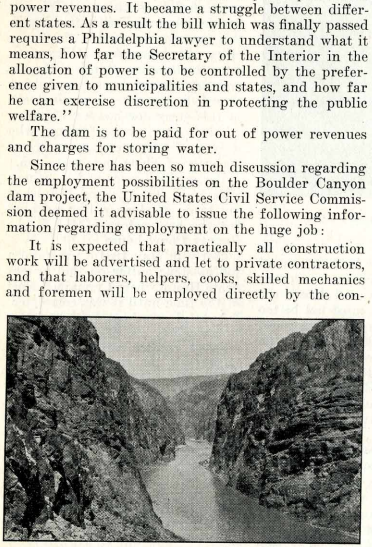
In a prospectus of the proposition, Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation, says:

"Enlisted in this controversy were the private power interests, opposed to all government construction of power plants, the believers in state and municipal ownership and operation of power plants, and the different states which desired to participate in the power revenues. It became a struggle between different states. As a result the bill which was finally passed requires a Philadelphia lawyer to understand what it means, how far the Secretary of the Interior in the allocation of power is to be controlled by the preference given to municipalities and states, and how far he can exercise discretion in protecting the public welfare."

The dam is to be paid for out of power revenues and charges for storing water.

Since there has been so much discussion regarding the employment possibilities on the Boulder Canyon dam project, the United States Civil Service Commission deemed it advisable to issue the following information regarding employment on the huge job:

It is expected that practically all construction work will be advertised and let to private contractors, and that laborers, helpers, cooks, skilled mechanics and foremen will be employed directly by the contractors and not by the government. Additional employment in these classes of labor will develop only as contracts are let, and it is understood that ample notice will be given when opportunities for work present themselves.



DAM SITE—Courtesy Reclamation Department

Arrangements have been made for the construction of a part of the connecting railroad. It is understood that contracts for certain other preliminary work, such as the remainder of the railroad, and highway and townsite construction and development, will be awarded this fall. Contracts for the major work, such as the dam, power plant, and appurtenant structures cannot be let for a year or more.

Such engineers (civil, mechanical, electrical, irrigation, structural, etc.) as may be employed by the Bureau of Reclamation, in addition to those included in its present force, will be selected from registers established by the Civil Service Commission. Examinations for such positions will be held as the needs of the service require and will be duly announced.

It is probable that engineering draftsmen will be needed at the Denver headquarters of the Bureau of Reclamation and later at the dam project. Most of the vacancies in this group are expected to be in the grades of assistant draftsman ($1,620), draftsman ($1,800 a year), and senior draftsman ($2,000 a year).

Through the courtesy of Dr. Mead, we are enabled to present the following facts concerning the work, and the pictures of the dam.

The dam is to be located in the upper Black Canyon on the Colorado River about 30 miles southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada, on the Arizona-Nevada state line.

The act creating the project authorizes appropriations not to exceed $165,000,000 divided as follows: Dam and reservoir, $70,600,000; power development, $38,200,000; All-American Canal, $38,500,000; interest during construction, $17,700,000.

Preliminary plans call for a maximum height of about 727 feet above foundation rock, which will raise the water surface of the river 582 feet.

The length along the crest will be about 950 feet. According to preliminary plans, the widths will be about 45 feet at the top and 650 feet at the base.

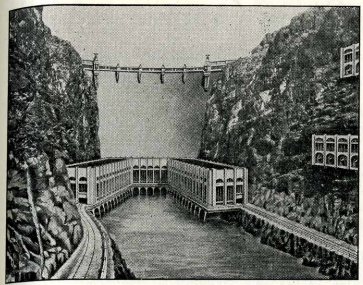
About 5,500,000 barrels of cement will be required on the project. The daily demand might tax the capacity of any one or two cement plants. The Bureau of Reclamation has used 4,926,000 barrels in 26 years of construction activities.

It will take about seven years to build the dam after work is started on the project.

The resevoir will hold when full about 30,500,000 acre-feet of water. An acre-foot is the amount of water that will cover 1 acre 1 foot deep. The water in the reservoir would cover the state of Connecticut to a depth of 10 feet.

The area of the reservoir will be 145,000 acres or 227 square miles. For comparison, Lake Tahoe in California-Nevada, has an area of 193 square miles.

The length and width of the reservoir will be about 115 miles by river from Black canyon to Bridge canyon, the limit of the backwater. The reservoir will extend up the Virgin river about 35 miles. The width



DAM AND POWER HOUSES—Courtesy Reclamation Dept.

varies from several hundred feet in the canyons to a maximum of 8 miles.

The reservoir capacity to be utilized will be used: 9,500,000 acre-feet for flood regulation; 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 acre-feet silt pocket; 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 acre-feet active or regulation storage.

The length of the shore line will be about 550 miles.

The river will be diverted during dam construction.

The installed capacity of the power plant will be 1,000,000 or 1,200,000 horsepower depending on the requirements of the contractors who purchase the power. For comparison, Niagra (United States) is 557,500; Conowingo 378,000 (ultimate 594,000) and Muscle Shoals 250,000 (ultimate 600,000).

It is estimated that the income from sale of power to be used will pay all expenses of operation and maintenance of works incurred by the United States and the cost of construction of dam and power plant, with interest, within a 50-year period.

The power plant is to be located just below the dam, one-half on the Nevada side of the river, and one-half on the Arizona side, forming a U-shaped structure, and the water reaches the turbines through four pressure tunnels, two on each side of the river, each provided with shut-off gates and trash racks. Tentative plans for a 1,000,000 horsepower installation call for twelve 85,000 horsepower hydraulic turbines, twelve 11 by 10-foot balanced valves, twelve 75,000 kilovolt-ampere generators with exciters, thirty-six 25,000 kilovolt-ampere 220,000-volt transformers, four 250-ton cranes, swichboard and control apparatus, and a completely equipped machine shop.

For the first year of operation, the income would be $7,057,900 from the sale of 4,330,000,000 kilowatt-hours of primary energy at $0.00163 and $775,000 from the sale of 1,550,000,000 kilowatt-hours of secondary energy at $0.0005. The amount of income will decrease each year thereafter. The estimated annual income from firm energy will average about $6,550,000 over the 50-year repayment period.

The city of Los Angeles and the Southern California Edison Company under the general supervision of a director appointed by the Secretary of the Interior will operate and maintain the power plant.

The power will be allocated as follows: State of Arizona, 18 per cent; State of Nevada, 18 per cent; Metropolitan Water District, 36 per cent; smaller municipalities, 6 per cent; City of Los Angeles, 13 per cent; Southern California Edison Co., 9 per cent.

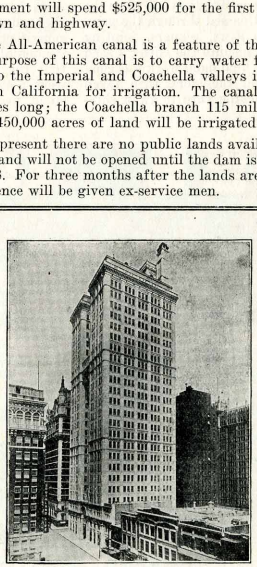
The government will install machinery and equipment costing about $17,700,000, and the contractors will pay in 10 equal annual installments an amount sufficient to amortize the total cost. The contractors who purchase the power will pay the cost of power transmission.

About 2,000,000 acres of land in the United States will be irrigated by this project according to preliminary estimates, divided between the states as follows: Arizona 900,000 acres, California 1,000,000 acres and Nevada 15,000 acres.

A town site about six miles from the dam will be located on government land. While not yet named, is usually referred to as Boulder City. Water will be pumped from the Colorado river, six miles away. A sewerage system will be constructed. A portion of the town will be set aside for the contractors, who will arrange to house their workmen under government regulations. It is estimated that the town will have a population of three or four thousands. It is the purpose to make a model town, and private citizens may take a 20-year lease on a lot, conditional upon their good behavior. It is estimated that the government will spend $525,000 for the first year on the town and highway.

The All-American canal is a feature of this work. The purpose of this canal is to carry water from the river to the Imperial and Coachella valleys in southwestern California for irrigation. The canal will be 75 miles long; the Coachella branch 115 miles long; about 450,000 acres of land will be irrigated.

At present there are no public lands available for entry, and will not be opened until the dam is finished in 1938. For three months after the lands are opened preference will be given ex-service men.



MAGNOLIA BUILDING—DALLAS TEXAS

Select ston from the quarries of the Indiana Limestone Company

4,000 Visitors Shawnee Stone Company Mills

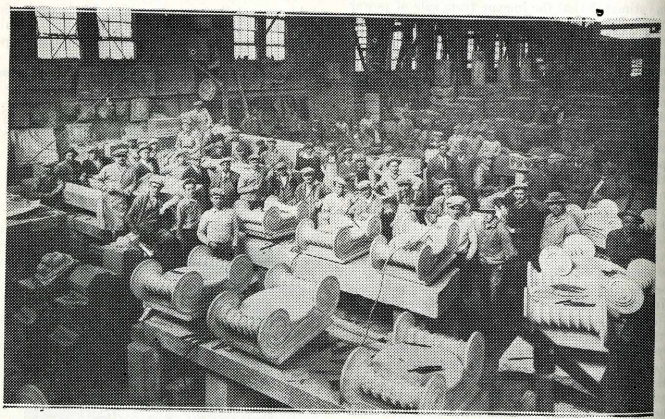
THE *Shawnee Stone Company* established an innovation in this community when on Sunday, November 9th, it threw open the doors of its mills and by newspaper announcement invited the public to visit and inspect the carving and sculpture work for the Museum of Fine Arts now under construction in Jackson Park, Chicago, Illinois.

That the public appreciated this opportunity is evidenced by the fact that almost four thousand local as well as Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio people visited the Central Mill during the morning and afternoon. They were permitted to stroll through the mill as they pleased, thus having the opportunity of observing the various operations from the time the rough mill blocks were unloaded in one end of the mill to the time when the stone had passed through the gang saws, rip saws, planers, jointing saws and on into the cutter's shed where the final hand work was completed and the stone then taken to the stacking yard to await shipment to the job for which it was fabricated.

While hundreds of people went through the entire mill, the cutting shed was the center of interest, for it was there they had the opportunity of observing work such as has never before come into this district. In the center of the cutting shed stood ten massive figures, five of which were completed and to be loaded for shipment to Chicago the following day. An idea of the size of these figures which are twelve feet and nine inches in height may be gained from their weight. This was declared by officials of the *Shawnee Stone Company*, who were on hand during the day, to be seven and one-half tons. The blocks from which these figures were sculptured when they first went into the mill weighed twenty-two tons each. There are forty-four of these immense figures, all of which must be perfect reproductions of the models, and incidentally it may here be said that the likeness of the finished work and the whiteness of the stone, necessitated on many occasions officials pointing out which were the models and which ones the finished stone figures.

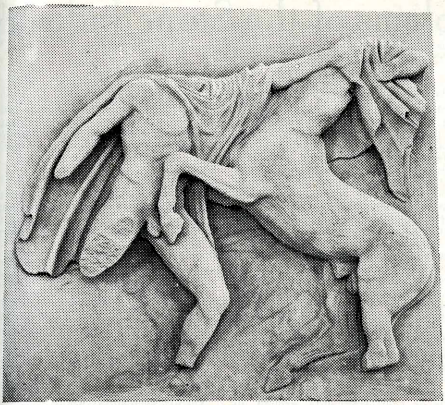
One could not, however, in admiring this sculpture work, lose sight of the stone. Here we have forty-four figures, requiring forty-four stones of twenty-two tons each, and from the Shawnee quarry these forty-four stones have been produced in clear white Carrara stone, without a defect of any kind. This is indeed a remarkable performance. Our industry here is fortunate in having a marble-like stone of this character, since it promises a field in church work and ecclesiastical statuary that has not heretofore been enjoyed. Shawnee Carrara Stone has attracted favorable attention these past few years and since it has been used in this sculptured work for the Museum of Fine Arts several architects have visited the Shawnee mill, not only to observe the work now going on, but to obtain first hand information as to the merit and availability of this stone.

While the size of these figures and the perfect manner in which



A CORNER IN THE CUTTING SHOP OF THE SHAWNEE STONE CO.

The industrial activity above pictured affords substantial relief to this community in minimizing unemployment during the present economic depression

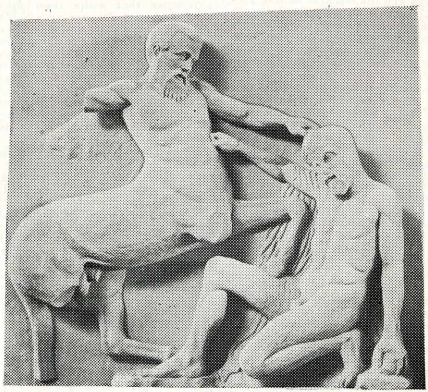


Carved Panels by Shawnee Co. for Museum of Fine Arts

they were produced attracted first attention the visitors subsequently turned to the scores of panels, replicas of the panels and frieze as they stood in the Parthenon at Athens. These panels record much of ancient Greek history. The *Shawnee Stone Company* in reproducing them must not only show the deterioration brought about by time and the elements during the past twenty-four hundred years, but also the destruction caused by an explosion when some five hundred years ago the Turks occupied Athens and used the Parthenon as a powder house. While space permitted the showing of but few of these panels, those who visited the mill gained a representative idea of the scope of this feature alone when they not only observed the hundreds of models but were told that there were two hundred and four of these sculptured panels.

Although from time to time the stone companies in this district entertain delegations of Architects and Contractors from various localities in North America, this is perhaps the first opportunity that was ever afforded the people of this community as a whole, and in such numbers as they pleased, to visit and inspect the stone mills. The scope and possibilities of the industry, the various steps of fabrication, and the fact that Indiana Limestone enjoys a nation wide distribution, beyond doubt more extensive than that of any other building material was a revelation to many. It also enlightened them as to the hundreds of thousands of dollars the various stone companies must spend annually in nation wide advertising, promotion activities and personal contact to create a market for Indiana Limestone and bring this great volume of work to this district. As one prominent local business man said —"heretofore I haven't given much thought to the stone industry, but seeing what I have today convinces me that we of this community owe much to the limestone industry and henceforth no matter where I may be, I shall not forego the opportunity of boosting Indiana Limestone." If everyone in this district experiences the same reaction and will come to the same conclusion, it follows that the stone producers will have a voluntary agent in practically every citizen of the community. That will help the stone industry and the industry in turn will make of this a greater and happier community since in the last analysis the finished material involves about seventy-five per cent labor and that in dollars and cents remains here.

No contract involving carving and sculpture work such as is involved in the Chicago Museum of Fine Arts has heretofore come into this district. The *Shawnee Stone Company* on this job has convinced even the most skeptical that sculpture and statuary work no matter how intricate, delicate, or ornate the same may be, can be produced right here in the district as good and as promptly as it can be produced any place in the world. Bloomington may justly feel proud of its artisans.



Carved Panels by Shawnee Co. for Museum of Fine Arts

Engineering Problems of the Stone Industry

Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at French Lick, Indiana, October 15, 1930

By H. S. BRIGHTLY

Secretary-Treasurer, Building Stone Association of Indiana, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana

PREFATORY NOTE

SINCE the title of this paper "Engineering Problems in the Stone Industry" is such a broad one, covering not only the quarrying, milling and erection of limestone as produced by the particular branch of the Building Stone Industry which I represent, but embracing also all other branches of the building stone industry, it is thought well to explain that while the engineering problems of the several branches of the Building Stone Industry may be related and often similar in character, this paper has specific reference only to the OOLITIC LIMESTONE branch of the Building Stone industry and does not attempt to cover the granite, marble, sandstone and other branches of the Buiding Stone industry.

Broadly speaking the cutting of building stone is segregated into three main divisions each with their respective Trade of craftsmen as follows:

The "hard-stone" or Granite-cutting Trade, which is distinct from other branches of the industry, employing different tools and different fabricating methods; the so-called "soft-stone" or "Stone Cutting" Trade, which embraces the cutting of practically all limestones and sandstones, and to a limited extent the cutting of certain marbles employed for exterior building purposes; and the "Marble-working" Trade, which takes in the working of marble for interior use primarily, but also the cutting of marble for building exteriors.

Therefore, while these two latter Trades are somewhat interrelated, a different type of craftsman is often employed and the machine milling processes, though similar, are not always the same, and the quarrying procedure in many respects quite different even where the same general method of cutting the blocks from the ledge is employed.

Therefore, both by reason of the vast extent of the subject covered by the title and the necessary limitations of this paper, it will be confined specifically to the Oolitic Limestone division of the so-called "soft stone" working branch of the building stone industry, and, as hereinafter noted, will deal in detail more particularly with one specific phase of the three types of engineering problems presented in that particular section of the Building Stone industry.

INTRODUCTION

While it is presupposed, in a gathering of this kind comprised of engineers, even though these be connected primarily with the mechanical division of the engineering profession, that a general knowledge of the various types of building stones and their characteristics is possessed by all of those in attendance, it is only natural that professional men specializing in one branch of their profession cannot give much detailed study to those things which are more particularly connected with the problems of other branches of the industry, and it is therefore felt not amiss by way of introduction to the subject to explain briefly the characteristics and physical properties of the building material which this paper has specific reference to—INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE,—especially as Oolitic limestone forms the greater portion of all building limestones used and differs quite markedly in many of its physical properties and characteristics from the other limestones that are more nearly crystalline in formation, including the dolomites, as many of the stones in these two latter classifications will approach a marble in the character of their crystalline formation and density.

The term "Oolitic Limestone" is applied to a calcerous-sand rock in which the grains or aggregate consist of more or less sand-like particles of tiny shells or shell fragments, ground up by wave or current action and in due course, in the process of their formation, consolidated and cemented together by matrix of calcium carbonate. In other words, a stone with a generally fine though distinct grain in which the aggregate, matrix and filler is of the same material, calcium carbonate, and though in slightly different form in which that mineral has not undergone any metamorphic change or crystalized to the extent that it could be properly referred to as a true calcite, although frequently loosely referred to as such.

Oolitic limestones when of suitable density, thoroughly cemented and of appropriate hardness, possess characteristics that make them preeminently adapted for use as a building material, especially where any considerable amount of cutting and carving is required and for that reason stones of this general character from time immemorial have been popular with the builders of all ages. Such stones combine both remarkable weathering properties and easy-working characteristics with every desirable structural property.

The Oolitic Limestone of Indiana, formerly called "Bedford Stone" by reason of the first quarries having been opened in that section of the district, but more properly referred to as "Indiana Oolitic Limestone" when given its full name, though generally referred to by its trade name "Indiana Limestone," is a building stone that is preeminent in this class, possessing to a marked degree all of the desirable structural and aesthetic characteristics generally demanded from this class of building material. This has led to for it such favor among architects and builders that it now constitutes the major building material of America in the cut stone field, and therefore, by reason of its present day wide commercial usage, merits the attention of every architect, builder and engineer interested in construction work. Thus the problems connected with its fabrication and usage are of necessity likewise the problems of the architectural and engineering professions, which furnish a logical basis for this paper.

ENGINEERING PROBLEMS

The engineering problems in the Oolitic Limestone division of the Building Stone industry can be segregated into three distinct classes, as follows:

1. Engineering problems connected with the quarrying of the stone.
2. Engineering problems connected with the milling and fabrication of the stone for building usage.
3. Engineering problems connected with the design of buildings and other structures to be built of this stone, embracing the handling and erection or setting of the stone, its protection from uncalled for stress or hazards in the structure, and what is often of primary importance, those factors that will assure the combination of long life and satisfactory service with decidedly economical usage.

These three classes of engineering problems will be taken up separately. Since it is not possible within the scope of my paper to cover all of these problems in any detail, the first two will be passed over as briefly as possible and the major portion of the paper devoted to the third division of the engineering problems, as that division presents subject matter of the greatest general interest to engineers and, by reason of the recent developments in tall modern building construction, presents problems that are distinctly new and in some instances have not yet been fully solved in a satisfactory way, or at least not yet solved by any definite engineering knowledge, based upon the results of a reasonable range of experience in connection therewith appropriately formulated for the guidance of the profession.

1—QUARRY PROBLEMS

In the quarrying of stone for building usage, the two major problems of an engineering character which present themselves to the quarry operator is, first, the removal and disposal of the overburden of earth and rock, as the case may be, and thus uncovering the ledge suitable for use as building stone in the most economical manner.

Various methods and sometimes a combination of several methods are employed in the different quarries, dependent upon the extent and character of the overburden in the particular quarry.

These methods will embrace "hydraulic stripping," "minor blast and steam shovel work," "minor blast and bucket or cableway" and, blasting of a major nature, where a considerable quantity of the overburden material is removed with a single shot comprising a more or less elaborate system of blast holes, this latter method being possible only where there exists a dis-

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Physical Properties of Stone Interest Builders

From Geological Survey---Bulletin 811-C

THE principal physical properties of stone that ordinarily interest builders are porosity, percentage of absorption, resistance to freezing, crushing strength, transverse strength, modulas of elasticity, specific gravity, and weight per cubic foot. Several of the physical properties are so closely related that one cannot be adequately discussed without reference to the others. Thus specific gravity and porosity together determine weight per cubic foot, and the amount and character of porosity determine the capacity for absorption and the liability to injury from freezing. Specific gravity, porosity and weight per cubic foot indicate the degree of cementation of the constituent grains, which, in turn, largely determines the crushing and transverse breaking strength, elasticity and resistance to abrasion. In short, so closely are all these physical properties related in the Indiana oolitic limestone that the specific gravity or the weight per cubic foot may serve as an index of the general physical character. The greater the specific gravity or the weight per cubic foot, the lower the degree of porosity and the greater the resistance to crushing and transverse stresses and abrasion. This index, however, must be used with judgment. The average stone shipped from the district weighs about 144 pounds per cubic foot (specific gravity 2.3) and has proved generally satisfactory.

Pure calcite has a specific gravity of 2.7; in other words, it is 2.7 times as heavy as an equal volume of water, As water weighs 62.5 pounds per cubic foot, pure calcite weighs 168.8 pounds per cubic foot. The original calcareous grains of Indiana oolitic limestone have recrystalized into calcite, and the stone now differs chemically from pure calcite by its small content of carbonaceous matter, iron, silica, and alumina. The carbonaceous matter is considerably and the silica slightly lighter than calcite, whereas iron minerals are considerably heavier. They therefore tend to compensate each other, and the net weight of the stone (with due allowance for pore space in and among the grains) should not differ materially from the weight of an equal volume of pure calcite. In other words, the difference between the recorded (apparent) specific gravity and 2.7, or between the determined weight per cubic foot and 168.8 pounds, indicates the degree of porosity.

The porosity of the Indiana oolitic limestone, as shown by the large number of tests made at the Bureau of Standards, is comparatively high. These tests were made with such precautions that they should correctly express the true porosity. Comparison of the results will show that the percentage of water absorbed does not vary exactly with the degree of porosity. This difference is due to the fact that some pores are so tightly sealed that moisture does not penetrate them, even if the test piece is immersed for a considerable time.

The percentage of porosity is distinctly higher than the percentage of absorption by volume. The degree of porosity shows that in wet or damp places moisture can readily penetrate the stone, which therefore must be coated or parged with

Continued on Page 15

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Urges Early Start on Chicago Postoffice

The Associated Builders of Chicago

THAT between four and six thousand persons will be put to work when construction begins on Chicago's new $14,000,000 post office, is the prediction of Ernest R. Graham, of the architectural firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, which is designing the structure.

As to how much time will elapse before this boon to employment will materialize, Mr. Graham said, "from three to six months." This estimate is conditioned by several factors, the principal of which is the length of time the postal authorities consume in approving floor plans and the rapidity with which the Pennsylvania railroad surveys its tracks on the Union Station property where the nine-story building will be erected. The start of operations, it is promised, will be made at the very first opportunity.

Mr. Graham returned from Washington after attending negotiation meetings which resulted in an agreement for the purchase of air-rights on the building site. The deal, after months of dickering, was consumated with the government agreeing on $5,500,000 as the purchase price, which will be paid the Chicago Union Terminal Company.

"It is quite true that all the plans will have to be drawn and approved before contracts can be let," the architect said. "But we have been anticipating this purchase and we have drawn tentative floor plans and laid them in the hands of the postoffice department. It is their job now to adapt their machinery and apparatus to the plans and when that is done we can go ahead with a final draft.

"The public must understand that this is a herculean task," Mr. Graham continued. "This postoffice will be the largest in the world; it will encompass 2,400,000 square feet of floor space, and it must be built over railroad tracks and linked with the present parcel post building. The Pennsylvania Railroad began a survey of its tracks in order to make final changes which will stand for all time. It would be a considerable job to shift rails after we have driven our caissons and strung girders. All this will take time, but if everything progresses as we hope in will construction can begin in a little more than three months."

Mr. Graham explained his method of estimating the number of persons who will be actually employed in the construction of the building. He did not mean, he said, that from 4,000 to 6,000 men would be set to work digging the caissons, but rather that that number of people will work in factories, steel foundries and mills in Chicago and contiguous territory after the contract or contracts are let.

The new postoffice will be about 140 feet in height.

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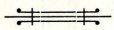

INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE

The Red Enemy Within Our Gates

THE Russian Bolshevist and Communist is making every effort to get a footing in this country to disrupt our institutions and drag us down on a plane with the standard of living of Moscow, families bundled in community houses, with peasantry and squalor on every hand.

Just last week Communistic riots ran rampant in various places in this country, and in New York several people were seriously injured. One bunch invaded the City Hall and accused Mayor Walker with being a grafter and a crook.

Another clash occurred in which two plate glass in the Woolworth building were broken.

From the *National Republic* we copy the following concerning Soviet Russia:

United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler, remembered for his utterances some years ago comparing the American government unfavorably with Soviet Russia, has returned from a visit to Moscow in company with Senators Barkley, of Kentucky, and Norbeck, of South Dakota, declaring in an interview that the American people are "suckers" for not recognizing Soviet Russia. S. Stanwood Menken, head of the National Security League, whose position relative to the communist movement in the United States has long been somewhat puzzling to leaders of many American patriotic movements, also declares upon his return from a visit to Europe that the United States should recognize the soviet government.

The recognition of Soviet Russia would involve the planting in the national capital of a soviet embassy, headed by an official representative of the government publicly sworn to destroy the American government by violence, and personally committed, through his membership in the Communist Party to this program. It would inevitably involve, as it has in other countries, the creation of a center of revolutionary activity against the American government.

It will be recalled that following recognition of the soviet government, a raid on Arcos, communist trade headquarters in Britain, revealed the existance of a definite conspiracy for the overthrow by violence of the British government. While the soviet government was later recognized by the McDonald socialist government in the belief that it would promote trade relations between Great Britain and Russia, this expectation has not been realized. Moreover, Great Britain has had to confront the revolutionary results of Moscow activity in India, South Africa and the West Indies. In Durban, South Africa, definite plot to burn the city was unearthed and in the West Indies, leaders of a revolutionary plot within the British army were executed. The Arab uprising in Palestine was chiefly the result of Russian interference, and

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Indiana Limestone

BEDFORD : INDIANA

the troubles in Egypt are definitely traced to that source. Russia maintains a training school in Moscow of incendiaries dispatched to other countries especially in the Orient for insurrectionary agitation.

China recognized Soviet Russia, and in a raid on the Russian embassy at Peking found ample evidence of a plot to overthrow the government by violence. The present wholesale slaughter in China by communists is the result of that relationship, and it is now generally recognized that the chief obstacle to the stability of the Nationalist government is an aftermath of the period of Russian recognition and close relationship.

Mexico recognized Soviet Russia, and was long praised by "liberals" and radicals in this country for her friendly attitude toward Moscow. Mexico later discovered that she was nursing a viper in her bosom. Revolutionary plots involving the contemplated seizure of a number of cities were discovered. Assassination of the chief officials of the republic was plotted, culminating in the attempt made on the life of President Rubio. Mexico discovered the necessity of expelling the Russian diplomatic representatives, in a recent message President Rubio affirmed the purpose of the Mexican government to persist in this policy.

In the face of these facts, and the declarations of Joseph Stalin, head of the soviet government, and his associates, that armed revolution in the United States is a part of the bolshevist program, we hear these declarations by officials like Senator Wheeler, and private citi-

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zens like H. Stanwood Menkin, that America should furnish the representatives of this enemy government a vantage post in the United States from which to carry forward their publicly announced purpose.

The argument made, of course, is that such an arrangement would be immediately speaking a source of financial profit to certain big financial interests in the United States now conducting commerce with Soviet Russia, and with American capital, experts, patents and methods arming Soviet Russia for the commercial and military conquest of the world.

Naturally a tremendous propaganda is now being carried on for the recognition of Soviet Russia. Our largest oil company, our largest national bank, our largest private banking house, our biggest locomotive works, our largest agricultural machinery manufacturing concern, our biggest steel corporation, our largest radio concern, our biggest electrical company, our largest construction contracting company, our biggest paper company, all are making big money out of dealings with Soviet Russia. What they are chiefly concerned in now is the project of getting into the American market the products of cheap labor and stolen property in Soviet Russia in the form of lumber, wood pulp, coal, oil, manganese and the like as a basis of barter by which their trade can be extended. That these destructively cheap imports, much of them produced by convict or conscript labor, displace the product of American labor and increase unemployment, is not a matter of concern to these interests as compared with the immediate money to be made out of the transactions. The establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia would facilitate the program of creating unemployment in the United States and with it fertile soil for insurrectionary seed, at great immediate profit to certain interests which, having become international in their operations, have become international rather than national in their interest.

* * * * *

It may be scientific salesmanship but we hate clerks who show us $5 neckties after we have asked to see $1 bargains.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF INDIANA LIMESTONE INTEREST BUILDERS

Continued from Page 9

some impervious material. Before quarrying the pores are filled with ground water, or "quarry sap," which has saturated the stone for so long a time that the water contains considerable calcium bicarbonate in solution, and the surfaces of each grain consists of a colloidal film of mutually absorbed calcite and water. These films permit an easy separation of the grains, and the freshly quarried or "green" stone is therefore softer and more easily cut or tooled than dried stone. When the quarried stone is thoroughly dried in the air or "seasoned," this moisture is slowly removed, the surface of the grains become firmly cemented together, and the stone becomes appreciably harder.

* * * * *

PARACHUTE TO LAND AIRPLANE WHEN ENGINE FAILS

Airplanes, like flyers, soon may take to parachutes when disaster overtakes them in the form of engine failure or other emergency. Tests are being made at Detroit with a parachute which lowers an airplane to the ground along with the pilot and passengers. The parachute is carried in a metal tube under the tail of the ship. When the flyer pulls a release cord, a small pilot parachute catches the air and drags the large one from its container. Heavy ropes from the silk to the plane support the ship as it drops.

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BURGLAR ALARM TAKES PHOTO AND SOUNDS ALARM

Germany now has a burglar alarm which not only gives light and sound signals of the intruder's presence, but takes a picture of the thief in addition. The apparatus is actuated by the photo-electric cell, or "electric eye," and is incased in a glass container, somewhat resembling the ordinary stock ticker in appearance. The electric eye is trained on the entrance to a room or the door of a safe, and the intruder's shadow cuts off a beam of light trained on the cell and causes the alarm to function, the picture being taken as the light flashes.

* * * * *

TELEVISION CLEAR AS A MOVIE SENT BY NEW TRANSMITTER

Germany recently tested a television transmitter which has been found to send pictures that spectators are able to observe much as though they were watching a moving picture show, the images being as clear as those seen in the average movie. The transmitter catches pictures with a sharp lens having celerity of 50,000 light points a second. These light points are changed by a photo-electric cell into electric impulses and transmitted on a seventy-meter wave. In the tests spectators thirty miles distant sat in front of a lens and observed pictures of the actors just as they might in a movie.

* * * * *

ELECTRIC FLY TRAP DESTROYS INSECTS ON CONTACT

Flies and other household insects now are put to death in an "electric chair," a flytrap which utilizes an electric current to destroy them. It consists of a metal box with a removable tray at the bottom and alternative, positive and negative wires strung diagonally over the opening at the top. When plugged into an alternating light circuit, the trap utilizes a special transformer to feed current to the wires. This flow of current is harmless to human beings but deadly to flies coming in contact with the wires. It is baited like any ordinary trap.

AIRPLANES USED TO STOP PRAIRIE FIRE

Blasts from airplane propellers halted a prairie fire recently, in a field bordering a California airport. When the advancing flames threatened thousands of dollars worth of planes and equipment, a fleet of aircraft was backed up to the flames. Brakes held the planes while a blast of air from the propellers checked the blaze so it could be beaten out.

The exciting incident, gave student flyers an experience outside the curriculum of most aviators. Instructors stood on the alert, during the fire-fighting, to give the signal for the planes to release their wheel brakes and fly to safety if the flames broke past the line of fighters; but the fire was successfully extinguished before it became necessary.

* * * * *

Most of the men who will listen to "irresistible" sales talks on life insurance haven't any money to pay the premium after they are sold. So the sales talk is only one part of the problem.

They Get That Way . . .

A FRIEND asked old Si Chestnut why it was that the woman with the snappy black eyes usually marries a meek man? Here's his answer: "She doesn't. He gets that way afterward."

WELL, if she is boss, all the better. We invite her and all the other women to come in and take advantage of the facilities offered by *Our Bank*. Come in and use our desk and stationery. We will be glad to make out your papers for you on any deal. Glad to see you any time.

4% INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Peoples State Bank

ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA

Production Cost

vs.

Sales Price

MUCH has been said and written recently about the "wide spread" between the cost of producing electricity and the charge to the consumer. Some estimates of this spread have been as high as fifteen times.

ON the average, the country over, the rate to domestic consumers is approximately four times the cost of the energy itself.

EVERYONE knows that the cost of goods at the factory is only a small part of the price to customers. Cost of transporting, distributing, selling, marketing, advertising and servicing are the biggest factors in determining the sales price.

THE electric light and power business is not different from other businesses in this respect. Our customers cannot go to the power house and get their electricity, pay us cash and carry it home. If this were possible, we could reduce our rates considerably. The large items of expense are: costs of lines, losses in delivery, reading the meters, billing, collecting and maintaining the service ready for instant use.

ALL of these items must be considered in determining the rate to be charged.

THE "spread" between production cost and sales price is common to every business.

Interstate Public Service Co.

Wonderful Speeds Developed in 20th Century

BY SYDNEY CEDRIC KRAMS *Editor Science Feature Syndicate*

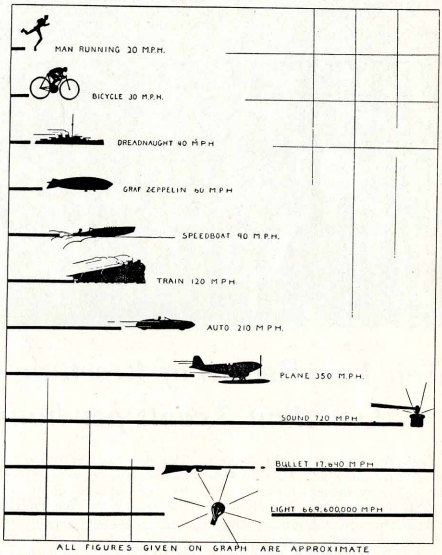
SPEED is not only a passive criterion in judging the process of civilization but also an active factor in its advance. It would seem to be the chief inspiration not only of designers of means of transportation, such as the automobile and airplane, but even of those who are engaged in manufacture and selling. It is large production and rapid turnover that they are striving for, and what are these but a species of speed? In manufacture it becomes the key to lower prices; in national transportation it means a saving of time and money; and by linking the whole world more and more into a unit it may tend toward international peace in the future.

Few developments of the famous twentieth century have been more sensational than the progress made in high speeds. Considering that the fastest practical means of personal conveyance in the latter nineties were the bicycle and primitive train, the commonplace average speed of automobiles and airplanes to-day is even more remarkable than the advertisers would have us believe. And the more sophisticated modern should really unbend and marvel a bit at the astonishing records being made and broken daily by specially designed vehicles of land, sea, and air.

Yet it is true that sophistication, or the appearance thereof, is our only defense against the baffling velocities which we are striving hourly to increase. We could follow with our eyes the revolving pedals of a bicycle cruising along leisurly, and the scene was not too nerve-wracking. We can watch with complacency the beautiful, oily interior motions of the phantom-view motors with glass sides seen at automobile shows, as long as they roll over at a very slow pace which induces no eye-strain. But if we should for a moment, as we were driving smoothly along in a modern automobile, try sincerely to conceive and picture the terrific revolving speed of the crankshaft, or the oscilating motion of the pistons, we should soon have to shake ourselves mentally, as a dog does physically, and settle back into the comfortable habit of taking machines for granted. Above a very low maximum, revolutions per minute are to the human mind merely comparative figures, a statement of something inconceivable as a reality, conveying a meaning no more concrete than the phrase "a million dollars" does to the pauper.

The easy acceptance, by each suc-

Continued on Page 21



The diagram above gives only approximate values, but it serves to convey an impression of some average and some record speeds attained lately by Man, and to compare their progress with some everyday velocities employed by Nature. Statistics at best are obnoxious to most people, and at their worst they are misleading. The time element must therefore be remembered in reading the chart, for Nature has been working during untold millions of years, while by far the greater part of Man's accomplishments in this field belong to the last fifty years.

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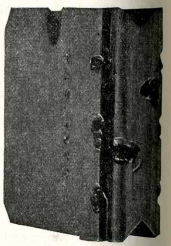
A New Low Record of Resetting Cost-- Less than 5 cents per hour

The operating economy of the *Meyers Improved Rip-Joint Tooth*, Foerster Patent, is strikingly demonstrated by the remarkable record of this set of 88 teeth. After 4825 hours of continuous sawing service, the diamond replacement cost was only $139.74. Adding other items involved, the total resetting cost was only $227.74, or actually less than 5 cents for each sawing hour.

This new tooth is giving wonderful satisfaction in economy, service and quality. The illustration at the right shows the center cut for ripping, with one large diamond on each side, and the lateral cuts for jointing, with three small diamonds on each side. The combination providing a double point of contact, assures cleaner cutting, faster speed and longer service.



WE FEATURE also the Meyers No. 1 Premier Jointer, 8 diamond; Meyers No. 2 Premier Jointer, 10 diamond; Meyers Three-Way Tooth, 3 diamond; Meyers Ripping Teeth for all types of saws; and Meyers Drag Saw Teeth. In fact, we manufacture any type of teeth used in the stone-sawing industry; also diamond core drills. Special attention at all times to inquiries or orders for either new teeth or resetting; for testing and reworking blades or for new blade equipment. Emergency service when needed.

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IMPROVED
RIP-JOINT
TOOTH
Foerster Patent

W. F. MEYERS CO.

HOME OFFICE and Main Plant **Bedford, Ind., U.S.A.**

Complete Service Plant, 2830 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wonderful Speed Developed Today

Continued from Page 19

ceeding generation, of all the wondrous circumstances in which it finds itself, is of course one of the greatest assets of the progressing human race. Any American-built automobile which will not do at least seventy miles per hour on paper if not on the road), is scorned today as behind the times. Those of the older generation snort at this attitude, not realizing that it is the manifestation of the very spirit responsible for all the creature comforts enjoyed by themselves. It is not truly paradoxical that the youth of the day find more thrill in riding through the country by means of the old-fashioned horse and buggy than they do in ripping through the air at a hundred miles per hour.

It might be argued with some justice that the high speed records obtained by specially designed machines are impractical for general use, and therefore not representative. But commercial speeds do follow record speeds in some sort of ratio, much as the cruising speed of the individual vehicle is dependent on its high speed. When an automobile built for the purpose can travel at over two hundred miles per hour, it is not unreasonable to assume that the average car will be fairly comfortable at fifty or sixty. The golden mean between a tremulous speedboat skimming at ninety miles per hour, and the stolid comfort of a huge, drifting barge, is the average cruiser or sportabout with speeds of twenty or forty miles per hour. The case of the airplane is the easiest to understand. If a heavier-than-air craft can be forced off the water with so much power and so little resistance that it can exceed three hundred and fifty miles per hour in speed, it is an indication that some advance in design has been made in the last ten years, and certainly commercial manufacturers are quick to seize on any improvement which will increase the speed and attractiveness of their product.

The future limits of practical speeds are beyond conjecture. The fundamental weakness of the human body are not necessarily determents, for normal conditions can probably be created within the vehicle by artificial means. The best we can do is to jot down the records as fast as they are made, and then await the news of to-morrrow with the nonchalance of those who are accustomed to expect the unexpected.

* * * * *

DIVER CONVERSES WITH FLYER FROM OCEAN FLOOR

Thousands of radio fans recently were able to tune in on a two-way conversation between a diver standing on the bottom of the Pacific off the coast of Los Angeles and an aviator flying above the ocean. The diver described to the pilot the floor of the ocean, while the pilot discoursed on the beauties of the air. Amplifiers were placed on a yacht that was cruising in the neighborhood and the conversation was transmitted to the listeners over a nation-wide broadcasting system.

Chas. Gilbert Shaw

PHOTOGRAPHER

in the House of the Seven Gables

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"The second hundred years are the best"

Woolworth Home of Nickels and Dimes

BUILT from nickels and dimes, the $2,000,000 home of Hubert T. Parson, president of the F. W. Woolworth Company, will be completed this fall. Shadow Lawn replaces a great frame residence which at one time served as President Wilson's Summer White House, and was burned in January, 1927. It stands in 110 acres of landscape grounds.

Work on the house has been under way for more than two years. The house is in the French eighteenth century manner and was built of statuary buff stone from the quarries of the Indiana Limestone Company. The structure contains 70,000 cubic feet of the material. It is 100 by 250 feet and has three stories. A service wing 40 by 120 feet contains kitchen, pantry, laundry and servants' hall.

The house proper has a great hall with a gallery, a dining room, a conservatory, a morning room, a library, two reception rooms, a billiard room and eighteen master bedrooms. The large hall has a pipe organ. In the basement are amusement rooms, a motion picture room, a swimming pool and a gymnasium.

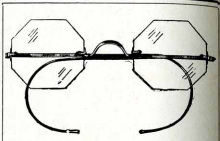
* * * * *

OLD PASSENGER AIR LINE CHANGED HANDS LATELY

The Stout Air lines of Dallas, Texas, one of the oldest passenger air-carrying enterprises in the country, operating between Cleveland and Detroit and Detroit and Chicago, has been acquired by the National Air Transport, Chicago, a pioneer carrier of air mail and express between New York, Chicago and Dallas. Both of these companies are divisions of United Aircraft & Transport Corporation, Chicago. This deal marks the first step of the National Air Transport in passenger carrying operations and results in a strong organization for carrying on increased activities. In addition to the passenger service already operated by the Stout lines with three round trips daily except Sunday between Detroit and Chicago and four between Detroit and Cleveland, a direct passenger service has been inaugurated between Chicago, Toledo and Cleveland. The company plans eventually to extend its passenger service east from Cleveland to New York and south from Chicago.

* * * * *

We all know what we should do, but most of us do as we please.



Frank D. Hope

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Eyes Examined and Glasses Accurately Fitted

Reference Cheerfully Given

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. . *TO OUR FRIENDS*

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MARMON SERVICE and GENERAL REPAIRING

All Kinds of Transferring

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112 East Third Street BLOOMINGTON, IND.

SMILES

Smith's wife thinks the world of her husband."

"Does she?"

"Yes; she even believes the parrot taught him to swear."

—*Pearson's.*

* * * * *

Unless we can discipline ourselves we must pay someone to do it for us.

* * * * *

You can't fool a woman but you can keep her guessing.

* * * * *

Unless you honestly think the world is getting better you can't get very far in business.

* * * * *

Some people's sense of superiority rests on a refusal to expose themselves to a test.

* * * * *

One of the weaknesses of advertising is that it's so difficult to say anything about a thirty-cent cigar that the nickel-cigar man hasn't already printed.

* * * * *

You probably think you've made your last worthless investment but you haven't.

* * * * *

You don't have to know much to know more than most people.

* * * * *

It's perfectly amazing how suddenly a little gossip will divert attention from an intellectual conversation.

* * * * *

It isn't wise to assert too much personality at a busy street intersection.

* * * * *

Often a man pays a lawyer for advice his wife could give him for nothing.

* * * * *

Who remembers when good ladies tried to reform old soaks by getting them to sign the pledge?

* * * * *

Every boy asks for more than he expects to get.

* * * * *

How is it the homely girls always manage to marry the best providers?

* * * * *

Every little uplift movement has a payroll all its own.

The best work is done by men whose consciences won't let them do inferior work.

* * * * *

A lot of people are broad minded until they come up against a practical problem.

* * * * *

It is comparatively easy to find a hundred men who can tell you how something should be done, but it's next to impossible to get the job done.

* * * * *

It's easy to find your way into trouble—the hard part is finding the way out.

* * * * *

We begin by fooling others and end by fooling ourselves.

* * * * *

Don't rely on your wits alone.

* * * * *

Our idea of a mean husband is one who sends candy to his wife when she is on a rapid-reducing diet.

RANGE OF VISION WIDENS FAST AT HIGH ALTITUDES

Standing on the earth's surface at tide level, a person has a visual range of about three miles unless the presence of mountains or other masses permits farther view, according to W. L. G. Joerg, of the American Geographical society. The range of visibility increases greatly, however, with increased altitude. At 1,500 feet it is about fifty miles, and at 10,000 feet approximately 132 miles.

* * * * *

SPEEDOMETER ON REAR AIDS OTHER DRIVERS

To advertise his business and at the same time to help other autoists, an automobile accessory dealer has devised a huge speedometer which he has attached to the rear of his car. The instrument accurately records the speed of the automobile and thus enables other drivers to gauge their own speed and check their instruments.

Enjoy a Meal . . .

— at —

Canyon Inn

In beautiful McCormick's Creek Canyon State Park
near Spencer, Indiana

Chicken Dinners a Specialty

ALSO A SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR $1.50

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Radiator Repair Work done promptly, carefully and at Moderate Prices

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"Superior Buff" Oolitic Limestone
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Quarrymen and Cut Stone Contractors
INDIANA LIMESTONE
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Block Sawed
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BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

OVER-BORROWING AND OVER-LENDING

Manufacturer's Record

The recent suggestion by Sir Josiah Stamp of England that an apparently complete financial transaction is often only the beginnings of an intricate chain of economic consequences particularly in international aspects, should receive the thoughtful consideration of American international bankers who have inspired American loans and investments abroad to a total of about $15,000,000,000. Some of the world depression now prevailing may rightly be attributed to uncertain foreign loans floated in this country.

Impressed by the ease with which huge sums of money could be obtained in America, certain foreign nations and states and private enterprises in many cases undertook commitments far beyond their ultimate ability to meet with financial effort. Through the indiscretion of American investors, prompted by American commission-seeking bankers, cash was furnished without adequate study of collateral and conditions. For a similar reason the Bank of England has been obliged to help Australia which had largely over-borrowed, while nations and states in Europe and South America also find themselves hard pressed. Like conditions prevail among many foreign private industrial enterprises.

Foreign peoples must be heavily taxed to make good on the inflated loans they have contracted. This reduces substantially the amount of foreign money which otherwise might be spent on goods produced in American factories.

* * * * *

BIDS ON $5,000,000 MART

Plans have been completed for a $5,000,000 16-story merchandise mart to be erected at Twelfth boulevard and Spruce street, St. Louis, Mo., by the Terminal Railroad Association, Henry Miller, president, and bids will be opened November 24 on general construction. Rapid progress is being made on the foundation which is expected to be completed by December 10.

* * * * *

More than $814,000,000 is the total valuation of contracts let covering buildings, industrial, construction and engineering projects, during the first ten months of this year in sixteen southern states.

RECOLLECTIONS OF STONE INDUSTRY

Continued from Page 3

composed of men of affairs and in educational matters they were my superiors but there was something about the old back-woods Hoosier which made him popular and in short I became efficient in drill rifle practice, an expert on military arms and ammunition.

When the war with Spain was declared the situation was such that I had to take a low rank in the 159 regiment, but the service was short lived for there wasn't war enough to go 'round.

In 1899 President McKinley commissioned me in the 45th infantry for service in the Philippines. My service there was very satisfactory to me and I was honored and respected by my superiors, and while thirty years have passed since, I have not been forgotten by many of the officers of the Regular service.

After returning home the Governor detailed me as instructor of the Militia, and when the legislature made provision for preserving the war flags I was made a member of that commission. I was chosen as a representative of the Spanish-American war and was the youngest member. Being the youngest was perhaps luck for me because it was one of the most difficult tasks that could come to anyone because all said that nothing could be done with the flags. Well we worked on the theory that where there is a will there is a way and with the help of my good wife, we found a way and while we labored many times without pay or help of any kind we struggled along with the result that Indiana has the best display of the best preserved flags in the world.

For this work I have been decorated by the United States Flag Association which is composed of some of the leading men of the nation, and have been made a life member of several societies, and I feel grateful that my service to the public has been recognized.

I am nearing the close of this life and feel grateful to the ruler over all and the good people who have stood by me for twenty-one years that I have held my commission, which is the oldest commission ever held by any man in Indiana.

* * * * *

$6,000,000 TO STRAIGHTEN RIO GRANDE RIVER

Plans for straightening the course of the Rio Grande river near El Paso, thereby shortening the channel by approximately 80 miles, are in a formative stage, according to L. M. Lawson, of the international boundry commission, United States and Mexico, who sees no reason why negotiations with Mexico should not be carried to a logical oenclusion and the work started. The course of the river where it would be straightened is about 150 miles long and the cost of the project is estimated at $6.000,000.

* * * * *

390-MILE GAS LINE PLANNED

Construction of a 22-inch natural gas line from a field in Eastern Kentucky to Detroit, Mich., will be undertaken by the Northern Gas Co., The new line, to be about 390 miles long, is intended particularly for the use of a large number of leading industries with which the company has contracted to supply their plants with natural gas. Engineering and construction of the line will be handled by the Hope Engineering Company.

* * * * *

Pleasure butts in even where everything is supposed to be business.

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208 West Seventh Street Bloomington, Indiana

Engineering Problems of the Stone Industry

Continued from Page 8

tinct separation or loose cleavage plane between the rock forming the overburden and the rock forming the ledge that is to be quarried for building stone. Otherwise any major blasting of the ever-burden would tend to shatter the ledge below it and destroy its value for building usage. By that is meant make practically impossible the quarrying of large cuts and sound quarry blocks of the sizes customarily required.

In the Oolitice Limestone Quarries of Indiana, all of these methods and combinations of them are employed. The Oolitic Limestone, which is often termed the "Salem" formation by geologists, is overlayed by the "Mitchell-series" of rock formations. In some sections of the district the Mitchell formation, originally aggregating from 150 to 250 feet (or more) in thickness, has entirely disappeared through the agency of erosion and in such sections the overburden consists entirely of a few feet of earth. In other sections of the quarry district the overburden will embrace from a few feet up to fifty feet or more of the Mitchell formation, together with a comparatively thin overlying layer of earth.

In quarries where the overburden consists entirely of earth, the hydraulic method of stripping is generally employed. In this process a stream of water having a pressure of around 125 pounds, through a hand controlled nozzle, is used. Obviously, where this method is employed, suitable drainage and a pit for the deposit and settling of the earth material washed away, is an essential feature. This is usually formed by an adjacent abandoned hole from which the stone has been previously removed, but often presents a more tricky problem in connection with the opening of a new quarry where the opening is not made at some height above drainage or a pit.

In quarries where the overburden consists of a mixture of a few feet of rock, together with a few feet of earth, the hydraulic stripping may be employed first and then minor blasting be resorted to to complete the stripping, the removal of the rock either with steam shovels, or in smaller operations with derrick buckets or scrapers operated by derricks.

Where there exists a solid joint between the overlying Mitchell rock and the Oolitic ledge below it, it is sometimes necessary to employ channeling for the stripping operations, channeling off the thus solidly connected overburden in the same manner that the ledge below it is channeled for the production of building stone, which process will be described later.

In quarries where there is a tight joint between the overlying rock and the oolitic ledge and where there is a considerable thickness of rock overburden, minor blasting and steam shovel work must be resorted to. In such cases the extent of such blasting can be employed without harm to the ledge below is always a serious problem.

Where there is a loose joint between the two formations, major blasting, as already mentioned, can be employed. The blast in this instance not only loosening the overburden but throwing the greater portion of it into the adjoining quarry hole. This method, however, has been employed only in certain quarries where conditions favorable to its use exist.

The problem here presented to the engineer is simply deciding upon the method, or combination of methods, that will produce the best results, and then the selection of equipment and the laying out of operations in a manner that will result in the greatest economy, as the removal of overburden is always a decidedly heavy tax on quarry operations and constitutes no small item in the cost of producing the building stone.

It is felt that a more detailed study of the operations now employed more particularly the manner in which these operations are employed, and in the laying out of such operations in accordance with carefully thought out plans, might result in considerable economy.

Wherever hydraulic stripping is employed, there is also the attendant problem of settling the detritus in some suitable natural basin or in a basin especially constructed for that purpose, in order to avoid the filling up of the natural drainage channels and the pollution of the outgoing streams into which these channels empty, making the quarry operator liable for damages to other parties on adjacent properties or in nearby localities where these streams are used for the watering of cattle or for other purposes.

This attendant problem, often overlooked as of minor importance, is really one that should receive more careful consideration in the laying out of new quarry operations.

The second major problem of the quarry operator is the recovery from the ledge of the greatest possible volume of merchantable building stone. This involves not only the quarrying of the stone by processes that will result in the least amount of waste, in so far as the process itself is concerned, but also in laying out the quarry operations in the particular quarry so as to avoid as far as it is possible, or at least as far as it is practical to do so the waste occurring from irregular shaped and under-size blocks of stone, and to avoid quarrying the stone in any way that will result in the stone varying considerably in texture in a single cut, or that cannot be split up into mill blocks without disfiguring seams, streaks, bands or pockets of coarse grained or otherwise off-grade material.

The several physical features which the quarry operator has to contend with are: "mud seams," embracing fissures and pockets filled principally in the upper part of the ledge but often extending down to a considerable depth, filled with mud;—the so-called "glass-seams," streaks or veins which are breaks in the ledge that have been more or less thoroughly re-cemented together with a filling of calcite matrix; the so-called "dry-seams" or "dry's" which are more or less invisible breaks in the rock or planes of weakness caused probably by earth movements, along which the stone will split in process of quarrying. Such seams, quite often invisible, when their location is unknown, can be determined only after the cuts or blocks have been quarried; —"Crow-foot" seams or Stylolites, which are generally zig-zag seams running in an approximately horizontal plane or dipping down slightly at an angle therefrom, which may vary in thickness from a fine hardly more than visible black zig-zag line to one which has a thickness of a half-inch or more.

Generally speaking, the "mud seams" and "glass seams" or veins run in an easterly and westerly direction and the "crow feet" in an approximately horizontal direction. Quite naturally there is considerable variation from this rule in different sections of the district and at times the formations is confused with in the different quarry openings.

Along with these major defects, there is always the variation in texture from fine to coarse and the bands, streaks or pockets of coarse shelly textured material to contend with.

The problem here presented to the engineer or practical quarryman is to lay out his operations so that all major crow-feet will occur at or adjacent to the dividing line between the sheets of cut, and the mud seams, glass seams and drys occur where they will least affect the cuts and consequently cause the least amount of waste and a minimum of irregular shaped chunks or cull blocks in the production of "mill blocks," which is the term applied to the merchantable sizes of stone stock as produced in rough block form for the cutting plants.

Each quarry presents an individual problem in that respect. Years of experience, as well as a thorough knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the district, are necessary in order to properly equip the individual for the most successful handling of this problem.

Before proceeding further it might be well to expiain that for building stone in this, the Oolitic Limestone District of Indiana, the stone is quarried exclusively by the channeling process. The channel cuts are put down in the ledge anywhere from 2 to 6 feet apart, usually a little over 4 feet, to a depth of from 8 to 12 feet or in some few instances slightly more than that, this depth of cut depending on conditions in the particular quarry and will often vary at different levels or in different parts of the same quarry where the natural features of the ledge make this either necessary or advisable.

End channel cuts are usually made from 40 to 80 feet apart, although sometimes an undivided length of cut up to around 100 or even 120 feet will be made. This means that the so-called "cuts" of stone will generally be around 4 feet in width, more or less than that where special sizes or so-

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BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

called "dimension stock" require it; 8 to 12 feet in depth, and from 40 to 80 feet or more in length. These cuts are split from the ledge below by drilling a series of holes about 8 inches deep and approximately that distance apart, slightly inclined, at the foot of the cut. The cut is then split off by driving a series of wedges between steel feathers in these holes. It is then turned over on its side with the aid of a rigging of hooks, ropes and pulleys operated from the fall lines of one or two derricks.

Since the "gang-saws" and other stone working machinery are designed for handling blocks of a certain size, as well as for convenience in handling and transportation, blocks within certain range of sizes have been found most convenient for the average run of work. The large "cuts" of stone are therefore split up into smaller blocks for mill usage. These are known as "mill blocks." While these will vary considerably in size, dependent upon the requirements of a particular piece of work, that is the detailing or jointing scheme of the stone work, that is to be executed therefrom, will run, generally, when special sizes are not required, will average around 2 feet 6 inches by 4 feet in cross section and from 8 to 12 feet in length.

For large monolithic columns the rough blocks of stone may run as high as 5 feet or even more in cross section and upwards of 40 feet in length. Large special-size blocks of that character are not customarily termed "mill blocks" but are referred to as "dimension stock."

When one considers the vast array of sizes of dimensions of material that at times may be required for different contract operations and the different sizes of mill blocks that may be required in order to produce even the smaller sizes of stone, such for instance as ashlar, window sills and other trim with the least waste, one can at once appreciate that the operating of a quarry to produce the greatest volume of merchantable stone in approximately squared up blocks is no mean problem and is one that taxes all the resources of the practical quarry operator from what might be appropriately termed the engineering standpoint.

An attendant problem is the utilization of the perfectly sound and in every way satisfactory stone stock that is produced in the smaller size and irregular-shaped blocks by reason of the seams and other features occurring in the quarry ledges. This, however, is a milling rather than a quarry problem and will not be further alluded to here.

While the channeling process is now employed exclusively for quarrying stone in the Indiana Limestone district, some thought has been given to the employment of wire saws, such as have been used with considerable success in slate quarrying operations and in certain other branches of the building stone industry, elsewhere.

Since the recovery of building stone, by which is meant the actual usable volume of stone that goes into the buildings, will average but little over 40 per cent of the measured ledge from which it is taken, one can at once appreciate that the cutting down of this waste by every means possible is a problem worthy of the best engineering skill.

In the quarry districts of various other branches of the Building Stone industry in other parts of the country, the recovery is often substantially less than the above percentage.

MILLING PROBLEMS

Years ago the sawing and cutting of building stone presented a number of major problems to the mechanical engineer. Most of these, however, have been solved in the development which has taken place in this branch of the industry during the past forty years.

Today, the Oolitic Limestone of Indiana, and likewise a great many other building stones, are sawed, planed, turned, shaped and milled very largely by fairly efficient machine operations, only the cutting of ornament and the carving of the sculptural details and enrichment being done by hand, and these latter hand-operations almost invariably with the aid of modern air hammer operated chisels.

While no claim can be made that the perfection of these operations and consequent ultimate economy in the cutting of limestone has been accomplished, it can safely be said without fear of contradiction, that all of these cutting operations are now carried on at a high state of efficiency and further improvement along that line must consist primarily in the further improvement of the machinery now employed, or by improving the character and efficiency of the cutting tools.

In this latter respect, I might comment that this phase of the problem has already been studied by experts and the steels now generally used are made to meet specific requirements and are heat-treated and tempered in various ways to best adapt them for the different cutting operations for which these steels are to be employed.

Grinding wheels and other tools of carborundum are also employed for planing, moulding and turning the stone to some extent by this section of the industry, these cutting methods being more generally employed by the Marble and hard-limestone branches of the Building Stone industry.

There is, nevertheless, room for considerable further scientific study in the cutting of production costs, through improving the present types of machinery, or in devising more efficient types for the working of both Oolitic limestone and other less readily worked types of building stone.

Here is a problem that falls exclusively in the field of the Mechanical Engineer, and thus in that branch of the profession which your Society represents.

There is further ever present in the milling procedure, the problem of routing the material through the mills in the most straightforward and efficient manner, thus involving the least amount of rehandling in its passage through the various sawing, cutting and finishing operations, from the rough block to the finished product loaded on cars or trucks ready for transportation to the building. The planing machinery layouts and location of railway sidings in many of the more modern mills is very excellent in that respect but in the older plants is often far from what the experienced mechanical engineer would consider to be the best arrangement.

HANDLING AND ERECTION PROBLEMS—ECONOMICAL USAGE

It is under this classification of the subject that the principal engineering problems that require particular attention at this time are to be found, and as these fall in several distinctive categories, it is my intention to sub-divide this third phase or division of the subject as follows:

(a) Design Problems, including economical usage; (b) Handling and erection or setting problems; (c) attendant or related engineering problems.

(a) DESIGN PROBLEMS

When Indiana Limestone is employed for buildings or other structures of any type that might be classed as "masonry structures," designed in either the "Classic" or "Gothic" or closely related traditions, compara-

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tively little in the way of an engineering problem is presented from the standpoint of design. Since the stone can be produced and milled in practically any size or block desired, the designer is not restricted in the layout of his jointing scheme. It is merely a question of following the best practice or tradition of the style in which the design falls.

In a Gothic building, the blocks will be cut up in comparatively small sections following the tradition of that style.

In a classical building, considerably larger blocks, frequently including monolithic columns and one-piece lintels of considerable span may be required but such requirements present no particular difficulty to the producers or fabricators of the stone beyond the quarrying of special size blocks where these are required. Occasionally a question as to the ability of the stone to safely carry its own and any superimposed weight in a lintel or an architrave over an opening may arise, but this can readily be figured on the basis of the known Modulus of Rupture of the material with the usual factor of safety allowance. It is only where the design or layout of the wall construction may result in unusual or abnormal superimposed weight that any real problem occurs, in which case structural steel members are customarily introduced in order to carry the superimposed loads.

In all cases where steel and stone are used together, the engineer must keep in mind that steel is an elastic stone material, whereas stone comparatively speaking, is a rigid material and ample allowance or clearance should be made to take care of the deflection of the steel under load without placing any pressure or breaking strain upon the stone at any point where the stone itself is employed as a unit. The frequent instance of this kind is where a very heavy pediment occurs over a colonnaded-portico with a relatively wide inter-columniation, in which case the lintel or architrave over the door is customarily made of ample depth to be self-supporting and the superimposed weight of frieze, cornice, roof or other wall work above carried on a suitable assembly of structural steel beams.

In modern building construction, especially in skeleton frame structures, limestone is generally used as masonry material, strictly speaking, but as a semi-structural facing or veneer, the thickness of the stone facing being reduced to a minimum and the masonry bond with backing particularly reduced on the score of economy as far as possible within the limits of sound, safe construction.

In this class of work the stone facing employed is quite generally only four inches in thickness and with little or no masonry bond, the stone facing being carried on shelf angles bracketed out from the structural frame, or in other instances by making one course in each story height eight inches in thickness so as to carry the load back onto the wall built so as to rest upon and be supported by the floor construction at each story level.

In modern design and especially where the so-called "modernistic" treatment of the design is employed, it is quite customary for the architectural designer to employ a comparatively thin stone facing in courses of considerable height, not over five courses and frequently only two, three or four courses to a story height, this means stone courses anywhere from at least 2 feet up to 6 feet or over in height. With such construction the ingenuity of the structural engineer is quite often taxed in order to assure the proper anchorage of stone back to the structural frame and the proper support of such facings at suitable intervals of height by the structural frame.

Since the demand for economy in commercial building construction requires that the least possible thickness of enclosure wall be employed, the masonry work is often confined to the piers, with insulated metal spandrels between window openings. Related problems in connection with this form of construction will be treated on later.

Since the detailing and fabrication of shelf angle supports and the brackets by which these are generally attached to the spandrel beams and columns is often a somewhat tricky problem in steel construction and is always a fairly costly feature of the structural steel work, any development that will simplify the safe support and anchorage of the stone facing to the structural frame is a problem worthy of the best engineering skill. Several ingenious methods of attachment for shelf angles that allow for adjustment have been devised and are now on the market but there is still opportunity here for improvement.

Now that stone courses of considerable height are being so generally employed by the designers of commercial buildings, it is not unlikely that this may call for a re-study of quarrying practice and possibly a change in mill block sizes in order to reduce waste in the fabrication of stone for these newer types of building. This of itself, is an engineering problem worthy of careful consideration.

(b) HANDLING AND ERECTION PROBLEMS

The engineering problems involved in the handling and erection of stone are many and varied. At the present time, especially on the smaller jobs in semi-urban and rural localities, decidedly primitive, at times really pathetic methods of handling the stone work (that includes the unloading of stone from cars as well as the actual setting of the stone in the wall) are employed by all but a comparatively few of the more up-to-date mason contractors. The experienced Stone Setting Contractor or specialist is rarely employed on that character of work.

A little thought from an engineering standpoint would certainly result in not only considerable saving in labor, but also in considerably better looking finished work, as where stone is handled with pry bars and rollers some abrasion and snipping of the edges and finished surfaces is difficult to avoid. Ingeniously contrived portable hoisting rigs or small portable derricks, both for unloading the stone from railway cars to trucks as well as in connection with the setting of stone, even on comparatively small jobs, will produce results. In this field there is ample room for the development of new forms of equipment by mechanical engineers.

On the larger operations it is the rule that more advanced engineering skill is employed. Either hand or power derricks, dependent upon the size of the job, with suitably contrived Lewises and slings are used for unloading the stone from cars to trucks, while various forms of derricks and hoists are used for unloading the stone at the building and setting it in the walls. On some of the larger operations pallet-platforms are employed. In such cases the cut stone is unloaded from cars by derrick, stacked on these platforms, one or two of which constitutes a truck load and these loaded platforms then lifted by derrick to the most convenient spot on an adjacent floor-level when the truck load arrives at the building site. The individual stones are then lifted from the pallet platform and lowered to their position in the wall by a breast derrick or a suitably devised and rigged chain hoist. Considerable skill and marked efficiency, both in-so-far as economy in cost of handling and speed of erection, has been developed by some of the setting contractors who handle the larger operations, and there appears to be no reason why some such skill with suitable specially devised equipment on a smaller scale should not be employed on the smaller operations. There appears to be an opportunity here for the skill of the mechanical engineer.

Before proceeding to the sub-division, I would like to bring to your consideration the important question of fatigue, which stonemasonry materials in the past has not been given the consideration which it appears to deserve. Fatigue in steel and other metals has been made the subject of many notable researches and considerable information on that subject is now available to the designing engineer. The fatigue of masonry and the causes of this fatigue has not been given any considerable amount of study. It is my belief that with the possible exception of some work along this line that has been done in Germany, practically no scientific study of this problem has been made. Yet, an inspection of the base of the Washington Monument, for instance, is clear indication that there is distinct need for scientific research on this subject, including not only the elements of loading and weathering action, but also the effects of temperature and moisture conditions.

Note:—The Washington Monument is cited specifically as an example merely because it is a well known structure. Various other examples could be mentioned.

In the base of the Washington Monument quite bad cracking and spalling of a number of the marble blocks is to be noted. Yet the loading of this structure, according to definite engineering formula, is known to be considerably less than 400 pounds per square inch, which, according to generally accepted practice, is a perfectly safe load, in this instance being but a fractional part of the crushing strength of the material, as the marble of which that monument is constructed is known to have a crushing value in the various grades averaging from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds per square inch, or, taking the lowest values, not less than 30 times the loading employed, quite obviously an ample safety factor, based upon present engineering practice.

Similar conditions of fatigue that cannot possibly be accounted for by overloading are to be noted in other structures and it seems quite obvious that some excessive stress set up by temperature changes and the conse-

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quent thermal expansion factor or by the moisture factor, or both combined, along with the daily movement of the sun, as well as varying weathering conditions, must play a part in the problem that has to be reckoned with, and therefore should be studied. To make mention of this also because it serves as an introduction to one of the attendant problems related to the "c" sub-division of the subject which follows.

(c) ATTENDANT PROBLEMS

Disregarding the fact that stone is, generally speaking, permanent and lasting as the proverbial hills from which it comes, there is nevertheless definite problems connected with the eminently satisfactory usage of this, Nature's most permanent material in building construction.

In the foregoing I have lead up to what, in my opinion, is one of the principal problems facing the structural engineer today, and that is the use of thin stone facings for the enclosure walls of tall, often extremely tall skeleton frame buildings, such as the Empire State Office Building in New York, reaching skyward to a height of 85 stories, and a number of other recent buildings now either erected, in process of erection or projected, going to a height of 60 stories and more, the problem of using a thin stone facing for the exterior of such buildings has become a real one of ever increasing importance.

It is well known that movements do take place in the structural frames of such buildings, that some contraction and expansion, or compression and shortening of the steel columns to an extent that is distinctly appreciable in structures of this height, does occur in the wall columns. That also, in these modern towers of comparatively small floor area as compared with their height, there will be noted a definite tendency to rotate on an elliptical plane following the daily movement of the sun, as has been developed takes place in the Washington Monument. Then, the moisture, as well as temperature change, will cause expansion and contraction movements in the masonry itself, which should be provided for.

It is further known that the thermal expansion factors for stone and other masonry materials within the normal range of temperature change does not conform with those of steel and reinforced concrete and that this difference in movement when it occurs must in some way be provided for.

The cracking of stone in the lower portions of buildings has in quite a few cases been noted that could not possibly be accounted for by any overloading or incorrect design and must be attributed to the failure of the engineer to reckon with and in some way provide for these unknown factors.

At the present time, by way of precaution, the architects designing a number of the taller skeleton frame buildings are providing for the shortening of structural columns and movements which occur in the frames of these tall buildings, by inserting compressible lead pressure relieving joints in the masonry facing, but the extent to which such joints should be employed and the exact manner in which they should be designed for is not yet known and will not be known until some properly conducted research study of the subject has been made. At present this problem must be met by guesswork, or at least by empirical conclusions.

While there are a number of minor engineering problems of more or less importance that I might enumerate, it is thought best to conclude this paper by outlining one other major problem, that of moisture—"the arch-enemy of masonry," quite regardless of how permanent the material employed may be.

In the past insufficient attention has been given by engineers to the permanent sealing of the mortar joints in the wash surfaces and ledges of stonework against the penetration of moisture, and in the protecting of all vulnerable parts of the stonework in the upper portions of a building against the penetration of moisture from rain or snow and from the leaking of gutter drainage in back of cornices and copings.

In the older types of masonry structures this was the one important problem. In the modern building, where comparatively thin stone facings are used for encasing a structural frame that is subject to movements from various causes, however slight they may be, this, as already outlined, becomes an even more vital problem. The correct flashing of gutters and drains and the thorough and lasting protection of all vertical joints in the stonework and other portions of the structure where moisture may enter cannot be stressed too strongly, for these structural details are worthy of the best engineering skill.

Since it is practically impossible to prevent the opening of joints in stonework that is carried on steel or concrete, the filling of all vertical joints in the wash surfaces of such masonry with an elastic compound of known elastic character and permanence, is now considered of primary importance. There is a vast difference in the merit of the products marketed commercially for that purpose. This has already been developed by research studies but further and more comprehensive work along that line is considered important.

With that ever-important age-old problem and the recommendation that every practical means that engineering skill can devise be employed to keep moisture from penetrating masonry structures, quite regardless of the known permanence of the material used, I will close this paper.

* * * * *

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Quarries & Mills, published monthly at Ellettsville, Indiana, for October, 1930.

State of Indiana, County of Monroe, ss.

Before me a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. B. Harris, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the Quarries & Mills, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

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America has spent approximately $4,415,000,000 in new construction in the first ten months of 1930, according to a nation-wide survey today by the Indiana Limestone company. These figures are based on reports from several hundred cities and towns:

"Some encouragement is to be derived from renewed building activity in recent weeks," says President A. E. Dickinson. "In many quarters it is felt that the construction industry soon will provide a real stimulus for general business. A very pronounced increase in actual building activities should be looked for some time between December and March.

"Residential building has been showing definite improvement. Awards for this type of building for the month of October totaled almost $2,000,000 daily. This is higher than the previous month and October of last year.

"The federal government's current construction projects will cost approximately $1,000,000,000, it has been announced. Speeding up of repairs on government buildings and the making of surveys for new construction is expected to materially aid the unemployment situation.

"New construction of all types in metropolitan New York last month about kept pace with the same period last year. Residential building amounted to more than 50 per cent of the total. In Chicago, contracts are holding fairly close to those of a year ago, although building has slumped some from the September spurt. Residential construction has also been fairly active here.

"In the Northwest section a home modernizing campaign is stimulating building. New England states are holding up better averages than a year ago. Larger cities on the Pacific coast show some increase in construction activity.

"Taking the country by districts in point of contracts awarded so far in 1930, metropolitan New York leads, with Chicago, Pittsburgh, Middle Atlantic states, New England, Kansas City, southeastern states, St. Louis, Texas, upstate New York, southern Michigan, central northwestern states and New Orleans following in the order named."

* * * * *

BIG NEW DAM SUPPLIES 225,000 HORSEPOWER

Seattle, Washington, has just completed the first of two mighty dams that are to provide power for a municipal owned hydroelectric plant, now building. This power plant, exclusive of dams and waterways, will cost appriximately $12,000,000 to construct.

The new dam, highest completed arch dam in the world, is 389 feet high, 1,180 feet in length, 140 feet thick at the bottom, and forms a lake behind it that is six miles long. It will deliver, through its spillway, 225,000 horsepower, which will be used to drive the wirld's biggest turbine engines. After running through the spillway of the Diablo Dam the water flows ten miles down the Diablo Canyon to another power house, where it is used for the second time to generate power.

This newly finished Diablo Dam is in one of the least accessible parts of the Cascade mountains, only a few miles south of the Canadian border. At present no roads reach it, the only means of transportation to the site of the dam being a municipal owned trolley.

Beyond Diablo a second and mightier dam is to be built at once. It will be 500 feet high and will bank up waters to form a lake approximately twice the size of Diablo Lake. Its spillway will open directly into the artifical lake below it. The entire system of dams and power plant will cost $25,000,000. The building of Diablo Dam alone cost $5,000,000.

The dams are built on the Skagit River, in the midst of some of Washington's most magnificent scenery. When and if roads are built to the new dams, a section of rare beauty will be opened to tourists. Diablo, designed to conform to the general contour of the terrain, does not mar the view, while the deafening roar of its spillway adds the effect of a mighty artificial waterfall.

Six years will be required to complete the entire project.

* * * * *

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MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

ULTIMATE completion of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, from the Virginia end of Arlington Memorial Bridge over the Potomac River at Washington to Mt. Vernon, will open one of the most noted and beautiful drives in the world—a drive from the Maryland State line through Rock Creek Park and Potomac Park in Washington, and along the Potomac, passing through historic Alexandria and Fort Hunt in Virginia, to the home and burial place of the first president of the United States.

Conception of a highway from Washington to Mount Vernon as a memorial to George Washington originated in 1886, and in December, 1924, Congress created the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundreth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. On May 23, 1928, a law was passed authorizing the commission, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to survey, select, construct and maintain a Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, for which an appropriation of $4,500,000 was provided.

To the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture was delegated the task of surveying suitable routes. Of two routes surveyed and reported on by Brigadier General Peter C. Hains, as to alignment, grades, scenic and historic value, with estimated costs of construction, the commission chose the river route.

The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway will be approximately 15½ miles long, with a minimum right of way 200 feet wide, except in Alexandria city. Automobile parking places will be designated along the route, particularly at charming spots. Suitable planting also will be provided along the route. The construction is under supervision of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

* * * * *

$800,000 RAILROAD BRIDGE

Construction has been started by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on a new double-track bridge of 1400 feet across the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., to replace the present span. Contract for the substructure has been awarded to the Empire Construction Co., Baltimore. The new bridge will consist of 11 deck-plate girder spans, requiring 4,400,000 pounds of structural steel and 4000 cubic yards of concrete. In addition to the bridge, the railroad line will be changed to afford easier crossing of the river by reducing the curvature and shortening the line. Cost of the improvements is estimated at $800,000.

* * * * *

182-MILE SECTION OF ONE GASOLINE LINE

Two line gangs and a river crossing gang will be used initially by the Natural Gas Engineering Corp., Tulsa, Okla., contractor for a 182-mile section between Kansas City and Des Moines, Iowa, of a 1,500-mile gasoline line from Oklahoma to the north and northwest. This force will be augmented by two additional gangs later. The line is being constructed by the Great Lakes Pipe Line Co., subsidiary of the Barnsdell Corp., Tulsa, and the Continental Oil Co., Ponca City, Okla. The Kansas City-Des Moines section will be of 8-inch, 28-pound National Tube seamless pipe. The Natural Gas Engineering Corporation will also handle contract for the Missouri River crossing and is moving construction equipment to the job.

* * * * *

SOUTHERN PINE TIMBER PURCHASED BY EGYPT

Recently a shipment of 25 carloads of Southern pine timbers made by the Hirsch Lumber Co., Mobile, Ala., for the Egyptian government for delivery to Alexandria, Egypt, was made. West Alabama lumber mills turned out these large construction timbers which range in size from 6x10 inches to 18x18 inches and in lengths of 20 to 48 feet. The shipment was handled over the Alabama state-owned docks at Mobile by the Waterman Steamship Corporation.

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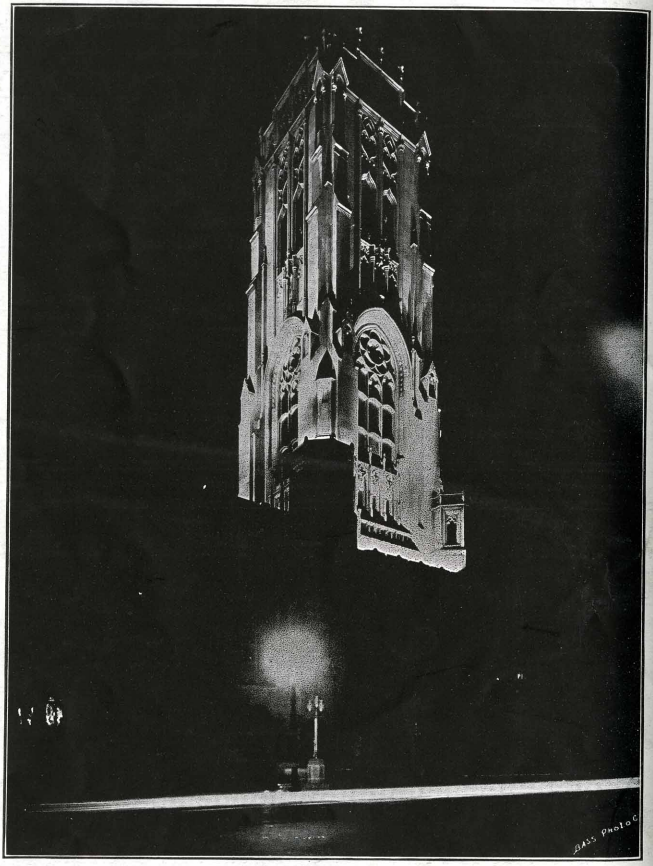

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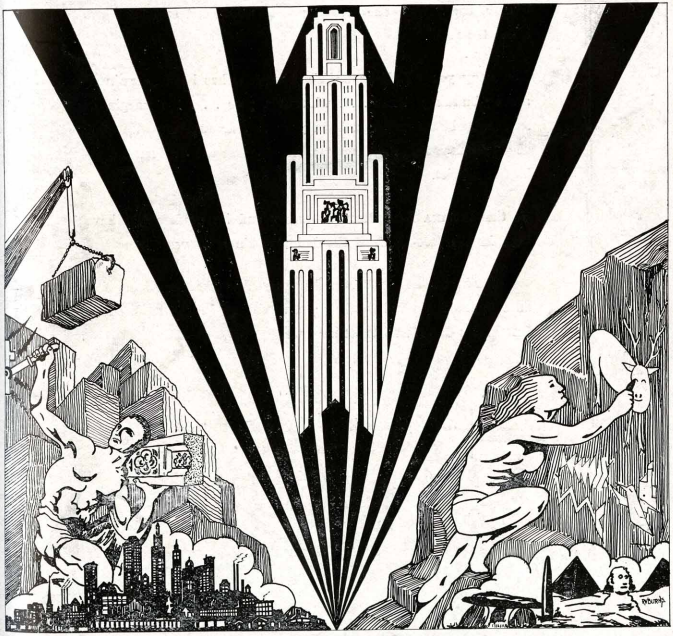
THE INDIANA OOLITIC LIMESTONE INDUSTRY

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —



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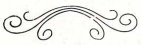
Leadership



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QUARRIES AND MILLS

INTEREST : INDIANA : OOLITIC : LIMESTONE : INDUSTRY

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VOLUME 2 ELLETTSVILLE, INDIANA NUMBER 6

The Quarryman's Baby Farm Pays

AT VARIOUS times *Quarries and Mills* has contained articles setting forth the advantages resulting to the many quarrymen who own Baby Farms in the Oolitic field, and especially in Monroe county.

Several real estate men of the district, and the bankers of Bloomington and Bedford have encouraged our quarry fraternity, from the office, on down through the drafting room, cutting yard, mills and quarries, to become "land and home owners," ranging in area from a lot to a Baby Farm.

Lest some of our readers, especially those throughout the states who are not familiar with our Hoosier idiom, it may be well for us to explain what is understood by the term Baby Farm.

A Baby Farm is a place consisting of a nice cottage, one to five acres of ground, sometimes ten, where a real snappy mechanic of any class, with a wife of about the same temperament or a little higher voltage, are rearing a family of children, owning their own cow, a sow and pigs, a flock of hens, a small orchard, a truck patch and a Ford. The pair was motivated to this acquirement in the firm belief that it would beat a rented house in town, and with brawn and brain they tackled the job. It took hard knocks, but they have won.

As the owners of a home and taxpayers on real estate the occupants are more interested in the community than they would be otherwise, and as permanent citizens are happy and contented.

The children have been taught to rise reasonably early in the morning, help with the chores, wash up, brush up and be ready on time for the school hack. Early in life they acquire the habit of having things to see to, and best of all a deep, enduring, loving interest in home, a real for sure home, "our home," is impressed in their lives that will prove a benediction, a halo of light unto them to the day of the setting of their life's sun in the western horizon.

We have clusters of these fine homes in our district, dotted along the highways. The husband and father is a valued employee of one of our stone mills or quarries, and drives back and forth in the Ford. If there comes a day or a week that he is not needed at the mills he has something to do at home. A new gate, painting the henhouse, working in the truck patch. Something, sure. It pays. Half the living comes from this Baby Farm, and the mechanic has extra value at the mill, because he is only there when most needed.

Bill can do this, he likes the smell of earth! I can't! Yes you can, and that's what a lot of 'em in the cities are going to have to do. That, eventually, will be the solution for feeding and taking care of the millions of men in the large cities who are past the earning age, and have not accumulated anything to tide them over old age.

We are hearing a lot right now about over production on the farm. It is under consumption. For years there has been a stampede from the farm to the city. Thousands of these men and women, living on charity are underfed. A system of Baby Farms, sponsored by the government, or by capitalistic corporations, supplemented with the old age pension, would prove a happy solution.

NINETEEN THIRTY ABOUT FINISHED

The year 1930 is practically on its last legs, and the stone operators, most of them, have already cast a weather eye on the balance sheet, and are pretty well informed as to the results of the year's business.

In a general way the stone business has been rather satisfactory, everything considered. Some of the plants have had practically a normal year's output, a few have been very busy, and a few plants, negligible in number, have had poor business.

A feature very encouraging and preeminently satisfactory to the operators, employees and the public has been the thorough cooperation of the various groups in the industry. The men are well paid and have no complaint, and there is no disposition whatever on the part of the operators to lower wages.

At a recent meeting of officers and men at Bedford, Mr. Lawrence Whiting, president of the Board of Directors of the Indiana Limestone Company, emphasized the statement that the company would make no hourly cut in wages. Mr. Whiting was optimistic concerning the future, and predicted an early return to normal business conditions.

The independent operators concur in this policy of maintaining wages, and with everything looking for the 1931 output to be the largest in history, serves to mollify any 1930 short coming.

The total value of the output of stone for 1929 was $20,125,000. The total wages paid for 1929 was $12,000,000. The number of men employed in the quarries, 2,000; mills, 3,500; total, 5,500.

Fifty Years With Matthews Bros. Co.

AN INTERESTING man of Ellettsville, who has devoted a round half century to working in Mill and Quarry, is William A. King. Mr. King is 86 years of age, and worked for Matthews Bros. Stone Company for fifty years.

Mr. King was born at Glaseow, Kentucky, October 4th, 1844. During the years 1862-1863 he worked as a teamster at the government post at Murphysbourough. In 1869 he arrived at Ellettsville and has been a resident of this place since. Soon after his arrival here he entered the service of John Matthews & Sons, and for fifty years was an employee of this firm.

Mr. King has an interesting story of those early days of the development of our great stone industry.

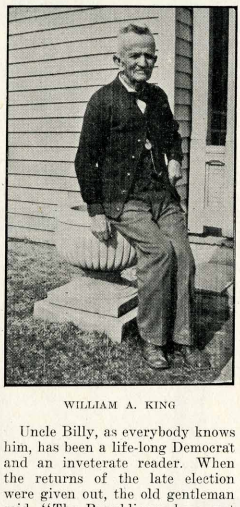
In reply to our reporter's inquiry as to what department of the work he was employed in, Mr. King said, "I was the whole works. I don't mean to say I owned the plant, but what I want you to know is that I worked any and every place that I was needed. That was the 'custom of the rule' then."

"In the early spring the cat owl gang was an important bunch, and as foreman of this gang," continued Mr. King, "I sometimes had my hands full to make a satisfactory showing. The sticky red clay stuck tighter than a brother, and frequently the men were plastered from head to foot, with an increase of avoirdupois that slowed up the work. You see, back in them days, hydraulic stripping was unknown and it was up to the cat owl gang to get the ledge ready. There was a feature of comedy in this group, for a man's clothing plastered like a wall-board, was laughable. One day there was tragedy. Old Selam, the fine old favorite black horse that worked in the high wheel cart went over the dump and broke his neck."

"Our wages at $1.25 per day," continued Mr. King, "was considered very good for this class of work."

"The scabbling yard was a busy place—getting out monumental bases. From 30 to 50 men were engaged in this work. One forty a day was the wage, and we lived as well on that then as five dollars now. Most of us had a cow and raised our own pigs."

Our old friend betrayed a feature of sadness as he continued his reminiscences of those happy by-gone days. "The little four-gang mill was the center of attraction. The hand derrick required from two to four men to fill a gang. If anything broke or went wrong, Peter Matthews and Barney Scully would fix it," continued Uncle Billy.



WILLIAM A. KING

Uncle Billy, as everybody knows him, has been a life-long Democrat and an inveterate reader. When the returns of the late election were given out, the old gentleman said, "The Republicans have put one over on us."

For fifty years Mr. King has been a devoted member of the Baptist church, and during those years he has been a daily reader of the scriptures. He is almost deaf, but his eyesight holds up, and he keeps abreast of the times through the daily press.

Through the kindness of the Matthews Bros. Stone Co., the Pioneers in the district, Mr. King receives a pension weekly which keeps him in comfortable circumstances.

Citizens of Oolitic Are Proud of School Building

The citizens and students of Oolitic are very proud to be given the opportunity of presenting their school building to the public. It is an admirable and distinctive piece of architecture of which we are very proud.

The history of the Oolitic school began several years ago with the development of the town. As with everything, perfection can not be instituted in a year or even in a few years, but much time is needed to create a perfect product. As the development of the school goes hand in hand with that of the town, we shall briefly relate a few of the most interesting details.

In 1879 John R. Walsh opened the first ledge of oolitic limestone in the "Old Hoosier" quarry. As the implements for removing the debris were the pick, shovel, and wheel-barrow, a ledge which required very little stripping was selected. Originally it consisted of a number of shafts but in 1896, these had been united until the quarry consisted of twenty-five acres in extent and was about forty feet in depth.

Limestone was the original name of Oolitic. The town was plotted June 17, 1888. At first the town was farther west than the present location but as the population increased, it gradually changed to the present site.

November 2, 1901, the town was incorporated and the name Oolitic, submitted by Dr. R. R. Short, was accepted. Since the incorporation, many improvements have been made, and today, it is a modern town.

The first school house in Limestone was a one room log cabin, which was built by three townships. It was located on Lafayette street near the main part of town. This was used for a few years but, as the population increased it proved inadequate and a two-room building was erected by Shawswick township. Of course this building was in every way better than the first one but only grade subjects were taught.

This structure was used until about 1899 and then a two-story frame building consisting of eight rooms and an office, was built on

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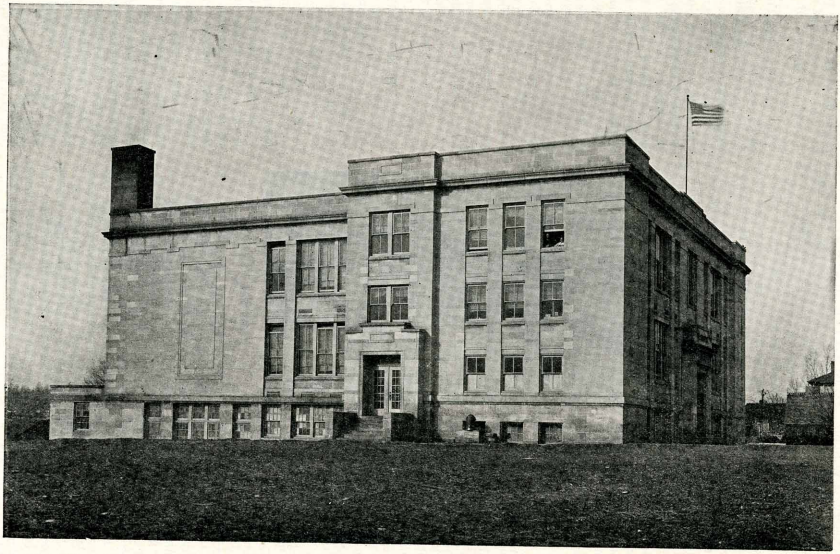

Quarries Indiana Limestone Co. OOLITIC SCHOOL BUILDING—OOLITIC, INDIANA The Long Studio

ERECTED IN 1918

Finding Work For Jobless Workers in New York

By Alfred Abelli

IN its first five weeks of operation the New York City Free Employment Bureau found jobs for 6,798 workers.

"The fact that we found these jobs," says Edward C. Rybicki, director of the agency, "proves that the labor crisis can be solved. There were jobs for these idle persons all the time. It merely required an organization to concentrate on the search for vacancies."

Mr. Rybicki admits that he is an optomist. But the fact remains that men now have jobs who didn't have them and those jobs were procured by an agency that took up its task August 15, without precedent to follow and with only the barest public confidence.

Unemployment was admitted but many persons remembered how an earlier demonstration of unemployment in the Bowery had been broken up in hasty flight when an elevator manufacturer climbed on a platform and offered work for every man present.

Would a Free Employment Agency meet a similar reception or could it actually do useful work?

This was the question when the Agency opened its offices occupying one floor of a large building at 54 Lafayette Street. It was the question for which I sought an answer when I called there six weeks later.

I learned that, in addition to the workers it had placed, the Agency had registered 40,000 unemployed and was doing this in a field that private employment agencies for the most part did not tap.

I found the Agency to be an efficient, smoothly operating machine, and I found in line, waiting for jobs, some thousand men—not the type who had fled from the Bowery demonstration, but rugged, able-bodied men, young men, men who were reaching an age when work no longer meant speed in production, but, for the most part, men who could tackle the average job efficiently if given the opportunity.

Choice of a director was one of the first problems and most important problems in setting up the Agency. Mayor Walker, on whose recommendation the Agency was established, and Public Welfare Commissioner Frank J. Taylor selected Mr. Rybicki. He was with the Department of Labor, aiding in organizing labor bureaus during the war, and had served as conciliator and arbiter in labor disputes.

As Agency director, his first action was a survey of the labor situation in New York City. Study of records of organized labor and statistics provided by the 1,200 agencies making up New York's Welfare Council indicated that 250,000 skilled workers and a similar number of unskilled workers were unemployed.

With this knowledge of the size of his problem, Mr. Rybicki opened his office with a staff of 30 trained workers. The day after the office was opened it was besieged by applicants for jobs. They began to gather in front of the building at one o'clock in the morning. As late as the third week they were lining up as early as four o'clock in the morning. Nearly a thousand men were usually in line when the office opened at 7:30.

The Agency operates on the stagger plan, shifts of workers coming in at different hours in the morning. Hours are from 7:30 in

Continued on Page 10

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Indiana Limestone

BEDFORD : INDIANA

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Fostering the Guild Spirit of Real Craftmanship

By R. NEEDHAM BALL

A good craftsman first of all is a man who does first class work in his trade; he is known by his workmanship; nothing he does is shoddy, ugly or of poor quality.

A good craftsman is loyal to the men of other trades. He never intentionally or wilfully injures the work of another workman.

A good craftsman realizes that buildings are produced by co-operation—co-operation all the way down the line from the owner to the laborer, and he rightly feels that his part in the construction of a building is just as necessary and just as important as the architect's or the contractor's part; he is proud to point out the building he has had a hand in building.

Now you and I do not know whether the years ahead of us are few or many, but some day perhaps we shall stand before the Great Craftsman, who made all things, and perhaps we shall be asked, "What have you done?" I think the good craftsman will answer, "I did the best work I knew how."

—W. O. LUDLOW.

THE old Guild Spirit of Artisanship surges strongly in the worker of this age of mass production. Although the tendency to forget the individual is strong, the individual in some industries is still the important unit, and this is most notable in the building industry. The careful builder sees evidence of this pride every day among his workmen and he fosters it carefully. Pride of workmanship by the individual is that old Guild Spirit of Artisanship which once dominated men, dating back centuries to Paris of 1000 A. D. and to Rome, Athens and beyond. The fostering of that spirit is the way to raise the standard of workmanship.

The Architects Club of Chicago has introduced a plan to nurture pride in craftsmanship by rewarding good work. For the present this will be applied to the erection of important buildings in Metropolitan Chicago. A Committee of Recognition of Craftsmanship, composed of prominent architects, engineers, general and sub-contractors, and labor officials, has been formed and a method of selection and recognition determined. Good work and all that goes into it will be singled out and honored among the workmen of the various trades.

The craftsman is distinguished by his love of good work for its own sake and for the character moulding values of integrity, thoroughness, intelligence, reliability, loyalty and co-operation.

Men with these attributes are still to be found in the building industry. They are entitled to public recognition and to the satisfaction of knowing that the building industry appreciates those who carry on the best traditions of the trade; moreover, they are good citizens.

Recognition consists of a Certificate of Superior Craftsmanship and a gold button emblematic of the honor to each workman selected. Recognition takes place at a ceremony of award on the building where the men worked. The program includes short talks by the owner, builder, architect, and a representative of labor. The mechanics selected are individually called to the platform to receive their honors.

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ELLETTSVILLE - - - INDIANA

Selections are made by a committee of award working under the Committee on Recognition of Craftsmanship, which is the standing committee of the Architects Club in charge of the craftsmanship movement. The committee of award is composed of a member of the Craftsmanship Committee as chairman, the architect of the building on which the award is to be made, the owner, the builder and a representative of labor. Announcements of awards are made in the newspapers and on the building.

Announcement that craftsmanship awards will be made are posted on the building at entrances, elevator shafts, on bulletin boards and in locker shanties. Foremen in the trades are also advised to notify their men that an award is to be held. All workmen on the building are thus given notice of the proposed award and encouraged to strive for the honor.

Determining factors in the selection include skill, thoroughness, co-operation, reliability, and interest in the day's work. Candidates may be proposed by owners, architects, builders, superintendents, sub-contractors, foremen and workers. Foremen in each trade, on account of their intimate knowledge of the men under them, are particularly consulted by the committee of award, and are requested to submit the names of two or three of their best mechanics. In accordance with the established policy, one man in each trade is chosen by the committee. No award is made unless the work of the trade merits the honor.

The first award in Chicago was made on the new building of the Board of Trade. The ceremony took place July 16, in the smoking room with approximately four hundred mechanics, members of their families, architects, contractors, and members of the Board in attendance. Alfred Granger, president of the Architects Club, presided and made a splendid talk on the aims and purposes of the award. Col. H.B. Hackett voiced the appreciation of the architects, Carl Ferguson of the general contractors, John A. Bunnell of the Owners, John Dolin, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, of labor generally and made the presentation of the certificates to the men receiving the award.

W. O. Ludlow, who has done so much to introduce this plan of Craftsmanship Award both in New York City and other American cities, has defined a good craftsman in words which appear elsewhere in this article.

Plans are now under way to make these awards on all future buildings where craftsmanship has been meritorious. Until now, the architect and owner of an exceptional building have been given recognition, with no thought to the mechanics who made the building the finished masterpiece. In appreciation for the intelligent interpretation of plans and specifications and for the skillful spirit of creation, the Architects Club of Chicago proposes to render unto the workmen the honor which is their due.

The committee in charge of these awards numbers men high in their various professions. Alfred Granger is chairman, and with him are Howard L. Cheney, Hubert Burnham, N. Max Dunning, Charles E. L. Schiedenhelm, Charles G. Fanning, Philip Rinn, Oscar Reum, John L. Dolin, vice-president, American Federation of Labor, John Stretch, Edward Ryan, and R. N. Ball.

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Finding Work For New York's Jobless

Continued from Page 5

the morning to 6:30 at night.

For this immediate interest in the Agency, Mr. Rybicki is indebted to a well organized publicity campaign. Newspaper editors, realizing that a great human problem was involved in the establishment of the Agency, gave considerable space to discussing it. In addition, three radio stations offered their cooperation and at every opportunity the Agency's work was described over the air.

Finally it got abroad that the Agency was showing definite results. In the fourth week it found employment for 1,530 men; in the fifth week it placed 1,755 more.

The question, then, appeared to be not, "Does the Agency work?" but "How does it work?"

"The first thing a man does is register," Mr. Rybicki explained. "We have no complicated system. Everything is simplified. We do not inquire into distant pedigree. We rely chiefly on our ability to size up a man's appearance and personality.

"The applicant registers his name, age, nationality, specifies his trade or training and then we consider him ready to fill a job. With 7,000 to 8,000 men going through the Bureau's auditorium daily, there is no time for long interviews nor for correspondence with prospective employers.

"For instance, the other day we had about 2,500 men in one big hall, waiting for jobs. The Board

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of Transportation, a department of the city government, telephoned that it wanted 500 unskilled workers for subway jobs.

"On the other hand, plackards have been posted in various parts of the hall. Those seeking clerical work line up in front of a special card. Those seeking work in the trades take their places before still another sign, while the unskilled laborers gather in another quarter. When a request comes in for a certain type of work, it is relayed to that particular place to be filled.

"Our major problems are registration—squads of clerks are kept tremendously busy registering the applicants—and the task of finding work.

"The response from the various city departments was most encouraging. Commissioner Albert Goldman, chief of the Department of Plants and Structures, recently informed me that he would provide work for several thousand men on the Tri-Borrough Bridge which will link the borroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Queens. The work will require two years to complete. The city has appropriated eight million dollars for this project.

"The registration, though it continued to be high, tapered off with the beginning of the second month and the clerks got it under control. But the Bureau vigorously continues its hunt for jobs.

"We have twelve field agents assigned to the various sections of Greater New York. They canvass every nook and cranny where there might be a demand for labor. These workers are specially trained and obtain a high percentage of returns each day.

"Their success and the widespread cooperation they have received in all quarters is astounding.

"No industrial plant is passed up. Our field agents arrange to cooperate with the personnel departments of hotels, garages, hospitals, department stores, mills, warehouses and transportation lines.

"Heads of real estate firms have co-operated. For them we supply janitors, building superintendents, doormen, hall attendants and general help.

"We try to make most of the approaching seasonal occupations. For instance, as moving time approached, we obtained the cooperation of every large moving firm in all five borroughs. The demand for extra men is great at moving days. Although the jobs do not last long they help to relieve suffering and starvation. Such a short-time job may tide a man over into something permanent.

"As for farm work, I have noticed that the men back away when a call comes in for a handy man, gardner or general farmer. In the fall an upstate farmer sent in a request for 12 apple-pickers. Filling that order was one of our most difficult tasks.

"This leads me up to the point about transportation. I have noted that men are reluctant to accept jobs in distant localities because they have to pay traveling expenses, and run the risk of not liking the work when they get there. In the case of the apple-pickers, we induced the farmer to send down a truck for the men. That helped considerably.

"We are trying to run the city's employment bureau on a budget, at a minimum of expense to all concerned. However, I would not be surprised if the Department of Public Welfare should coax special appropriations for traveling expenses. After all, this Bureau's purpose is to find jobs and solve a humanitarian problem.

"My first month's figures show that it cost the city exactly $8,000 to run its own employment bureau. I believe the outcome is most gratifying.

"Although I am a died-in-the-wool optimist, I am not blind to the prevailing state of affairs. The most perplexing phase of the unemployment problem concerns the middle-aged man who has been thrown out of work by inventions and the decadence of certain industries.

"Twenty-five per cent of the men and women registered at this office come under the middle-age classification. They have come to be regarded as old men whom nobody wants.

"This is indeed a gigantic and fateful crisis. What are we going to do with the thousands of middle-aged men and women who are un-

Continued on Page 15

Chas. Gilbert Shaw

PHOTOGRAPHER

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National Wage Scales Are Very Little Changed

From Associated Builders of Chicago

THERE have been few changes in the wage rates of building mechanics in the principal cities of the United States this year over the wages paid in 1929, according to the annual survey just completed by the Builders Association. In the operation of the five day week there is a slight increase over last year.

In Baltimore, with the exception of bricklayers whose wage rate was increased from $1.62½ to $1.75 an hour, wages are the same as last year. Boston showed no increases. Cincinnati iron workers were increased from $1.37½ to $1.40 an hour; painters from $1.31¼ to $1.33¾; plumbers from $1.37½ to $1.40; steamfitters from $1.37½ to 1.40; Cleveland painters received an increase of from $1.25 to $1.31¼. Detroit reported no increases.

The highest wage rate paid to building trade mechanics is that received by the hoisting engineers in Elizabeth, N. J., which is $2.25 an hour. The 1929 rate was $1.75 an hour. In Kansas City, Mo., cement finishers took a wage reduction from $1.50 to $1.25 an hour. Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York and Philadelphia are unchanged. The iron workers of San Francisco accepted a wage reduction from $1.37½ to $1.12½ an hour. In St. Louis iron workers were increased from $1.50 to $1.75; painters from $1.43¾ to $1.50, and steamfitters, from $1.50 to $1.62½.

While discussing wage scales it is interesting to observe that rates of several Chicago basic building trades have jumped considerably during the past 25 years. Painters show the largest percentage increase, that of 325 per cent. Bricklayers are the lowest, 183 per cent. The percentages of other basic trades vary between these two high and low figures. The accompanying chart covering hourly wages paid basic crafts in 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, and 1930 follow:

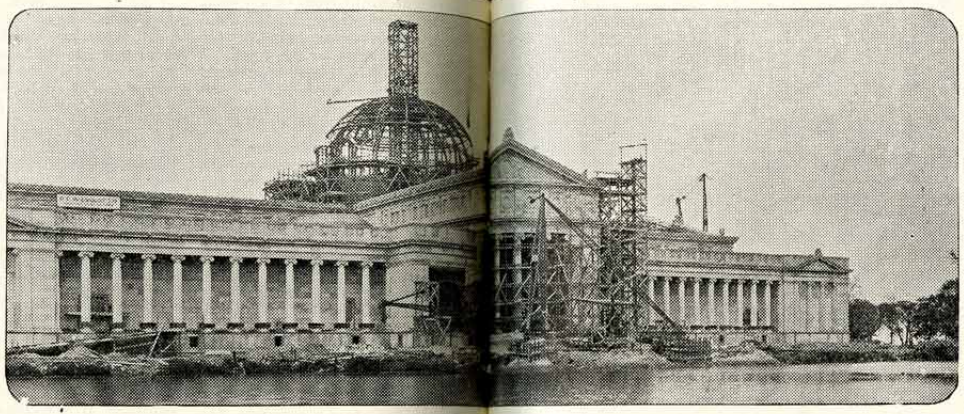
Bricklayers..	.60	.67½	.75	1.25	1.50	1.70	183
Carpenters....	.50	.60	.70	1.25	1.37½	1.62½	225
Electricians..	.56¼	.68¾	.75	1.25	1.50	1.70	208
Laborers.....	.30	.37½	.40	1.00	.87½	.97½	225
Painters.....	.40	.60	.70	1.25	1.50	1.75	325
Plasterers....	.56¼	.68¾	.75	1.25	1.50	1.70	208
Plumbers.....	.56¼	.68¾	.75	1.25	1.50	1.70	208
Sheet Metal...	.50	.60	.68¾	1.25	1.25	1.70	240
Steamfitters..	.56¼	.68¾	.75	1.25	1.50	1.70	208
Struct'l Iron..	.50	.60	.68¾	1.25	1.37½	1.62½	225

Each five year percentage increase between 1905 and 1930 for bricklayers was 36½ per cent; carpenters 45 per cent; electricians, 41½ per cent; laborers, 45 per cent; painters, 65 per cent; plasterers, 41½ per cent; plumbers, 41½ per cent; and structural iron workers, 45 per cent.

* * * * *

Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania, introduced his first bill December 3 and it showed the influence of the years he spent as secretary of labor. It was a measure to empower the government to fix the wage to be paid laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings.

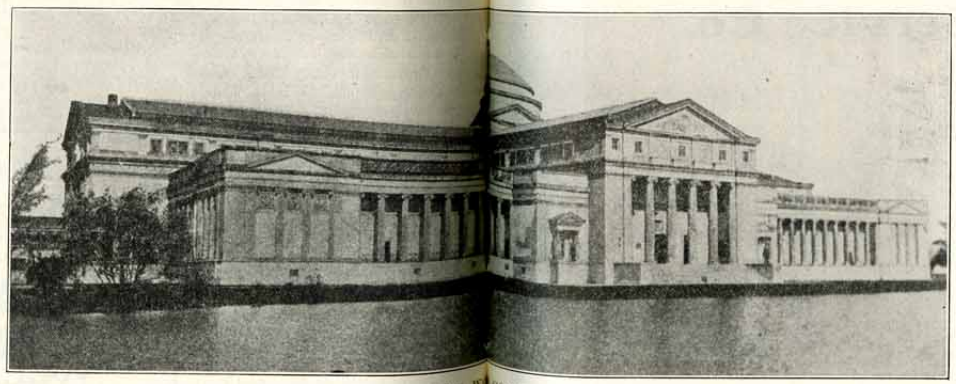
Fine Carrara Stone From Shawnee Co., Bloomington, Ind. Used in Restoration World's Fair Fine Arts Building at Chicago



CHICAGO MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

GRAHAM, ANDERSON, PROBST & WHITE, Architects — R. C. WIEBOLDT CO., General Contractors

Out of the ruins of the historic Palace of Fine Arts, rises the restored structure now faced with *Indiana Limestone*, an assurance that the classic detail and ornate treatment of this beautiful structure will endure down through the ages, unharmed by time and the elements.



PALACE OF FINE ARTS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

BURNHAM & ROOT, Architects — CHICAGO—1893 — CHARLES B. ATWOOD, Designer

This outstanding building of the World's Fair, visited and admired by thousands, was an architectural masterpiece. Anticipated at the time to stand only during the fair, its classic detail and ornate treatment was of staff or plaster which soon deteriorated and left only the ruins.

Building Plan Started on Legislative Route

PRESIDENT Hoover's plan for spending $150,000,000 within six months on public building projects was started September 3 on the road to legislative enactment, with the first outburst of criticism apparently stilled.

A detailed explanation of his plan, giving the amounts allocated to subdivisions of the government departments but not naming the specific projects to be built, received a favorable reception as the house appropriations committee began hearings on the proposal.

The chief of the public roads bureau and the chief of the army engineers, under whom the bulkiest expenditures are to be made, were the first witnesses on the committee list. With them also was the director of the budget, who prepared the President's detailed list.

Mr. Hoover's observation that the test of unemployment relief plans lay in the ability to pay wages within the next six months arrested the attention of the legislators. They passed over without comment his other assertion that cabinet allocation had been chosen because selection of projects by the congress would involve "long delay."

Then, too, the President pointed out that all the work to be done with the money will be on projects already authorized by the congress. The resolution to carry out the request was introduced in the house by Representative Will R. Wood (Rep., Ind.), chairman of the appropriations committee. A companion measure was placed before the senate to await the house's action. At the same time the President's emergency committee for employment was busy gathering up odds and ends of red tape in government departments to obtain utmost speed in getting the money into circulation after the congress approves.

Arthur Woods, the chairman, saw necessity for some legislation to iron out technicalities and conferred with congressional leaders to get it through. He went to the justice and treasury departments to find the way around other customary delays and announced site selections would be handled by a dozen committees instead of one, as a single group could not get through in time.

The President proposed allocating the construction money as follows:

Agriculture department, $84,324,980, with $80,000,000 of this for roads; war department, $57,473,800, nearly half of it to nonmilitary outlays such as waterways and harbors; commerce department, $1,083,000; interior department, $3,757,000; justice department, $355,000 for institutions, and navy department, $4,620,000 for yards, docks, etc.

Christmas Greetings

THE employees of the Interstate Public Service Company are as one in heartily wishing all the people of the Indiana limestone industry a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

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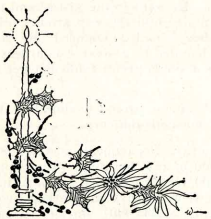

R. C. ROCKEFELLER, Division Manager
J. A. MISHLER, Manager, Bloomington
J. L. PACE, Manager, Bedford

FINDING WORK FOR THE JOBLESS WORKER

Continued from Page 11

employed, either because of general depression in industry or because the vocations they have followed have become antiquated or extinct?

"My solution would be to place the problem at the doors of the great industrial leaders. Later I shall recommend to the captains of industry and the champions of labor that they meet to study this problem and adopt a program by which steps may be taken to educate this class in the new fields of enterprise. Somewhere there must remain a use for this seasoned manpower."

Mr. Rybicki went on to say that the old-age question has not been very much in evidence in the employment Bureau's work. Not more than one per cent of the applicants are past 60. New York State's old-age pension law will provide for needy men more than 70. The state has appropriated $12,500,000 for this work, of which $5,000,000 will be distributed among New York City applicants for the pension. This will give about $250 per applicant.

Although privately operated employment agencies at first seemed to resent the municipal bureau, it was soon discovered that there was no conflict between the two, that they served entirely different demands.

Mr. Rybicki was asked what his office would do if a strike broke out in the fur or needle trade industries. Would he send in several thousand men to break the strike?

"This Bureau," he said, "will be neutral in all such matters. Under no circumstances would we interfere with labor disputes."

One of the prime factors, and one which Mr. Rybicki stresses, in his labors to find a salvation for the unemployed, is the element of courtesy. Kind treatment for the applicant, with a sympathetic understanding of his plight, and civility from the man who is considering his employment, he believes, will have an enormous phychological effect in bouying up the courage of the disheartened and help vastly in unraveling unemployment problems.

* * * * *

After enjoying statistical and profitless prosperity for a year or two, some fellows are getting bored and are ready for an old-fashioned panic just for the novelty.

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$ .50	each	week	$ 25.00
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NOW MAKE RUBBER FROM WILD MEXICAN SHRUB

While Thomas A. Edison and others are seeking in the East a weed that will produce rubber in quantity, experiments in the West have gone forward so successfully that a $150,000 factory is now being built near Salinas, Calif., Through a process discovered by Dr. William B. McCallum, California botanist, it will extract rubber from guayule, a desert shrub that grows wild in Mexico.

A smaller, experimental plant, the only one of its kind in America, has been in operation for several years at Salinas. It has produced and shipped several pounds of rubber a week.

The new plant will cultivate the guaryule shrub on a 25,000-acre tract. Instead of yielding sap, or latex, like rubber trees, the shrubs contain a rubber-producing gum in the cells of their bark and roots. They are therefore uprooted, washed, and crushed to extract the rubber when their four-year period of maturity is reached. Through the use of modern machinery, the process can compete with imported rubber, and some authorities forsee that 130,000 square miles of desert in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas may be put to work raising guayule.

* * * * *

REAR-VIEW MIRROR IN GOGGLES FOR TRAFFIC OFFICERS

To enable traffic officers to see what is going on behind their backs the Boston police are experimenting with rear-vision goggles. The goggles, worn like ordinary spectacles, have mirrors placed at an angle in front of the lenses, thus giving the traffic officer an unobstructed view of what is going on in front of him and a good idea of what is happening behind.

* * * * *

MIRRORS AT STREET CORNERS AID TO AUTO DRIVERS

Large mirrors have been placed at intersections of some of the main streets in Brussels so that drivers may see the traffic conditions before they reach the crossings. The mirrors afford a clear view around the corners and are high enough not to interfere with pedestrians.

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Law Fixed Prices Will Not Stay Fixed Long

By Herbert Cory

DURING the last quarter of a century governments and bankers have been demonstrating that it is possible to repeal the ancient law of supply and demand. Only it will not stay repealed. The law never fails to operate. If a situation is poked in on one side it bulges out on the other. If the price of a commodity is put up those who were not invited to the party come and have a good time.

More thousands of tons of rubber are being demanded by the world every day. New uses and new necessities are popping up for it. If the economic situation had been let alone the high probability is that the rubber planters would have been in a bull market for the rest of their days. New trees would be coming in as new uses were found.

But the rubber planters convinced the British Colonial Office that the British rubber-growing areas had what amounted to a monopoly of the product and could enforce monopolistic prices. Rubber tree planting should be shortened, fewer trees were to be tapped, the prices were to be jacked up everywhere.

During the squeeze the price of rubber once touched $1.40 a pound. It sold at $1.21 in 1925. At this writing the British control only 59 percent, and the price of rubber has fallen to 13 cents. The British Colonial Secretary summed up the situation after this fashion: "There is too much planting, especially in Dutch areas; too much rubber is being reclaimed; we do not control sufficient percentage of rubber production." Trouble always follows when an old-fashioned, bullheaded, economic law is interfered with.

Consider the coffee berry.

In the boundaries of Brazil was raised 70 percent of the world's coffee. Still better, it was possible so to control transportation and banks and ports that the coffee could only be issued as the monopolists decreed.

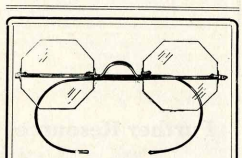
By 1900 so many new trees were in bearing and so many new planters were sharing in the new prosperity that the government began to order restrictions. No more trees were to be planted. By 1906 prices had gone so low that the planter was not getting back his costs. Under the old law, a situation of this sort would cure itself. The uneconomical plantations would go out of the coffee business. Then the price would go up as the supply went down.

Next the valorization plan was tried. The federal government of Brazil, in combination with one or several of the coffee-producing states, holds coffee off the market either by purchase or transportation.

But other planters have been getting some of this valorization gravy. Even in Brazil, trees have been set out against the wishes of the government. There is no doubt that the valorizers have marked up coffee prices on the world market. There is some doubt whether coffee farmers got much of the increase. It costs about six cents a pound to raise coffee on the plantation and that is about what the farmers have been getting, one year with another.

Coffee put down on the dock at New York costs about 22 cents. But the difference between 22 cents and six cents is accounted for by taxes—and more taxes—and bankers' commissions and interest charges and transportation and brokerage. Unvalorized coffee planters escaped a good part of that 16-cent spread between six cents and 22 cents. They have no Brazilian taxes to pay and no bankers' charges to meet.

Planters began to raise coffee in Columbia and Venezuela and Central America and the Dutch East Indies and Kenya and even



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COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.
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in the Philippines. A fine natural monopoly has been spoiled. For Brazil had the edge on all the rest of the world in her possession of a climate and soil and altitude that were exactly right and labor that was pleasantly cheap. No other country could have competed with Brazil in the early days of the valorizing.

Overproduction has raised hob with the coffee-planting business. The Brazilian supply alone is for the third successive year in excess of the total world consumption, and the production from other countries is increasing constantly.

But that isn't all of it. Enter the American housewife.

The bankers and brokers and agents and tax collectors and speculators did especially well with coffee prices in 1925. It began to cost too much for many a household budget: "I'll make it weaker," said the wife. "John will never know." American coffee consumption fell 150 million pounds in one year.

Coffee had been selling at 40 to 60 cents and even more. The slide began in January, 1925. As this is written coffee is selling for 13½ cents. It has been stated that it costs 22 cents laid down on the New York dock. Something has gone wrong somewhere. American bankers would not touch any part of the latest 97-million-dollar loan for the valorizing plan.

Now the Cuban and Javanese sugar planters are toying with the same idea. Not long ago sugar prices were at an all-time low. Not half the cost of its production was being recovered by the Cuban planters. Too much sugar is being produced.

Yet nothing short of a world congress would get anywhere in the sugar business. Sugar is being produced in almost every country in the world. Where the cane will not grow the beet will.

The reason why sugar prices are so low now and will, of course, continue to be low until consumption has caught up, seems very simple. Various European countries subsidized the beet-sugar growers. There seems to be no doubt that the subsidy has at least made cane-sugar competition impossible.

And now the sugar planters want to call the nations of the world into a congress and pass a law.

The one really satisfactory governmental monopoly is in potash. There is no substitute for potash and it is necessary to many of the farms of the world, and the French and German beds are the largest and thickest and most economically worked. It is true that there are potash beds in our west which serve that section, and if the French and German prices were raised too high there are other small beds which would help us to bear the imposition.

Chile had all the nitrates in the world for a time. She let the price get a bit too high. Nowadays nitrates may be manufactured to order in sufficient quantity to serve the world's needs and at a price that Chile is not able to touch.

The Japanese-Taiwan monopoly had absolute control of the sources of natural camphor. But the history of the last few years shows the monopoly cutting prices right along, to meet the figures offered by the producers of the synthetic article.

Haiti might never have discovered she could raise sisal at a profit if the Mexican monopoly had not stirred the farmers.

There are no panaceas for commercial ills. An overstuffed world must suffer its pangs, until digestion cures them. When too much coffee or rubber or sugar is being produced, the price must come down. It may be jacked up and propped up for a time, but it will always fall. It always has.

* * * * *

"MINING" LOGS FOR SHINGLES

From the swamps of southern New Jersey, white-cedar logs are being "mined" to produce shingles. Shingles cut from these tough and fine-grained logs taken from the peaty swamp soil, have been found to possess better weather-resisting qualities, and many are found in perfect condition after half a century of service. Independence Hall in Philadelphia is covered with shingles from these "mines." The logs are located a few feet below the surface by probing with an iron bar. The muck is then dug away and the log is sawed into shingle lengths with a handsaw under water, the lengths being split into shingles as they rise to the surface. Most of these logs have reposed in the swamps for centuries.

* * * * *

What is considered to be the oldest passenger locomotive still in active service maintains a regular run on the Isle of Wight, England. This engine, in its sixty-six years of existance, has traveled 1,500,000 miles, and gives no sign of breakdown.

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of this bank, beyond those shown on our recent *Statement of Condition* are these:
A reputation for rendering a complete, well-rounded service to every customer; a willingness to extend our experience, our contracts, and our fullest cooperation in solving a customer's problems; and a cordial, friendly spirit that makes of this bank a banking *"home"* in every sense of the word.

All these RESOURCES are yours the moment you have need of them

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Quarry Team Wins Championship

By EDWARD C. TOURNER

THE Johnson Club of the Indiana Limestone Company Industrial League, composed of employees of the P. M. & B., Dark Hollow and Walsh Quarries and sponsored by D. H. Johnson, General Superintendent, won the Industrial League championship at the close of the baseball season thereby defeating the Dickinson club, sponsored by A. E. Dickinson, president of the company. The Dickinson club won out in the first half of the season by defeating both Johnson and the A. B. T. club of Bloomington in an elimination series, after they, Johnson, A.B.T. and Whiting had tied for first half leadership. The team was piloted to victory by Manager Dale Adams.

The championship series was to be the first two out of three games, but it was only necessary to play two games as Johnson took both of them. The first game was played October 18 and was won by the quarry boys by a score of 9 to 3. The second and final game was played the following Saturday afternoon, October 25 and was won by Johnson by a score of 8 to 2. Henegar, who pitched every game for Johnson during the last half and also pitched both of the championship games, held Dickinson to 5 scattered hits and struck out 10 men in the final game.

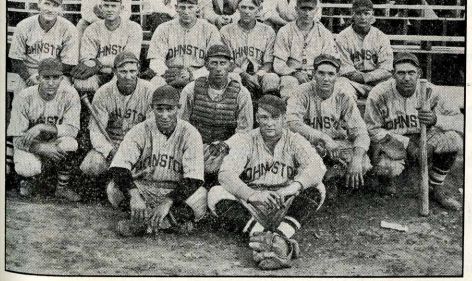
The accompanying photograph shows the Johnson team with its sponsors and officials. Reading from left to right they are:

Top row—Red Taylor, umpire; Rex Bennett, Supt. Walsh quarry; Bernard Reath, business manager; D. H. Johnson, Gen. Supt., P. M. & B. and Walsh quarries, sponsor. Second row—Moore, centerfield; Guthrie, utility man; Todd, right field; Boruff, right field; Lefty Haugh, pitcher; Sloan, shortstop. Third row—Lefty Wilson, pitcher; Sammie Reynolds, left field; Dale Adams, catcher and manager; Henegar, pitcher; Nig Pennigton, first base. Bottom row—Babe Reynolds, second base; Pos Girdley, third base.

The championship winners will, in all probability, enter the 1931 season, intact, as at the close of the present season, both Manager Adams and Mr. Johnson, the sponsor, expressed themselves as satisfied that they had one of the best teams in Southern Indiana. Present plans include the playing of games next season with some of the strongest Industrial teams of Indiana, in addition to their regular Indiana Limestone Co., Industrial League schedule.

* * * * *

A business man succeeds in proportion to his ability to satisfy the desires of his customers.



INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

LIMESTONE COMPANY MAKES BUILDING SURVEY

CHICAGO, Dec. 9—New construction so far this year has a value of more than four and a half billion dollars, according to a nationwide survey today by the Indiana Limestone company. The figures are based on reports from several hundred cities and towns.

"While the records of leading centers still make up a somewhat checkered picture, a more hopeful spirit is beginning to permeate the entire construction industry," says President A. E. Diskinson. "A far better situation in 1931 may be expected.

"One of the most cheerful signs is the number of private enterprises now anticipating future requirements and preparing building plans, to take advantage of lower prices and better craftsmanship.

"The usual seasonal let-up in the last two weeks has halted somewhat the progress made this fall. New building in metropolitan New York showed a considerable decline in November from the previous month and from the same period last year. Chicago, also, marked up losses last month. However, the coming World's Fair is pointing the way for considerable activity in this field.

"New England states registered larger building operations the first half of November than for any like period in years. The northwest is running about on an even keel with November, 1929. On the Pacific Coast, new building shows about the same volume as last year, although the San Francisco area is chalking up higher figures than a few weeks ago. A home modernization campaign in sections of the south has stimulated building there.

"In point of contracts awarded during the eleven months of 1930, metropolitan New York leads, with these districts following in the order named: Pittsburgh, Chicago, Middle Atlantic, New England, Kansas City, Southeastern, St. Louis, Texas, upstate New York, southern Michigan, Central northwest and New Orleans."

* * * * *

There's nothing like a weddin'
To make a feller learn.
At first he thinks she's his'n,
But later learns he's her'n.
—*The Pitchfork.*

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ESTABLISHED 1866
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In the Heart of the Oolitic Belt
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BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

B. G. HOADLEY QUARRIES, Inc.
Block Sawed
Buff Variegated Gray
INDIANA LIMESTONE
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

OOLITIC CITIZENS ARE PROUD OF SCHOOL

Continued from Page 3

Second street. This was a great improvement for Limestone and the people's hearts swelled with pride over the fact. It was in this building that Mr. Ralph Tirey, superintendent of the Bloomington schools, started the Oolitic High School in 1905. It was also in this building that Mr. R. B. Julian, superintendent of the Valparaiso schools, Mr. O. O. Hall, County Superintendent of Lawrence county, and Mrs. Chester Davis (Mabel Erwin) voluntarily donated their services for the commissioning of O. H. S. in 1917.

This building was inadequate and was later condemned as unsafe. The present building was started in 1916. It is built of Oolitic limestone which was furnished by the Indiana Quarries Company. This building, which is comprised of two and one-half stories, has twenty-eight rooms including the gymnasium. It was completed in 1918 and the first class to graduate was in the spring of 1919.

The buliding is used for both grades and high school. The first floor is used for the grades and the second floor for the high school.

The picture of the Oolitic Public School building shows plainly the beauty of Indiana Limestone. We are not only proud of our stone school building, constructed of the Nation's Building Stone, but the famous quarries which surround us, give us national prominence.

* * * * *

THE HOME GOES FORWARD

If consumption of electricity is an index of progress, the general business difficulties of the present year have not seriously hampered the forward development of our living standards.

For the first nine months of 1930 the total consumption of electric power by all classes of consumers was slightly above that of 1929, and 14.3 per cent above 1928. Domestic use was 41.4 per cent greater than in 1929—a rate of increase comparing favorably with that of former years. This increase is a reflection of the stimulated use of electrical appliances.

Small commercial consumers showed a gain in consumption of 10.2 per cent over 1929 and large industrial users a decrease of 5.1 per cent. However, even in the case of the latter, consumption was 10 per cent greater than in 1928.

Domestic rates, on the average, have decreased 3.1 per cent since the beginning of the year.

Nineteen-thirty has generally been considered a "poor year," which makes electric progress all the more remarkable. But electric power and living standards have virtually become synonymous. Each year finds the American home on a higher plane than ever before.

* * * * *

It is an old maxim that "whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well." That's the policy upon which the Lewis Brothers, electrical engineers of Bedford, have built up a large business. It is a slogan of these young men that they want "every job to stand as a monument to skilled workmanship." Imbued with this idea, whenever electrical work of any kind is entrusted to their care, it is done in a satisfactory manner. It is a pleasure to do business with this class of men, and economical as well in the end. If your radio needs attention Lewis Brothers will put it in proper condition. By the way, nothing will make a more satisfactory Christmas present than a Radio. Full line of electrical goods priced right for the holidays.

Gift Suggestions . . .

Electric Heating Pads—$3.98 and up
Playing Cards—64c or Two for $1.25
Kodak and Stamp Albums
Perfumes—Coty . . . Houbigants . . . Woodworth
Billfolds—An Ideal Gift for Men
Perfume Sets—Evening in Paris, Karess and Fiancee
Prince Albert Tobacco—½ lb. tins, 49c—1 lb. tins,94c
Basketballs—Footballs—at reduced prices
Aluminum Hot Water Bottles—$2.50 to $3.50
Thermos Bottles—89c
Magazine Subscriptions—A year around Christmas
FOR THE BOY SCOUT—First Aid Kits, Official Flashlights, Field Glasses, Kodaks.

Kodaks and Movie Kodaks

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IF YOUR RADIATOR NEEDS ATTENTION

. . . go to . . .

Harley Meadows Garage

505 West Fourth Street—Bloomington

Radiator Repair Work done promptly, carefully and at Moderate Prices

Telephone 5916

WINDOWLESS BUILDING

Industry's first windowless building, entirely without daylight and embodying advanced ideas for the scientific creation of ideal light and for other favorable working conditions for employees, will be constructed by the Simonds Saw & Steel Co., Fitchburg, Mass., one of the largest saw manufacturers in the world.

Plans for the $1,500,000 plant, as announced by A. T. Simonds, president of the company, call for a building to cover two city blocks. It will have solid walls and roof, without windows or skylights, but will be equipped with elaborate lighting and ventilating systems, while noises will be absorbed through acoustical walls and ceilings and by other means. Details of the structure were announced only after exhaustive research to determine the effects on human efficiency of such factors of environment as light, temperature, sounds and color. Walls and ceilings will be blue, green and white and the lighting system arranged to supply ultra-violet rays, while machines will be painted an orange color to raise their visibility and help reduce accidents.

Illumination of the structure, with 5 acres of floor space, will be accomplished by hundreds of 1000-watt lamps, providing uniform light intensity. To combat noises, all heavy machines and drop hammers will rest on cork pads isolated from the remainder of the floor.

Air will be changed every ten minutes, fresh air entering the building being purified and brought to the proper temperature.

The Simonds company, founded in 1832 to produce scythes, started manufacture of saws later and now has eight factories and a steel mill. Production of a factory in Chicago and two in Fitchburg will be concentrated in the new plant, which is designed to surround the workmen with conditions found to be ideally conducive to safety and good health and to freedom from fatigue and nervous strain, with consequent better production.

The contract placing complete responsibility for design and construction of the plant was awarded to the Austin Co., international firm of engineers and builders, Cleveland, Ohio.

ELECTRIC HEATER KEEPS ICE OFF WINDSHIELD

Frosty panes of automobile windshields have their terrors melted away by a novel contrivance acting as a special windshield heater for wintry weather.

This electric "defroster" warms the glass and prevents ice and snow from getting a hold on it. The device may be attached to the windshield of any car. It is put on in a few seconds without bolts or screws. Two suction caps hold it securely to the glass.

It is attached to the inside of the glass and connects with the battery. As a result, even when the car is standing still, the heat is on and no ice or sleet can form on the outside of the windshield.

* * * * *

NATURAL GAS FOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

To furnish natural gas for enrichment of manufactured gas distributed in Washington, D. C. and points in Maryland, the Maryland Gas Transmission Corp., an affiliated organization of the Columbia Gas & Electric System, has started work on the first section of a 20-inch pipeline from a point near Coatesville, Pa. to a point near Beaver Creek, Ky. The line will be 456 miles in length and will require 88,000 tons of steel pipe.

* * * * *

MEDALS FOR SMALL HOME DESIGNERS

Three gold medals are to be given yearly by *Better Homes in America* to architects for designs of small houses. The prizes are to be given by Mrs. Melony, of New York City. In cooperation with President Hoover, Mrs. Meloney founded Better Homes in 1922

* * * * *

NAIL THAT SEALS HOLE MAKES ROOFING LAST LONGER

Underneath the steel head of a nail, now on the market, is a bit of lead that seals the hole when it is driven in, to protect against moisture. The nail is especially intended for all kinds of roofing. The nail can be driven through sheet steel without punching a hole.

* * * * *

South Bend—More than $1,000,000 will be spent in new equipment, garage construction, advertising and maintenance improvements during the next six months route runs through this place.

Join Our 1931 Christmas Club---Now Forming . . . .

An Easy Way to Provide for Christmas Saving
SHOPPING MADE EASY

You are invited to join and thereby save up for 1931 Holidays

The six classes are as follows:

$ .25	each	week	$ 12.50
$ .50	each	week	$ 25.00
$ 1.00	each	week	$ 50.00
$ 2.00	each	week	$100.00
$ 5.00	each	week	$250.00
$10.00	each	week	$500.00

CITIZENS TRUST CO.
BEDFORD, INDIANA

What The Future Has In Store For Business

THE following excerpts are taken from an address by Mr. Charles F. Abbott, Executive Director of the American Institute of Steel Construction, before the Illinois Manufacturer's Association:

If we could but visualize the next five or ten year period we would undoubtedly witness the greatest period of industrial development in all history.

The electrical industry is on the verge of revolutionizing the whole process of manufacturing and distributing electricity.

The natural gas industry with all of its vast pipe lines is bringing natural gas into the remote Eastern cities and towns.

The chemical industry by applied research is bringing into being many new industries as new processes are developed.

The coal industry is making preparations to utilize waste materials by converting them into electrical energy at the mines.

The railroad systems are engaged in electrification programs.

The aviation industry is in its infancy. It may, and probably will accelerate the whole system of transportation.

The increasing demand from automobile and bus transportation is calling for more and greater bridges. There will be a great many erected during the coming year. Many thousand miles of new and improved highways will be contracted.

The proposed irrigation projects, including dams will call for great quantities of steel, cement and other building materials.

The Mississippi Valley Flood Control project will move forward and utilize large quantities of building materials and many men. Instead of spreading this undertaking out over a period of ten or more years, the time should now be reduced, putting ten times as much money and men to work. There is more to be gained than in spreading the work out over a period of ten years or more.

An analysis conducted by the American Institute of Steel Construction to determine the economic height of a building using land valued at $200 per square foot as a basis was found to be 63 stories. As land values increase over this amount buildings must go higher in order to obtain the maximum economic return.

Buildings one hundred stories high have already been designed and will undoubtedly be erected. By consolidating real estate holdings in an entire city block, ground areas for foundations may be obtained and buildings even 200 stories high would become practical. Better design, light and air conditions would be obtained and without further traffic conjestion. Buildings without windows and with better light and air conditions are now possible.

Old buildings must give way to the new. Obsolescence is exacting a high premium. A building of 12 or even 20 stories erected 20 years ago is now out of date. In New York a building becomes obsolete in about

Nothing in the Home as a . . .

Christmas Present

Will bring more pleasure
to the whole family than a

Radio

LET US INSTALL ONE
FOR YOU

Complete Line of Electrical Goods Priced Low for the Holiday Trade

Lewis Electric Co.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

816 16th Street Bedford, Indiana

Miller Furniture Co.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

OOLITIC, INDIANA

15 years. It is this tearing down, remodeling or building new process that is paying a high tribute of obsolescence.

The future will demand intensive merchandising as applied to all products. Now is the time to begin to think about manufacturing a quality product, trade-mark it and then advertise it intelligently. Even now we observe the gasoline industry using trade names on gasoline and advertising them nationally. The service stations are selling automobile tires and under their own trade names.

In the construction industry, the merchandising idea will be utilized. New ideas, plans and methods will force the merchandising and sale of entire buildings instead of merely selling parts of buildings as in the past.

We are becoming more conscious of design and artistry even in bridges. In many cities and towns the public insists upon the removal of some of the horrors that were erected in the days gone by. A bridge can be a beautiful civic improvement. If built of steel, it is easy to replace with a new steel bridge of beautiful design and one which will, in turn, be easy to displace if we rise to still greater artistic levels. Obsolete steel bridges may be salvaged, sold and reerected.

We should visualize the construction industry hard at work with merchandising methods, using advertising to make the people sensitive to the fine things of life, to good houses and artistic furnishings.

When that day comes, and I believe it will come in my time, the volume of business for us all will be positively stupendous, and so will the volume of income.

Advertising has proved the best means of stimulating desire so far as industry is concerned. So long as the elements used are truth, skill and a sound knowledge of market conditions, advertising will continue to advance industry through the bewildering mazes of the transition it is undergoing and place it firmly before us.

The industry which grasps the full meaning of the future trends and adopts its policies to promote increased consumption will inevitably outstrip those who are unable to recognize the change that confronts them, or who fail to place the proper valuation upon public opinion as the controlling factor in our industrial progress.

* * * * *

AIR LINE CARRIES ONLY FREIGHT

This air line takes no passengers, and it does not carry mail. Express and freight packages are its exclusive cargo along a Pacific coast route. The first of the specially designed freight monoplanes recently left the Los Angeles terminus for its initial run.

The unusual venture in air transport answers a growing demand for swift transportation of goods, such as only air express can provide. Two factors make it profitable—the willingness of companies to machine parts, for example, to a factory when a broken part has caused a shutdown; and the modern design of planes to carry unusually high "pay loads" besides their own and the pilot's weight.

* * * * *

Playing your first game of golf is equivalent to having your salary garnisheed for the rest of your life.

Get TOURNER'S Prices and Save on . . .

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, LEATHER PURSES and CRYSTAL GLASS

OUR *wonderful lines are unexcelled in quality. You are welcome whether you buy or not. Our Guarantee has stood the test since 1884.*

It pays to shop at

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City Hall Opposite Us 121 South Walnut St.

THE OLD WORKINGMEN'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION

Organized April 7, 1885, and no loss to the stockholders during these many years.

Savings secured by *First Mortgages* on selected Bloomington and Surburban properties.

A good place to invest your money, no other investment quite so good.

You can pay weekly, monthly or once or twice a year.

Dividends Compounded Semi-Annually.

TABLE OF SAVINGS AS EARNED FOR PAST MANY YEARS

1 Share	.25	Per Week	75 Months With Dividends	$ 100.00
2 Shares	.50	Per Week	75 Months With Dividends	$ 200.00
4 Shares	1.00	Per Week	75 Months With Dividends	$ 400.00
8 Shares	2.00	Per Week	75 Months With Dividends	$ 800.00
10 Shares	2.50	Per Week	75 Months With Dividends	$1000.00
12 Shares	3.00	Per Week	75 Months With Dividends	$1200.00
16 Shares	4.00	Per Week	75 Months With Dividends	$1600.00
20 Shares	5.00	Per Week	75 Months With Dividends	$2000.00
30 Shares	7.50	Per Week	75 Months With Dividends	$3000.00
40 Shares	10.00	Per Week	75 Months With Dividends	$4000.00

Buy shares to Suit Your Needs—25c per $100.00 Share. Invest regularly with us and you will win, as surely as light follows darkness.

The Workingmen's Building Loan Fund and Savings Association

Surplus more than $50,000.00 Resources more than $1,780,000.00

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SHAWNEE CARRARA
A dense cream white Indiana Limestone particularly adaptable for monumental buildings.

SHAWNEE ORIENTAL
Economical---Just the stone for those appreciating a trace of colors.

STONE SATISFACTION

COMPANY COOPERATION

This Company proposes to merit and retain the confidence and patronage of the trade that made possible its development and expansion.

Block, sawed, planed and turned Indiana Limestone for the cut stone trade. Cut Ready to Set for the Larger Operations.

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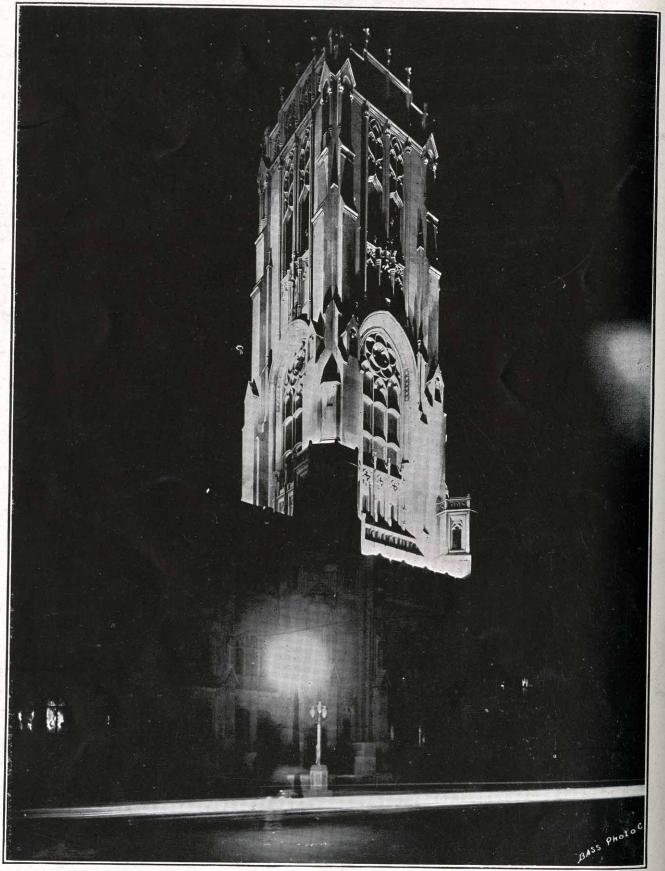

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